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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

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Public Law 129--78th Congress

Chapter 215--1st Session

H. R. 2481

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Digest of Public Law 129 1

Summary and Index of History on H. R. 2481 3

Index to the debate 5

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 129-78th Congress

Chapter 215-1st Session

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Index to the debate	2
Summary and Index of History on H. R. 2481	3
History of Public Law 129	1

PUBLIC LAW 129 - 78TH CONGRESS

(H. R. 2481)

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes

Carries most of the funds available to the Department. Appropriations and reappropriations for the new fiscal year total \$972,171,694, an increase of \$42,382,194 over the past year. However, included in the total is an increase of \$211,714,886 for four major items which do not represent increases in program activity, which leaves a net decrease of \$169,332,692 in the remaining appropriations for the Department. These four items of increase are:

\$170,281,000 to liquidate the contract authorization for full parity payments on the 1942 crops;

\$16,526,613 for increased payments to sugar producers for the fiscal years 1943 and 1944 pursuant to the increased rates required by an amendment to the Sugar Act;

\$20,000,000 in appropriated funds for REA loans in lieu of funds borrowed in past years from RFC; and

\$4,907,273 to replenish farmers crop production and harvesting loan funds.

In addition to the appropriated funds the Department is authorized to borrow \$90,000,000 from RFC for rural-rehabilitation and farm-tenancy loans as compared with \$130,000,000 for 1943.

The act includes an item of \$25,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the War Food Administration. A large part of this sum is to finance activities assigned to the War Food Administration by Executive Orders 9280, 9322, 9328, and 19334, including functions transferred from War Production Board.

A new item of \$15,000,000 was provided for loans to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged by floods in 1943.

The act requires the liquidation of the Federal crop-insurance program and provides funds only for meeting contracts on 1943 wheat and cotton crops.

The appropriated funds for supervision and technical assistance in connection with the FSA rural-rehabilitation program are reduced in half, and the loan funds are reduced from \$97,500,000 to \$60,000,000. The program of farm tenancy loans, also administered by the FSA, will remain at substantially the same level.

About \$97,000,000 will be available to the Food Distribution Administration under the appropriation "Exportation and Domestic Consumption of Agricultural Commodities" (Section 32 of the act of Aug. 24, 1935). This is a reduction of \$78,000,000, approximately the amount heretofore used for the Food Stamp Plan, which has been eliminated.

The act specifically authorizes the use of not to exceed \$50,000,000 of "Section 32 funds" for the School Lunch and Milk Program.

Certain changes were made in the two principal AAA appropriations (Conservation and Use of Agricultural Land Resources and Parity Payments). \$400,000,000 is provided primarily for acreage allotment and soil-building payments to farmers, which is a reduction of \$44,000,000 below last year but is sufficient to meet the payments announced by the Secretary for the 1943 agricultural conservation program approved last December. Not more than \$30,000,000 of the \$400,000,000 can be used for administrative expenses in the Washington, State and county offices. The act also limits the payments which can be made under next year's agricultural conservation program to \$300,000,000 and specifies that only payments in connection with soil and water conservation practices can be made.

The act does not make provision for parity payments on the 1943 or 1944 crops.

The economic investigations work of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics was reduced by \$162,970, while the crop and livestock estimates work was increased by \$200,000.

Reductions some of which are quite substantial, were applied to nearly all of the research and regulatory items, though in no case were broad lines of work eliminated.

The Forest Service was provided with an increase of \$116,135 for timber sales work, and funds were provided to continue at about the same level the emergency forest-fire control work now being conducted.

With respect to the rural-electrification program, a reduction of about \$750,000 in administrative expenses was provided, whereas loan funds, including carry-over from 1943, will be somewhat increased.

The Soil Conservation Service will receive \$20,675,136, which is a reduction of about \$1,600,000. About \$367,000 of this reduction is applied to research and general administration and the balance to the program of soil and moisture conservation.

A provision was inserted in the Act with respect to the RACC loan program, which, while not fully interpreted at this time, will probably restrict some phases of the program.

Reductions aggregating over \$600,000 were made in the appropriations for the Offices of the Secretary, Solicitor, and Information.

The act carries an appropriation of \$400,000 for an unexpendable working capital fund to finance on a reimbursable basis such centralized services as duplicating, photographing, motor transport, and central supplies.

SUMMARY AND INDEX OF HISTORY ON H. R. 2481

Vol. 1

April 13, 1943 House Appropriations Committee Reported H. R. 2481 and House Report 354. Print of the bill as reported. Full committee prints of the bill and report.

April 14, 1943 Began House debate.

April 15, 1943 Debate continued.

April 16, 1943 Debate continued.

April 17, 1943 Debate continued.

April 19, 1943 Debate continued.

April 20, 1943 Debate concluded. Passed House with amendments.

April 22, 1943 Referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred to the Committee.

April 29, 1943 Holman amendment.

May 14, 1943 Wagner amendment.

May 19, 1943 Lucas amendment.

June 4, 1943 Senate authorized Appropriations Committee to report bill on June 5. Hayden, Russell, and Bankhead amendments.

June 5, 1943 Senate Appropriations Committee reported with amendments Senate Report 287. Print of the bill as reported. Subcommittee print of the bill and Committee print of the Report.

Vol. 2

June 7, 1943 Senate began debate.

June 8, 1943 Debate continued.

June 9, 1943 Debate continued. Byrd Amendment.

June 10, 1943	Debate continued. Byrd Amendment.
June 11, 1943	Debate concluded. Passed Senate with amendments. Senate Conferees appointed. Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate numbered.
June 14, 1943	House Conferees appointed.
June 21, 1943	House received Conference Report. House Report 571. House discussed Conference Report.
June 22, 1943	House disagreed on items in Conference Report.
June 23, 1943	House acted further on items in disagreement. Conferees appointed for further Conference.
June 26, 1943	Senate insists on its disagreement and asks for further conference. Senate Conferees appointed.
June 28, 1943	Both Houses received second Conference Report. House Report 611. Senate insists on its disagreement and asks for further conference. Senate Conferees appointed.
June 29, 1943	House insists on its disagreement and asks for further conference. House Conferees appointed.
June 30, 1943	House received third Conference Report. House Report 621.
July 1, 1943	Senate receives third Conference Report and insists on its amendments in disagreement. Asks for further conference and appointed Conferees.
July 2, 1943	House insisted in disagreement to Senate amendments.
July 3, 1943	Senate discussed amendments in disagreement (Federal Crop Insurance provisions).
July 5, 1943	Senate agreed to recede from its amendment in disagreement.
July 12, 1943	Approved. Public Law 129.

INDEX TO THE DEBATE ON THE AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL

-ooOoo-

Agricultural Research Administration - (See also Bureau entries)

Office of Administrator - 3413, 3460, 3475, 5440, 5511, 6311, 6370, 6665, A3831

Special research fund - 3413, A3832

Beltsville Research Center - 3414, A3832

Bureaus of:

Agricultural Chemistry & Engineering - 3414, 5507, 6310, 6311, 6664, A3832

Agricultural Economics - 3413, 3475, 5440, 5506, 5511, 5761, 6310, 6311, 6311, 6313, 6370, 664, 6665, A3831

Animal Industry

Eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals - 3414

Salaries and expenses - 3414, 3476-80, 5506, 6311, 6313, 6370, 6665, A.3831

Dairy Industry - 3414, 3480, A3831

Entomology and Plant Quarantine - 3414, 3421, 3438, 3458, 3471, 3492-95, A2044-45, 5503, 5507, 6310, 6311, 6312, 6664, A3831-32

Human Nutrition and Home Economics - 3414, 5507, 6310, 6311, 6312, 6664-65, A3832

Plant Industry - 3414, 3467, 3480, 3491, 5506, 5507, 6310, 6311, 6312, 6664, A3831

Commodity Credit Corporation - 3415, 3422, 2495, 3497, 3509, 3574, 3575, 3580-81, 5504-05, 5508, 5546, 5625, 6311, 6312, 6368, 6372-74, 6665, A3832

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources - 3417-18, 3426, 3427, 3428, 3433, 3436, 3438, 3441-44, 3459, 3464, 3497, 3498, 3500, 3509-15, 3516-19, A2001, 3569-87, 3589, A2071, A2076, A2083-84 3670-71, A2092, A2138-39, A2149, A2186-87, 4106, 4317, 5440, 5441, 5503, 5508-09, 5514, 5546-66, 5624-28, 5816-28, 6310, 6311, 6312, 6313, 6370-72, 6374-82, 6425-26, 6664, 6665, 6667, 6668, 6710, 6764, 6765-66, 6784-89, 6790-92, 6956-57, 6958, 6979, 6981, 6984-85, 6996, 7186, 7238-40, A3832

Consumers' Counsel Division - 5540, 5516-17, 5521, 6310, 6312, 6664

Emergency rubber project - 3415, 6311, 6312, 6448, 6665, 6667, 6668

Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities - 3416, 3642-43, A2186, 4499, 4684, 5440, 5504-05, 5514, 5811-13, 6311, 6433-37, 6665, 6666, 6667, A3833

Extension Service

Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico - 3413, 3511, 3588, 3650, A2149, 5505-06, 5763, 6310, 6311, 6312, 6313, 6369-70, 6664, 6665, 6667, A3831

Salaries and expenses - 3511, 3588, 3650, A2149, 5506, 6310, 6311, 6312, 6369, 6370, 6664, 6665, 6667, A3831

Transfer of Farm Security functions - 3419, 3435, 3434-36, 3458, 3650

Farm Credit Administration - (See also Regional Agricultural Credit Corp.)

Emergency relief loans, 3480-81, 3589, 3659-60

Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation - 3416-17, 3419, 3425, 3440, 3462, 3500, A2001, 3655, 3656, A2187, 5440-41, 5511, A3833

Salaries and expenses - 3416, 3440, 3462, 3480-81, A2001, 3588, 3589, 3649-51, 3655, 3656, A2149, 5440-41, 5521, 5739, 5813-14, 6311, 6313, 6443, 6665, A3833

Transfer of Farm Security functions - 3419, 3425, 3434-36, 3440, 3458, 3500, 3488, A2041, 3651, A2149, 5739-40

Farm Security Administration - 3416, 3418-28, 3431-32, 3434, 3436, 3438-40, 3457, 3458-59, 3461-63, 3466-67, A1976-77, A1983-84, 3487, 3496, 3498, 3499-500, 3506-07, A2000-01, A2003-04, 3576-77, 3587-88, 3589, A2038-39, A2041-42, A2045, 3650, 3655-56, 3658, A2066-67, A2070, A2099, 2100, A2102, A2110-11, A2149, A2186-87, 4105-06, 4317, 5503-04, 5509, 5567, 5629, 5634, 5636, 5638-39, 5733-43, 5746-48, 5750-54, 5757-67, 5772, 5808, 6443-47, 6667, 6764, 6765, 6980, 6981, 6985, 6996

See also: Farm tenancy

Liquidation of resettlement projects

Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation

Farm tenancy - 3654, 5623-24, 5628, 5644, 5768, 6311, 6313, 6444-47, 6665, 6666, 6667, 6709-10, 6764, A3833

Federal Crop Insurance Act - 3415-16, 3420, 3431, 3432-34, 3457, 3464, 3577, 3589, 3628-39, 3645, 3658, A2149, A2186-87, 5504, 5509, 5566-67, 6311, 6313, 6426-33, 6665, 6667, 6668, 6710, 6766-68, 6792-97, 6958-60, (A3833 6961-62, 6979-80, 6981-86, 6995-7000, 7116, 7181, 7183-87, 7237-42/

Flood relief - 5816, 6311, 6313, 6448, 6665

Forest roads and trails - 3415, 3508, A3832

Forest Service - (See also Emergency rubber project)

Farm & other private forestry cooperation - 3414-15, 3420, 3502-03, A2474, A2487, 5507-08, 6310-11, 6664, 6665, A3832

Forest-fire cooperation - 3415, 3420, 3507-08, A2474, A2487, 5440, 5503, 5508, 5512, 6311, 6312, 6313, 6367, 6370, 6665, A3832

Salaries and expenses - 3414-15, 3420, 3463, 3501-02, 3503-04, 3507-08, 3823, A2474, A2487, 5440, 5441, 5507, 5512, 5810-11, 6310, 6311, 6312, 6367, 6368, 6664, 6665, A3832

International production control committees - 5506, 6311, 6312, 6370, 6665-66, 6667, 6709, 6764

Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land - 3416, 3640-42, 5509, A3832

Library - 3413, A3831

Liquidation and management of resettlement projects - 3655-56, 5723, 5739, A3833

Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation - 3651-54, 3655, 5623-24, 5628-45, 5733-43, 6311, 6443-47, 6665, 6666, 6667, 6709-10, 6764, 6980, A3833

Marketing service, 3416, 3436-37, 3459-60, 3491-92, 3642-46, A2084-85, 5440, 5509-10, 5519, 6310, 6311, 6312, 6313, 6437, 6664, 6665, 6667, 6668, 6709,

Offices of: 6764, A3832

Experiment Stations

Payments to States - 3414, 5506, 6311, 6312, 6313, 6369 6470, 6665, A3831

Salaries and expenses - 5476, 5506, 6310, 6311, 6312, 6368, 6370, 6664, 6665, A3831

Foreign Agricultural Relations - 3413, 3658, 6311, 6312, 6448, 6665, 6667, A3831

Information

Printing and binding - 3413, 6310, 6311, 6664, A3831

Salaries and expenses - 3413, 5502-03, 6310, 6311, 6664, A3831

Yearbook, 1942, 3412, 3462, 3474, 5505, 6311, 6664, A3831

Secretary

Salaries and expenses - 3413, 3467-71, 5441, 5502, 5812, 6310, 6311, 6664, A3831

Working capital fund - 5502, 6310, 6311, 6664, A3831

Solicitor - 3413, 3460, 3471-73, 5502, 6310, 6311, 6664, A3831

Parity payments - 3415, 3437-38, 3441, 3498, 3500, 3589, A2149, A2186-87, 5441, 5509, 5566, 5817-28, 6310, 6311, 6312, 6313, 6426, 6664, 6665, 6667, 6668, 6709, 6764, 6981, 7238-40, A3832

Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation - 3416, A2201, 3589, 3656-58, A2092-93, A2186-87, 5511, 5739, 5768-76, 5804-10, 6311, 6313, 6368, 6447-48, 6665, 6666-67

Rural Electrification Administration - 3416, 3419-20, 3421-22, 3430-31, 3457, 3467, 3498, 3646-49, 3658, A2150, 5440, 5510-11, 5517, 5520, 5568-70, 5810, 6311, 6312, 6313, 6437-42, 6443, 6448, 6665, 6667, 6668, 6709, 6764, A3833

Regional research laboratories - 3414, 3511-12

Soil Conservation Service - 3416, A2039-40, 3639-40, A2070, 5440, 5509, 5514, 5548, 6310, 6311, 6313, 6433, 6664, 6665, 6764, A3832

Sugar Act - 3415, A3832

Transfer of funds

Inter-Bureau - 6311, 6312, 6448, 6665, 6667, 6668

Inter-Departmental inspection work - 6311, 6312, 6448, 6665, 6667, 6668

Un-American activities - 3659, 6311, 6312, 6448, 6665, 6667, 6668

Vehicles, procurement of - 6311, 6312, 6667 A3832

War Food Administration - 5440, 5512-13, 5811, 6311, 6313, 6370, 6665, 6666, 6667 /

Water facilities, arid and semi-arid areas, 5509, 5567, 6311, 6312, 6665, A3832

White pine blister rust control - 3414, 3508, 5507, 6310, 6311, 6312, 6664, A3832

HISTORY OF BILL

Mr. Tarver; from Committee on Appropriations (H. Rept. 354) - 3371, 3394

Debated - 3411-3444, 3447, 3491-3519, 3568-3590, 3629-3660, 3670

Amended and passed House - 3671

Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations - 3743

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of June 4 (legislative day, May 24), 1943, by Mr. Russell, with amendments (S. Rept. 287) - 5484 5820,

Debated - 5502, 5545-5570, 5623-5645, 5724, 5733, 5746, 5803, 5816/5823

Amended and passed Senate - 5828

Senate insists upon its amendments and requests conference - 5828

Conferees appointed - 5828, 5918.

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

House disagrees to Senate amendments and agrees to conference - 5918

Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept. 571) - 6310

Agreed to - 6367-6369

House recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 10, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 78, 79, 80, 81, 86, 93, 94, 100, 118, 124, 125, and 128, and concurred therein; House recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 12, 14, 19, 84, 126, 127, and 128, and concurred therein severally with an amendment; House recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 107 and concurred therein with amendments; House insists upon its amendments to amendments of Senate Nos. 12, 14, 19, 84, 107, 126, 127, and 128; insists upon its disagreement to amendments of the Senate Nos. 87, 88, 92, 97, 98, 99, 116, 120, 121, 122, 123, 129, 130, 131, 132, and 133; requests further conference - 6369-6382, 6425-6442, 6443-6448.

Conferees appointed - 6448, 6668

Conference report submitted in Senate - 6664

Agreed to - 6665

Senate agrees to amendments of House to Senate amendments Nos. 12, 14, 84, 107, and 128; disagrees to amendments of House to amendments of Senate Nos. 19, 126 and 127; recedes from its amendments Nos. 129, 130, 131, 132 and 133; further insists upon its amendments Nos. 19, 87, 88, 92, 97, 98, 99, 116, 120, 121, 122, 123, 126, and 127; agrees to further conference - 6665-6668

Conference report submitted in House - (H. Rept. 611) - 6709

Agreed to - 6784

House recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 87, and concurs therein; further insists on its disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 88, 92, 98 and 99; agrees to further conference, 6784-6789, 6790-6797

Conferees appointed - 6797, 6768

Conference report submitted in Senate and agreed to - 6764, 6765



HISTORY OF BILL, continued

Senate insists upon its amendments Nos. 87, 88, 92, 98, and 99 and requests further conference - 6765-6768
Conference report submitted in House - 6956
Agreed to 6958
House still further insists upon its disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 98 and 99 - 6958-6959
Debated - 6961
Conference report submitted in Senate - 6978
Agreed to - 6979
Senate further insists on its amendments in disagreement and requests further conference - 6979, 6980-6986, 6995-7001
Conferees appointed - 7001
House adheres to its disagreements to Senate amendments Nos. 98 and 99 - 7116
Senate recedes from its amendments Nos. 98 and 99 - 7183-7188
7237-7242

HEARINGS: Senate and House hearings filed in "HEARINGS - Agriculture
Appropriations" cabinet

NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

78TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } No. —

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1944

APRIL 13, 1943.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TARVER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. —]

The committee presents the agriculture appropriation bill for the second time since the United States became a belligerent in the present world conflict. Even prior to actual entry into the war the Department of Agriculture had made considerable progress toward reorientation from a status of peace to that of war. During the period when this country was in anticipation of the possibility of being drawn into the hostilities, the activities and functions of the Department had been gradually shifting to a state of preparation for defense, so that when the war actually came it was not at all unprepared to shift the gears into the war tempo.

Today, much more emphatically than a year ago, it is recognized that agriculture must play a vital part in the prosecution and the winning of the war. The Department of Agriculture continues to be the foremost, if not the exclusive, agency of the Government in directing the efforts of the farmers of the Nation toward the most effective contribution to the war effort. That purpose has been uppermost in the minds of the committee in the preparation of the present bill. The administrative authorities in charge of the Department have been motivated generally by the same considerations and the reorientation of the Department to its present-day function in the

national effort has been notably advanced through administrative action. It has been the effort of the committee to promote this necessary redirection of trend in all the activities of the Department. Many of the peacetime activities have been dropped altogether, with more useful wartime activities substituted, while other activities have been continued with suitable redirection along lines more effective for the national defense. The committee believes the Department has not gone far enough in this direction in some of its activities and has taken action in the bill, eliminating altogether in some instances, certain activities which seem to have no immediate military value, while reducing certain others or redirecting them along more useful lines.

The committee regrets it has not been able to present the bill for the Department in accordance with the existing organizational set-up. The framework of the Department has undergone numerous changes during the past 2 years. Last year's bill could not be presented in accordance with the organizational framework at that time for the reason it had been adopted subsequent to the preparation of the Budget, and the transition had not been fully effected at the time last year's bill was reported to the House. In similar manner, the Department had been quite radically reorganized and functions reassigned in conformance with the new organization subsequent to the preparation of the Budget for 1944, and it is not now known what additional reorganization may be in the making as the result of recent events. Consequently, the bill is presented to the House in the form as submitted by the Budget, notwithstanding that form will by no means represent the true organizational set-up of the Department at the beginning of the coming fiscal year. However, this has not hampered the committee in the consideration of the merits of the estimates for the several activities in the bill and need occasion no difficulty on the part of the House. The reorganizations that have taken place and that are now under way do not affect the functions for which the appropriations are to be made. They merely relate to the administrative set-up for carrying out the functions authorized by and appropriated for by the Congress. The present bill adequately presents the functions for which appropriations will be required. The character of the organization by which these functions are to be executed have always lain within the jurisdiction of the Secretary to prescribe. In the past the Secretary, acting within his discretion, has made numerous, although not very radical changes in the organizational framework. The vicissitudes of the war have occasioned, and will no doubt in the future continue to occasion, the necessity for other major organizational changes.

THE BILL

The estimates upon which this bill is based were submitted by the President in the Budget and will be found in detail on pages 215 to 346, inclusive, and 703 to 704, inclusive, of that document.

The bill embraces regular annual appropriations for the various branches of the Government service under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture.

FUNDS PROVIDED BY BILL—DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS

The total of direct appropriations provided in the bill is \$707,040,844, which is \$20,939,259 more than the appropriations for 1943, and \$240,093,647 less than the Budget estimates for 1944. Since the bill carries an appropriation of \$193,623,000 for parity payments for the crop year 1942, commitments for which were authorized in last year's bill, but for which no appropriation was then made, and since the pending bill includes no money for parity payments for the crop year 1943, the bill represents an actual reduction under last year's appropriation of \$172,675,731. In addition, certain sums are proposed to be reappropriated. The bill also authorizes loans from funds to be advanced by Reconstruction Finance Corporation totaling \$90,000,000, as shown in a table below. This amount has been reduced from a total Budget estimate of \$157,500,000. Certain permanent appropriations provided automatically by statute and not included in the accompanying bill will also be available to the Department. These total for 1944 \$103,132,663, or a reduction of \$35,424,833 under the permanent appropriations for comparable items in 1943. The following table sets forth the totals of direct and permanent appropriations and reappropriations and a comparison with similar amounts for 1943 and the Budget estimate.

	1943 appropriations	1944 Budget	1944 bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with Budget
Direct appropriation.....	\$686,101,585	\$947,134,491	\$707,040,844	+\$20,939,259	-\$240,093,647
Reappropriations (estimated) ..	69,537,935	28,499,655	3,449,655	-66,088,280	-25,050,000
Contract authorizations.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	-----	-----
Total included in bill....	755,639,520	975,634,146	710,490,499	-45,149,021	-265,143,637
Permanent appropriations (not carried in bill but available under permanent law) ..	138,557,496	103,132,663	103,132,663	-35,424,833	-----
Total available appropriations.....	894,197,016	1,078,766,809	813,623,162	-80,573,854	-265,143,637

¹ Commitments up to full parity for the 1942 crop authorized in the 1943 Appropriation Act and proposed in the Budget for 1944 for authorization for the 1943 and 1944 crops. The pending bill eliminates the Budget proposal and makes no provision for parity payments in connection with the 1943 or 1944 crops.

A more detailed itemization of the above figures will be found in the tabulated statement appearing at the end of this report.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION LOANS

In addition to the direct appropriations above referred to, the bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to borrow from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds for making loans to cooperative rural electrification projects through the Rural Electrification Administration, to tenant farmers and to farmer beneficiaries of the rural rehabilitation program, through the Farm Credit Administration.

The following table sets forth these three funds and a comparison with similar funds allotted for the fiscal year 1943 and the Budget estimates.

	1943	1944 budget	1944 bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill com- pared with 1943	Increase (+) or (decrease (-) bill com- pared with Budget
Rural electrification loans.....	\$10,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$20,000,000	+\$10,000,000	-\$10,000,000
Farm tenant loans.....	32,500,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	-2,500,000	-----
Rural rehabilitation loans.....	97,500,000	97,500,000	40,000,000	-57,500,000	-57,500,000
Total.....	140,000,000	157,500,000	90,000,000	-50,000,000	-67,500,000

TRUST FUNDS

The bill also carries numerous appropriations from trust funds. These are funds held by, but not belonging to, the United States. They consist of such items as contributions by States, local governments, and persons for cooperative work, and the like. A complete account of these trust funds will be found in a table at the end of the report. They aggregate a substantial sum but do not, in any sense, represent an expenditure of funds belonging to the Government.

TRAVEL EXPENSE

Section 4 of the appropriation act for the current fiscal year impounds a total of \$1,500,000 of the total amounts made available under the act in reduction of amounts available for traveling expenses. Pursuant to the act this impoundment was carried out and the money returned to the Treasury. Allocation of the reductions resulting from this impoundment to the several activities in the Department was left to the Secretary of Agriculture and the amount so impounded under each of the several appropriations for the Department for the current year is set out in the break-down of the Budget for 1944, and all of such travel reductions have been continued and projected into the estimates for the fiscal year 1944.

CHANGES REFLECTED IN THE BILL

On pages 23 to 28 of the report will be found a table showing in detail the action of the committee respecting the several Budget increases or decreases. Many of these actions require no comment in addition to the information reflected by the table itself. Certain of these changes, however, are discussed in appropriate detail in the following paragraphs:

Wherever the committee's changes in Budget amounts are intended to apply to particular projects within the total amount of the respective appropriation paragraphs, the intended application is indicated herein. Where this report does not specify the project to which the committee's Budget changes are to be applied, it is intended that such changes shall be administratively determined.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$488,000 for salaries and expenses under the Office of Information, but the committee has directed that \$20,367 of the appropriation shall be transferred from the project "Press releases" to the project "Handling farmers' bulletins."

YEARBOOK OF AGRICULTURE—KEEPING LIVESTOCK HEALTHY

The committee has included in the bill an item of \$178,000, not estimated for by the Budget, for printing and binding the remainder of the quotas for the Senate and House of Representatives of part 2 of the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, entitled "Keeping Livestock Healthy." This will provide 231,250 additional copies of that publication, all of which are to be distributed by Members of the House and Senate as provided in the authorizing act. It will provide a quota of 400 additional copies for each Member of the House and 550 additional copies for each Member of the Senate.

This edition of the yearbook has proven to be very popular and in great demand so that the quotas of most, if not all, of the members have been exhausted with requests still coming in. The appropriation for the yearbook has ordinarily been provided in the legislative appropriation bill but the committee is advised that the item will be in order on the Agriculture bill and has, therefore, included it.

EXTENSION SERVICE

The bill includes the Budget estimates of \$1,480,000 for extension work under the Capper-Ketcham Act; \$12,000,000 under section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act; \$23,950 for Alaska, and \$638,843 for administration and coordination of extension work. The Budget estimate of \$180,000 for extension work in Puerto Rico has been reduced to \$100,000, the amount carried in the act for the current year. The committee recognizes the deplorable conditions existing in that island, but is convinced that any increase in the amount for extension agents will not materially ameliorate those conditions. The Budget included an estimate of \$555,000 for additional cooperative extension work to be allotted to the several States and Territories in the discretion of the Secretary. This item is not authorized by law and the committee has excluded it and has inserted in its place an appropriation of \$300,000 for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work authorized in that amount by the act of April 24, 1939.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

A year ago under a departmental reorganization all of the bureaus of the Department whose work is primarily that of research, with the exception of the Forest Service and the Soil Conservation Service, were grouped under the designation "Agricultural Research Administration," with an administrator and a small staff of scientists to supervise and coordinate all research carried on by such bureaus and to more completely eliminate overlapping and duplication. There

appears in the bill this year for the first time a direct appropriation for the office of Administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration in the sum of \$60,965. This does not represent an increase of appropriation for the reason that reductions in the amounts appropriated for the several bureaus and offices coordinated under this Administration have been made in total corresponding amounts. The Budget estimate included a provision making the statutory salary of the Administrator \$10,000 per annum. The present incumbent is in the highest classification grade and is now drawing \$8,500 per annum. He will be eligible for an automatic promotion of \$250 sometime during the next calendar year and for an additional \$250 promotion 30 months thereafter. In view of the fact that the heads of many of the bureaus under this Administration are drawing the top salary of \$9,000 per annum, it did not seem appropriate to the committee that the Administrator should continue to draw a lower salary than that of some of the bureau chiefs subject to his command. However, the committee did not feel justified in granting the full Budget estimate of \$10,000 but has inserted a provision bringing his salary up to \$9,000.

Prior to the inception, about 10 years ago, of the many action programs, the work of the Department was primarily that of research on subjects important to agriculture. While the amounts since appropriated for the action programs have seemed to overshadow the work of the research bureaus, the latter work has continued at approximately its present level throughout the last decade. For the last 5 fiscal years the amounts of regular funds obligated for research have been approximately \$30,000,000 per annum. The committee has always believed that there was too much overlapping and duplication in the work of the research bureaus and it is hopeful that the streamlining of the work under a single administration with a competent administrator in charge will result in the elimination of many duplicating research activities and in the better coordination of the remainder. It has often been said that once a research is begun it never ends. This is not altogether true, however. The bureaus have from time to time reported the termination of certain researches, either due to achievement of the final objective or else to a demonstration that the research is no longer profitable of pursuit.

The committee believes that many more could be closed out and certainly a very substantial number could at least be suspended for the period of the present war emergency. It looks to the Administrator of the Research Administration to achieve more substantial results along this line. Many very worth-while results have been achieved however, over the long period of years agricultural research has been under way. These achievements are enumerated here and there throughout the hearings each year, and, no doubt, careful compilation of such reports drawn together in one place would make a very impressive showing. At this year's hearings the bureaus quite generally reported the abandonment or suspension of certain activities and the redirection of research toward projects more immediately useful and beneficial in the war emergency. To enumerate briefly a few of the more outstanding achievements of this kind, mention should be made of the accomplishments in the production of rubber substitutes from agricultural products, the dehydration of fruits and

vegetables, the stepping up and improvement of vegetable oil production, the finding and developing of substitutes for materials heretofore imported in the manufacture of insecticides absolutely essential, many of them, to adequate production of agricultural crops, the development of cork substitutes, plastic bottle caps, antiseptics, frozen foods, nonrancid lard, cotton cutting for smokeless powder, and many other items. An interesting example of patient, unheralded research work on the home front is the improved feeding and management practices in the poultry field, whereby the average egg production per fowl was increased from 101 in 1940 to 113 in 1942. This represents an increased egg production in 1942, over 1940, of 426,266,000 dozen eggs, which, at the estimated average farm price for 1942 of 29.9 cents per dozen, amounts to an increased return to egg producers, in round figures, of \$127,800,000.

Another outstanding achievement has been that of the Bureau of Dairy Industry under its Dairy Herd Improvement Association work, where the average annual production of dairy cows in the herd improvement associations has increased from 5,300 pounds of milk in 1906 to 8,225 pounds of milk in 1941, and the production of butterfat has increased from 250 pounds to 335 pounds for the same years. The value of this work lies more in its potentialities rather than in the increase of production of all dairy cattle, although there have been substantial increases in the nonassociation herds attributable to a very material extent to the spread from the association herds to nonassociation dairies of the improved methods of feeding and management, as well as a marked improvement in the hereditary strains of the nonassociation herds resulting from the sale of surplus breeding stock by dairymen in the associations. The total number of dairy cows by the latest available statistics is 25,159,000, with an average annual production of 4,739 pounds of butterfat. The number of cows in the herd improvement associations is 616,972. The possibilities of increased income to the dairy farmers of the country through the application of the principles of feeding and management developed in the association herds and through the wider spread of the hereditary strains by the increased use of improved breeding stock is incalculable.

EXPERIMENT STATIONS

For the Office of Experiment Stations the Budget has estimated and the committee has included in the bill the customary amounts under the Hatch, Adams, and Purnell Acts, for payment to the State experiment stations. The Budget estimate for such payments under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act is in the sum of \$2,463,708, being the same amount as was appropriated in the act for 1943. However, \$63,708 of this estimate is for the purpose of allotments to States which would otherwise suffer a reduction of allotment because of change in their respective relative rural population positions as shown by the 1940 census. Since the law prescribes that allotments under this act shall be proportionate to rural population as shown by the most recent census, it is obvious that the estimate for \$63,708 is not authorized and the committee has therefore omitted that amount and has provided in the bill the sum of \$2,400,000 to be allotted in accordance with the act.

Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico.—For Hawaii and Puerto Rico, the Budget has estimated and the committee has provided \$90,000 for each, which is the amount authorized, and being an increase of \$22,500 in the case of Hawaii and of \$40,000 in the case of Puerto Rico. For Alaska the committee has likewise approved the Budget estimate of \$37,500, compared with the current appropriation of \$25,000, thus bringing the work of the Alaska station up to the authorization. In former years the appropriations for these territorial stations have been held somewhat below the amounts authorized in the law, but the committee feels that the exigencies of the war justify appropriating the full authorized amount in each case.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

For the Bureau of Animal Industry the Appropriation Act for 1943 carries a total of \$13,344,427, and the Budget estimate for 1944 amounts to \$16,024,995, an increase of \$2,680,568. The major portion of this increase; namely, \$2,409,931, is on account of the work of eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease. This, however, is an apparent increase only since the activities under the current act were financed partly out of a reappropriation of prior year balances totaling \$2,463,331. The Budget for 1944 contains no provision for reappropriation since there are no unobligated balances and to keep the work at the same level it is necessary to increase the amount of the direct appropriation. A more informative picture of the situation is this:

There is a total available for expenditure under the current act of \$6,037,200, and under the Budget estimate and the pending bill, \$5,983,800, or a reduction of \$53,400 in working funds.

Meat inspection.—The Budget has recommended and there is provided in the pending bill an appropriation of \$7,134,079 for meat inspection, an increase of \$307,079 above the current appropriation. This increase is necessitated under the act of June 10, 1942, extending inspection services to intrastate commerce.

Animal husbandry.—The committee has eliminated language which has been carried in the bill under this item for many years past, earmarking approximately \$12,000 for livestock experiments and demonstrations at Big Spring, or elsewhere in Texas, under cooperative arrangements with the State, for the reason that the earmarking is not essential to the continuation of the work. The work may be continued at its present level without any change in the cooperative arrangements with the State.

Eradicating cattle ticks.—This has been a gradually diminishing activity, the cattle tick situation being under control in all but a few counties in two or three States. The amount appropriated for 1943 is \$276,000; the amount estimated by the Budget for 1944 is \$250,000; the amount provided in the bill is \$220,000. The committee has eliminated a proviso carried in the bill for a number of years authorizing the use of \$5,000 of the appropriation to purchase and supply beef to the Seminole Indians of the Big Cypress Swamp area in Hendry County, Fla., during the time that deer infested with cattle ticks were being removed from said area and until such area was restocked with deer, and a further provision conferring authority upon the Secre-

tary of Agriculture to conduct the tick eradication work on the Indian reservation. It was insisted that these deer were a constant source of spread of the cattle tick to cattle in nearby areas and the removal of all the deer from the area through killing or otherwise was deemed essential to the eradication of ticks infesting nearby cattle. This provision has been removed for the reason that the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior which has jurisdiction of the Indian reservations in that county have arrived at a working agreement for handling the situation and neither the money nor the language of the proviso are longer required.

A further reduction of \$25,000 has been applied by the committee in the belief that \$250,000 will be all that the Department will be able to expend because of the difficulties under the present military situation of maintaining personnel.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

The amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1943 for the Bureau of Plant Industry is \$5,140,337. The amount estimated for 1944 is \$4,821,430, of which the committee has included in the bill a total of \$4,687,376, a net reduction under the Budget of \$134,054.

Dry-land agriculture.—The committee has provided an increase of \$11,523 in the estimate for dry-land agriculture, the Budget having proposed the closing of, or curtailment of the work at, a number of stations in the dry-land farming areas. These stations have been restored in full.

Cereal crops and diseases.—The committee has provided the Budget estimate of \$547,070 for cereal crops and diseases. It has, however, eliminated language earmarking \$25,000 for investigations concerning the control and eradication of white top, bind weed, and other noxious weeds. This does not mean that the work will be either discontinued or diminished. It is the opinion of the committee that it is not good practice in a lump-sum appropriation such as this one, to single out any one project and earmark a specific amount of money for it while all the other projects of an appropriation remain unmentioned.

Soil survey.—The Budget contained an estimate of \$195,160 for soil survey. The committee has eliminated the entire item with the exception of \$49,595, which is allotted to adjusting, construction, and drafting soil maps and charts for reproduction. The committee believes that for the period of the emergency the field work for this activity may well be suspended, and has therefore reduced the appropriation as indicated.

Sugar-plant investigations.—The committee has reported the Budget estimate of \$350,340, for sugar-plant investigation, but has directed that \$5,000 of the amount allocated under the Budget for work on sugar beets and \$5,000 for work on sugarcane be transferred to the work on sugar sorghums, thus increasing the allotment for the latter to \$38,355. The committee believes that the attention heretofore given to and proposed by the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 for this item is not commensurate with its importance, and is therefore indicating the expansion of this phase of this work by this slight shift of the money allocated to other projects.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

The total of the Budget estimate for the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine is \$4,869,640, and the committee has recommended in the accompanying bill a total of \$4,608,610, or a reduction of \$261,030 under the Budget. Numerous items were cut in relatively small amounts for the reason the committee believes, under the existing manpower shortage that many of these control activities will be unable to command the services of a sufficient personnel to prosecute the work at the level contemplated by the Budget estimate. These reductions may be found in the table at the end of this report.

Dutch elm disease eradication.—The committee has provided the Budget estimate of \$333,330, for Dutch-elm-disease eradication. This is an activity that has been carried in the bill for a number of years in spite of the doubt existing in the minds of the committee and of many Members of the House, that it is feasible to bring this disease within control. From the beginning of this work in 1934 to the end of the fiscal year 1943, there will have been expended on the project a total of \$21,570,493 of Federal funds, together with State contributions of only \$1,647,958. The committee has viewed with disapproval the removal of trees from private property at the expense of the appropriated and contributed funds. It is believed that this work is a proper charge against the property owner and a very substantial percentage of the outlay is on account of the removal of diseased trees from privately owned premises. In spite of the committee's repeated expression that the States, pursuant to their police powers, should enact laws compelling private property owners to remove trees suffering from the Dutch elm disease, at their own expense, no steps have been taken by any of the States affected by this pest to enact such laws. With a view to bringing a degree of compulsion in this respect upon the States affected, the committee has inserted a limitation providing that none of the funds shall be available for expenditure in any State which has not enacted laws of the kind mentioned and deemed adequate for the purpose by the Secretary of Agriculture. This limitation will not be effective in any State until there has been a session of the legislature subsequent to the enactment of this bill, and while it may not be entirely effective for the fiscal year 1944, it is the intention of the committee to continue this limitation in the bill in subsequent years, so that, beginning with the fiscal year 1945 and thereafter, this provision should be effectively operative.

Forest insects.—The Budget estimate of \$189,700 for forest insects has been reduced in the accompanying bill in the sum of \$39,700. This is one of the activities which apparently continues year after year with no appreciable achievement and the committee believes the cut imposed will not be adverse to the public interest.

Truck crop and garden insects.—The Budget estimate of \$307,340 for truck crop and garden insects has been reduced in the sum of \$75,000. The committee believes that the work on insects affecting ornamental plants, greenhouse and bulbous crops and insects affecting other like crops, makes no substantial war contribution and may well be suspended for the period of the emergency.

*Pink bollworm and *Thurberia weevil* control.*—The Budget estimate of \$457,460, for pink bollworm and *Turberia weevil* control has been

reduced to \$400,000. The committee believes this work is not emergent at the present time and that the cut imposed can well be sustained.

Foreign plant quarantines.—The committee has approved the Budget estimate of \$682,900 for foreign plant quarantines. The committee was impressed, however, with the relatively small return to the Treasury from fees in connection with this activity and believes that the Department should take appropriate steps toward making this service self-sustaining, if possible.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND ENGINEERING

The total of the Budget estimates for the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering is \$860,205. The total of the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill is \$782,829, a reduction under the Budget of \$77,376. This net reduction is the result of an increase of \$3,000 in the appropriation for naval-stores investigations for increasing the Budget allowance for work at the Olustee, Fla., station, and a reduction of \$80,376 in the estimate for agricultural-engineering investigations. The latter item consists of the complete elimination of work on farm structures and related investigations in the amount of \$61,195, and a reduction of \$19,181 in the project for farm mechanical equipment investigations.

REGIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES

The four regional research laboratories authorized under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, are included in the bill in the sum of \$3,959,385. This sum has been arrived at by taking the \$4,000,000 authorized for such laboratories and deducting therefrom \$35,225, which represents transfers to the offices of the Secretary and of the Solicitor and the Library for services there performed for the laboratories, together with a further reduction of \$5,390, which is the amount impounded in the act for 1943, being the regional laboratories' share of the total impoundment of \$1,500,000 of travel funds provided for in the bill for 1943. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, mentioned above, authorizes for these laboratories an allotment of \$4,000,000 per year from any sums appropriated for carrying out the general purposes of that act. In order to bring the work of the regional laboratories within the structural framework of the appropriations for the Agricultural Research Administration, where it properly belongs, the Budget has proposed and the committee has approved, the setting up of this activity under a separate appropriation. In the general appropriation for the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and for the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, the committee has inserted a limitation prohibiting the allocation of any money from that appropriation for these laboratories.

The regional research laboratories were authorized—

to conduct researches into and to develop any scientific, chemical, and technical uses and new and extended markets and outlets for farm commodities and products and byproducts thereof. Such research and development shall be devoted primarily to those farm commodities in which there are regular or seasonal surpluses, and their products and byproducts.

Upon the inception of the work the committee closely examined the administrative officers in charge respecting the type of researches they had in mind and the commercial practicability of any results envisioned as the result of such research. A definite challenge was made to repre-

sentatives of the bureau in charge of these laboratories to achieve worth-while results within 10 years. This challenge was later documented in the conference report (H. R. No. 2024, 76th Cong.), on the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1941. The following is quoted from that report:

In this connection the conferees took note of a statement in the House report concerning the four regional laboratories and agreed to its inclusion here. The statement is as follows:

"At the hearings the Department representatives were challenged to achieve results within 10 years which will consume sufficient surpluses and be of sufficient commercial advantage to justify the expenditures under this head and, if not, to discontinue the laboratories. This challenge was accepted both by the bureau chief in charge of the work and by Dr. Jardine, Director of Research for the Department."

Annually thereafter, the committee has closely examined the work of these laboratories in the light of the 10-year pledge quoted above, and at the hearings in connection with the pending bill there were reported some very outstanding achievements accomplished at the Northern Regional Laboratory at Peoria, Ill. Noteworthy among these has been the development of a rubber substitute, known as "Norepol", from soybean oil. While rubber tires may not be manufactured from Norepol, there is a large number of products ordinarily made from rubber for which Norepol is entirely suitable and, to the extent that Norepol is used for such products, a corresponding amount of natural rubber is released for the more critical uses. This commodity is now in commercial production and, depending upon the allocation of soybean oil for such production and somewhat less on the allocation of machinery and equipment, the potential production for 1943 is estimated at 24,000,000 pounds. The Northern Laboratory has also produced butylene glycol from corn and converted it into butadiene, the basic synthetic rubber intermediate. It has also produced from agricultural residues a satisfactory cork substitute for bottle closures, which one firm expects to produce in 1943 on a pilot-plant scale. In the field of medicine, the laboratory has obtained a seventy-five-fold increase in yields of penicillin, which is valuable for wound and burn treatment, and is nontoxic to humans.

The foregoing is only a partial list of the achievements of this laboratory which seems to be of great immediate commercial as well as military value. The other three laboratories are producing results somewhat less noteworthy than those of the Northern Laboratory, due perhaps to the fact that the researches at Peoria lie in the field, which at the moment, lends itself to better-seeming achievement. It is hoped that the three remaining laboratories will before long begin registering results of the kind contemplated by the committee when the 10-year pledge was first evoked.

FOREST SERVICE

The Budget recommends a total of \$20,937,839 for the Forest Service. The committee has recommended in the accompanying bill a total of \$18,238,284, a reduction of \$2,699,555.

Farm and other private forestry cooperation.—The committee has consolidated the item for private forestry cooperation heretofore carried under the Forest Service with the item for cooperative farm forestry under the Clarke-McNary and Norris-Doxey Acts, heretofore carried as a separate item. The Budget estimate for the consolidated activi-

ties is in the sum of \$808,110. The committee has recommended \$646,168, a reduction of \$161,942. This reduction consists of a cut of \$11,942 in the private forestry cooperation work and a cut of \$150,000 in the work under the Norris-Doxey Act, for assistance to farmers in harvesting, marketing, and utilization of farm wood products, leaving for this item an allotment of \$146,751. The amount estimated by the Budget for the Norris-Doxey Act is \$547,368 and the reduction just mentioned leaves for that act a total of \$397,368.

Forest research.—The committee has made a total reduction of \$625,100 out of a total Budget estimate of \$2,125,100 for forest research. The committee believes that the research activities under the Forest Service can be very substantially reduced without adversely affecting the war effort. Much of this research, in fact, has no particular military value and the committee has therefore availed itself of the opportunity to make a substantial savings in these nonwar activities. The Budget estimate for forest management of \$514,900, has been reduced to \$300,000; that for range investigations of \$241,970 has been reduced to \$150,000; forest products has been reduced from \$940,280 to \$800,000; forest survey from \$189,400 to \$100,000; forest economics from \$112,580 to \$75,000; and forest influences from \$125,970 to \$75,000.

Forest-fire cooperation.—The Budget estimate of \$3,989,723 for forest-fire cooperation has been reduced to \$2,492,210. This amount, together with \$7,790 appropriated under the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for work done by that Bureau in connection with this item makes a total of \$2,500,000, the maximum amount authorized by law.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

The Budget estimate for Forest Roads and Trails is \$3,778,723. This amount is designed exclusively for maintenance of forest development roads and trails. No funds are included for new construction and none for either construction or maintenance of forest highways. The committee has provided in the bill the full amount of the Budget estimate for the purposes requested, of which \$2,537,168 is in the form of a direct appropriation and \$1,241,555 is in the form of reappropriation of unobligated balances of previous appropriations for forest highways. This action will not prevent any subsequent appropriation of the latter amount to reimburse the forest-highways allotment for the amount diverted in the bill to forest development roads.

EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT

There has been allocated and appropriated for the emergency rubber project for fiscal years 1942 and 1943 a total of \$32,035,000. Of that amount \$13,035,000 was to be used for the purpose of acquiring by purchase the California guayule holdings of the Intercontinental Rubber Co., for establishment of nurseries, establishment and care of plantations, purchase of equipment, erection of buildings, rubber extraction and technical studies, and other miscellaneous items. The remaining \$19,000,000 was appropriated to expand the guayule program providing for installation of additional nursery beds, sowing the available seed supply, and increasing planting acreage accordingly, in conformity with the recommendation by the Rubber Survey Committee approved by Mr. Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board.

The original Budget estimate for fiscal year 1944 was in the amount of \$56,000,000 to provide for continuing guayule nursery production at the authorized 1943 level, increasing the plantation acreage by 176,000 acres, purchase of additional equipment, erection of physical improvements, a large-scale experimental and research program on goldenrod and Kok-saghyz (Russian dandelion), continuing extraction and technical studies, and miscellaneous. In January 1943 Mr. Jeffers wished to defer final decision on the scheduled guayule program for fiscal year 1944 pending clarification of this country's rubber situation. However, it was Mr. Jeffers' desire that all ground work be laid to go ahead with the 176,000-acre program should any emergency arise making it necessary to look to guayule as a large-scale source of rubber. This action resulted in revising the original 1944 Budget estimate to \$14,271,000 on March 8, 1942.

Subsequently, the Department's representatives advised the committee of the possibility of a reduction of \$1,223,000 under the latest Budget figure of \$14,271,000. This would leave a balance of \$13,048,000 for the prosecution of this project during the fiscal year 1944. The reduction indicated was made to conform with the modification agreed upon by Mr. Jeffers and the Secretary in order to minimize to the greatest degree possible interference with the use of land and manpower for food production.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The bill includes the Budget estimate for an authorization of \$4,500,000 of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation for administrative expenses. The Budget proposed the elimination of the provisos included in the act for 1943 prohibiting the sale, with certain limitations which had been worked out by the House and Senate, of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities at less than parity price. The committee has reinserted the unqualified prohibition of the sale of such stocks at less than parity price, eliminating the provisos setting up exceptions to the prohibition.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION

For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, which embraces the benefit payments to farmers under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, and under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the Budget submitted an estimate of \$500,000,000, of which \$100,000,000 was in the form of a supplemental estimate for incentive payments in connection with the production of certain critical crops.

Early in its consideration of this bill, the subcommittee held hearings on the supplemental estimate for \$100,000,000, as a result of which it disapproved the estimate, advising the Secretary of Agriculture thereof on February 15.

The regular Budget estimate of \$400,000,000 was considered in due course; and in drafting the bill the committee reduced this estimate to \$300,000,000, available solely for programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for compliances with soil-building practices and water-conservation practices under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, pursuant to 1943 programs carried out during the period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1943, inclusive.

Administrative expenses.—The Budget break-down under the 1942 appropriation of \$450,000,000 for this activity indicates a total administrative expense of \$65,000,000. This includes payments to 18,108 full-time employees, 9,084 county committeemen, 89,089 community committeemen, and 30,280 compliance checkers, making a total of 146,621 persons. In the opinion of the committee, this number is extraordinarily disproportionate to the entire amount of the appropriation and the committee has accordingly limited administrative expenditures of all kinds for the fiscal year 1944 to 50 percent of the estimated expenditure for 1943.

To eliminate duplication, overlapping, and confusion which results from a multiplicity of Federal agencies carrying on informational and promotional activities, the committee has included a proviso whereby such educational and informational activities will be carried on through the Extension Service, which already operates in every agricultural county in the Nation, and is equipped to handle this type of endeavor. In connection therewith, it is observed that when Mr. Chester C. Davis, recently appointed as Food Administrator, was the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, he utilized the Extension Service for this purpose with satisfactory results and that arrangement obtained from 1934 to 1940. The committee recommends, therefore, a return to this earlier plan because of its effectiveness and economy. A corollary proviso abolishes the informational services at the regional, State, and county levels. The table on page 1515 of the hearings indicates that a total of 896 persons in the Department of Agriculture are engaged in informational work, including press, radio, motion pictures, exhibits, posters, popular publications, news photos, and so forth, and that of this number, 216 are in the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, 80 in Soil Conservation Service, and 6 in Crop Insurance—making a total of 305 in this group of activities. The committee's provision will restrict such expenditures and bring about definite economies.

Another proviso limits the per diem of county committeemen to 100 days and community committeemen to 25 days per annum. The table on page 707 of the hearings indicates that for the calendar year 1942 the employment of county committeemen ranged from 50 days in the northeast region to 217 days in the north central region, and that the expenses of county committeemen for 1942 totaled \$4,500,000. The Budget break-down shows county association expenses for 1944 at an estimated amount of \$53,500,000, and other administrative expenses at \$11,891,000, making a total of \$65,391,000. This is approximately 16 percent of the total appropriation. This the committee deems an excessive amount. The limit on per diem is therefore in line with the reduction of administrative expenses to 50 percent of the 1943 expenditure.

For some years past, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has been authorized to purchase seed, lime, fertilizer, and other materials for direct distribution to farmers, to enable them to carry out the soil-conservation practices prescribed under the agricultural conservation program. The value of the materials so advanced is subsequently deducted from the earned payments of the respective producers. This practice has occasioned numerous complaints. For example, members of the seed trade have complained to the committee on numerous occasions that the practice subjects them to the competition of the Government, and that they lose business which

they might otherwise have. This year there was complaint registered with the committee from certain States, notably Georgia and Florida, that the State requirements for inspection of seed and fertilizer have not been complied with by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and that the producers in such States are thereby deprived of the protection of the inspection prescribed by State law and that the States are deprived of the inspection fees. The action of the committee will tend to restore the movement of seed and lime used in the conservation program to the regular trade channels where compliance with State inspection will be mandatory.

PARITY PAYMENTS

The act for the current fiscal year included authority and direction to the Secretary to make commitments or incur obligations in order to provide for full parity payment for the crop year 1942, and toward such obligations reappropriated unobligated balances of former appropriations estimated at the time to be in the sum of \$2,015,516. The Budget for 1944 includes an estimate of \$193,623,000 to complete the fund required to meet the obligations incurred under the authority granted in last year's act and the committee has approved this amount.

The Budget for 1944 also included language authorizing commitments and the incurring of obligations to provide for full parity payments for each of the crop years 1943 and 1944. The committee has eliminated this provision, believing that observance of existing price-control legislation or any other legislation affecting this matter, will afford producers, either from loans or from the market, the full parity price.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

In the report which accompanied the agriculture appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1943, appears the following statement:

The committee doubts the feasibility of crop insurance and unless a better showing of feasibility is brought about in another year it is believed Congress should give consideration to its abolition.

With that statement in mind, the committee made a careful and thorough exploration of the matter this year and is now recommending that this program be abolished, with due regard, however, for the execution of existing binding contracts between the Corporation and the producers. This recommendation is reached on the basis of the insured production of wheat for 4 years and of cotton for 1 year.

Wheat.—The table on page 885 of the hearings indicates that on the wheat insurance program for the years 1939 to 1942, inclusive, indemnities exceeded premiums by \$17,417,271. The hearings indicate that if administrative costs for comparable years were added the total cost of indemnities plus administrative expenditures aggregated \$68,771,486, as against total premiums of \$28,099,527, a loss of \$40,671,959.

Cotton.—In the case of cotton for the crop year 1942, which is the first year of operation under the cotton program, indemnities to producers exceeded premiums by \$415,010.

Further examination of the table on page 885 indicates that the cost of crop insurance to the Government has jumped from \$6,652,884 in 1939 to \$12,056,296 in 1942. The committee is convinced that further

operations will eventuate even greater losses should other commodities be included in the insurance program. The loss potential in the two crops now insured, namely, wheat and cotton, is indicated by the fact that the foregoing losses have accrued under a coverage of but a small fraction of the total of each crop. This year's coverage in wheat includes 439,000 winter-wheat farmers out of a total of 1,200,000, or about one-third, while the cotton coverage represents but 10 percent of the total cotton acreage. There is no assurance, of course, that losses comparable to those already sustained will not ensue in connection with other crops should they be brought under the plan.

The committee, therefore, deemed it the better part of wisdom and sound policy to abolish the program now, with adequate safeguards for existing contracts. Accordingly, it has provided an appropriation of \$3,500,000, instead of the Budget estimate of \$7,818,748, and has inserted a proviso limiting expenditures to the payment of indemnities accruing on account of wheat and cotton planted prior to August 1, 1943. There will be no work done from this appropriation looking to wheat or cotton insurance for the crop year 1944, and no studies or investigations will be pursued with a view to extension of insurance to other crops.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

The total Budget estimate for the Soil Conservation Service for 1944 is \$22,042,992. The committee has recommended in the accompanying bill for this Service a total sum of \$18,675,136, a reduction under the Budget of \$3,367,856. The Budget estimate of \$501,315 for general administrative expenses has been reduced in the sum of \$100,000; the Budget estimate of \$1,339,429 for research investigations has been reduced by 20 percent or \$267,856; the Budget estimate of \$20,130,000 for operations, demonstrations, and information has been reduced to \$17,130,000, a cut of \$3,000,000. These reductions have been made in the light of the evidence submitted at the hearings that this Service has suffered an unusual loss of personnel to the military service. Dr. Bennett reported to the committee that over 2,000 of Soil Conservation Service personnel have gone into the military service and that replacements have been achieved with only the greatest of difficulty. The committee believes that this agency could not expend a larger fund even if it were appropriated and that the reduction applied will not in itself occasion any hardship or any impairment of the public interest.

LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND

The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$1,126,120 for land utilization and retirement of submarginal land. Of this amount only \$34,148 is earmarked for the acquisition of land and is intended solely for the execution of existing contracts for land purchase and does not contemplate the purchase of any new acreage. The remaining \$1,091,972 of the appropriation will be for the management, operation, improvement, and protection of land already acquired.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The committee has taken full cognizance of the criticism which has been leveled at the Farm Security Administration over a period of time. In the report which accompanied the appropriation bill for

last year, among other things, the committee criticized the Farm Security Administration for lending excessive amounts to individual borrowers, for indulging in a land purchase program, for the carelessness and inefficiency of certain of its employees and for its experiments in collective farming, which seemed to resemble the collectivist practices followed in Russia.

Accordingly, a proviso was included in last year's bill to the effect that none of the funds for loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation should be used for—

(1) the purchase of land or for the carrying on of any land purchase program; (2) for carrying on any experiment in collective farming, except for the liquidation of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) for making loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500.

This year the committee made a thorough and painstaking exploration of the activities of the Farm Security Administration; including the progress made in the liquidation of resettlement projects, the purchase or lease of large tracts of land for subdivision and sale to tenant purchasers, the solicitation of loans, the administration of Farm Security Administration projects, the overorganization of Farm Security Administration at various operational levels, the duplication of effort between Farm Security Administration county and home management supervisors with the work of county extension agents, the turn-over in its borrower clientele, its informational activities, and related matters with a view to achieving greater efficiency and economy in the operation of this agency.

There was also available to the committee the reports of special investigators who now serve the committee under the provisions of House Resolution 69, who were assigned to make field investigations of certain Farm Security Administration activities. On the basis of the testimony and evidence, the committee is of the opinion that, since the Farm Security Administration is essentially a farm credit agency, its functions should, in the interest of better credit integration, economy and efficiency, be transferred to the Farm Credit Administration, which has operated for many years in the farm credit field and has existing facilities to discharge these functions.

Rural rehabilitation and servicing of loans.—The function of loans and rural rehabilitation is therefore transferred to the Farm Credit Administration with a total appropriation of \$12,000,000, for the making and servicing of such loans, of which \$8,000,000 shall be made available to the Extension Service, out of which to provide the farm and home management assistance heretofore rendered by Farm Security Administration county and home management supervisors. The Budget estimate for the servicing of loans and for grants and rural rehabilitation is in the sum of \$36,607,573. Provisos have been included to bring about the abolition of regional offices and the prohibitions contained in last year's bill against the carrying on of land purchase programs, experiments in collective farming, and the making of individual loans under this caption in excess of \$2,500 have been continued.

Loans.—The committee has included an authorization for the advance of \$40,000,000 by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the making of loans to needy farmers. This sum compares with the Budget estimate of \$97,500,000.

FARM TENANCY

Conforming with the general action of the committee respecting the Farm Security Administration, the Farm Tenant Purchase Program is also transferred in its entirety to the Farm Credit Administration, to be administered through the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, the Federal land banks, and the national farm loan associations, which have been operating in the field of farm credit and farm purchases since 1916. By virtue of this consolidation, the administrative funds have been reduced from \$1,326,070, as estimated by the Budget, to \$500,000. The bill provides, however, for the full amount of the Budget estimate of \$30,000,000 for the making of tenant-purchase loans under the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

LIQUIDATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS

This activity has heretofore been administered by the Farm Security Administration. Since the provisions in the accompanying bill have abolished that agency and transferred its functions to the Farm Credit Administration, and to the Extension Service, the administration of the resettlement projects is likewise transferred to the Farm Credit Administration, where it is presumed the intent of the Congress respecting the liquidation of these projects will be more effectively and more expeditiously carried out. The amount of the Budget estimate, namely, \$421,039, has been approved by the committee.

EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Under the provisions of section 32, act of August 24, 1935, 30 percent of the customs receipts for the calendar year last ended is appropriated for the above purpose. In recent years there has been carried in the annual bill an appropriation to supplement the amount of the permanent appropriation. Such a provision, however, is entirely without authority of law, and the Budget proposal to reappropriate unexpended balances of this fund for the fiscal year 1943 to supplement the permanent appropriation for the fiscal year 1944 has been omitted by the committee. Under the language of the bill, therefore, there will be available for this purpose only the amount of the permanent appropriation which is estimated to be in the sum of \$96,000,000.

Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937.—For administrative expenses in carrying out the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, the bill reappropriates such sums as may be necessary and within the limitations of law respecting the amounts authorized for this purpose from the unobligated balances of section 32 funds.

Consumers' Counsel.—The committee has approved the Budget proposal to provide for the expenses of the Consumers Counsel through the use of \$175,000 of the original appropriation made without year, of \$100,000,000 for administrative expenses under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. The committee has eliminated, however, the Budget proposal, legislative in character, to exempt the expenditure of this amount from the limitations prescribed in subsection (b) of section 12 of title I of said act.

Former Work Projects Administration programs not to be carried on under section 32 funds.—The committee has inserted a provision pro-

hibiting the carrying on, out of funds appropriated by section 32 of the act approved August 24, 1935, of any program formerly carried on by the Work Projects Administration. If it is deemed expedient to revive or continue any former Work Projects Administration program it is the sense of the committee that appropriations should be provided therefor in some other act and that such revival or continuance ought not to be effectuated out of section 32 money.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The total of the Budget estimate for the Agricultural Marketing Service is \$6,100,640, and the amount recommended in the accompanying bill is \$5,811,860, a reduction of \$288,780.

Marketing farm products.—The Budget estimate of \$355,250 for marketing farm products contemplates a reduction of \$8,000 pursuant to the proposal to eliminate the work under this heading at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. This reduction has been directed to standardization and marketing research on cotton for which the allotment for the current year is \$140,500. This work has been reduced by the Budget at no other station and the committee has restored the full amount of the reduction.

Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency, and Standard Container Acts.—The Budget estimate under this head includes an item of \$10,400 for the administration of the Standard Container Act. The committee has eliminated this item in the accompanying bill.

The evidence before this committee for a number of years past has been to the effect that the market containers controlled under the act have already been completely standardized, and that only here and there has an occasional violation of the act been discovered. In certain years no violations whatever have been reported. The committee has ascertained that the Federal district attorneys have complete jurisdiction and authority to prosecute such violations as may occur under the act and does not believe that the continuance of an appropriation in this act is any longer necessary.

United States Warehouse Act.—For the enforcement of the provisions of the United States Warehouse Act, the Budget has estimated \$440,910. The committee has recommended in the accompanying bill the sum of \$400,000. The committee believes that the liquidation of the Federal Crop Insurance, provided for in the bill, will lighten the burden on this activity to an extent sufficient to absorb the decrease of \$40,910 provided.

Commodity Exchange Act.—The Budget has estimated \$442,330 for enforcement of the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act. The accompanying bill provides \$225,000 for this purpose, or slightly better than one-half the Budget estimate. The committee believes it is obvious the volume of trading during the war emergency will be at such reduced levels that the amount provided should be fully adequate to meet all the needs.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

The Budget estimate of \$2,683,000 for administrative expenses of the Rural Electrification Administration has been reduced by the committee to \$2,258,000, or a reduction of \$425,000. These reductions

are made possible by reason of the fact that many phases of the work of this agency have been brought to a virtual standstill because of the war and the resulting nonavailability of critical materials for new construction. These reductions, in the considered judgment of the committee, will leave the Rural Electrification Administration ample funds with which to carry on all the essential activities which may be occasioned by the limited amount of new construction it will be able to prosecute from the limited supply of copper and other critical materials.

Loans.—For the same reason cited under the foregoing paragraph, namely, the shortage of materials, together with the shortage of available manpower, the committee has reduced the Budget estimate of authorization for loans to cooperatives from \$30,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and feels assured that the reduced amount will meet every need for construction for which the required materials will be available.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has approved the Budget estimate of \$689,259 for salaries and expenses, which is a reduction of \$1,637,542 below the appropriation for the current year. These figures do not supply an accurate picture of the situation in this agency for the reason that many of its activities are financed through transfers from the Farmers Crop Production and Harvesting Loans Appropriation, and from amounts charged against corporations or funds serviced by the Farm Credit Administration. Taking all of these items into consideration, the total net available funds for the fiscal year 1943 are \$8,210,370 and the total which will be available under the Budget presentation will be \$7,852,408. This represents a net decrease in available funds of \$357,962. This latter sum consists of a decrease under 1943 of \$91,640 in travel funds, being the amount returned to surplus in the current year under the provisions of section 4 of the current act and a decrease of \$462,344 in the personal services and other objects of expenditure needed in the conduct of Farm Credit Administration activities, together with an increase of \$196,022 in estimated requirements to cover costs of the reclassification of the grades of 580 crop and seed loan supervisors and other contractual services.

That portion of the funds chargeable against corporations and funds serviced by the Farm Credit Administration is \$2,280,493, for the current year, and will be \$3,224,588 in 1944. The increased amount of funds from the sources mentioned is attributable in part to the fact that next year for the first time the Federal land banks and the banks for cooperatives will be assessed for their portion of the administrative burden. Reductions in amounts required for the administrative function will result from the provision carried in the bill for 1944 for the first time, that Federal land banks and joint stock land banks need be examined only once each year instead of twice each year as heretofore.

Farmers crop production and harvesting loans.—For this activity the bill provides a direct appropriation of \$4,907,273, together with certain unobligated balances of former appropriations providing in all for the operation of this activity for 1944, the estimated total sum

of \$7,688,561 as compared to the amount available for such expenditure for the current year of \$8,074,303. The amount of loans under this activity is estimated both for the current year and for the fiscal year 1944 at \$23,000,000. The amount of collections of principal and interest is estimated to be \$18,625,000 for the fiscal year 1943 and \$19,250,000 for the fiscal year 1944.

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

The committee has approved the Budget estimate of \$7,822,000 to be authorized from the funds of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation for the administrative expenses of that agency, which is a decrease of \$1,288,000 below the amount for corresponding purposes for the current fiscal year. The decrease is attributable largely to the expiration on July 1, 1943, of the authority to make Land Commissioner loans.

REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATIONS

Recently, the Farm Credit Administration has revived the regional agricultural credit corporations, created originally by section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as agencies for the making of loans or advances to farmers and stockmen. These corporations did a voluminous business until about 1934 or 1935, then they ceased to be active, and they have since been continued on a liquidation basis.

The revival of these corporations and their re-entry into the agricultural lending field have provoked widespread protest on the part of private lending agencies, which assert they have ample funds with which to meet all the credit requirements sought to be satisfied through the revival of these Federal institutions.

Governor Black of the Farm Credit Administration, in his testimony before the committee, admitted that there is no bottleneck in the established and ordinary sources of credit. (See p. 1293 of the hearings.) A very searching interrogation failed to elicit from him any information indicating that any producer anywhere in the country will be unable, where credit is justified, to secure adequate loans from the private lending agencies available to him.

The committee believes there is no justification for the present revival of the regional agricultural credit corporations, and it has therefore inserted a limitation in the form of a new section at the end of the bill which will, it believes, make it impossible for these corporations to continue their lending activities.

GOVERNMENT LOANS PROHIBITED WHERE CREDIT OBTAINABLE FROM PRIVATE LENDING AGENCIES

In further pursuance of the policy of discouraging loans by Government agencies if credit is available, on comparable terms, from private sources, the committee has inserted a general limitation in a new section at the end of the bill which will prevent all such loans unless they have been offered to and refused by the private lending agencies customarily engaged in the making of such loans in the region where such loan is proposed to be made.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases

	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with 1943 appropriation	Recommendation of committee
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY		
Salaries and expenses: Decrease in comparable direct appropriation.	—\$87,604	Approved.
WORKING CAPITAL FUND		
For economical operation of centralized reimbursable services.	+400,000	Do.
OFFICE OF SOLICITOR		
Salaries and expenses: Decrease in comparable direct appropriation.	—167,273	Approved, and additional reduction of \$125,000 imposed on account of diminution of work load resulting from cuts throughout the bill.
OFFICE OF INFORMATION		
Salaries and expenses: Decrease in comparable direct appropriation.	—55,038	Approved.
Printing and binding	—100,000	Do.
Yearbook of Agriculture, Keeping Livestock Healthy, reprint.		\$178,000 inserted by committee.
EXTENSION SERVICE		
Additional cooperative extension work		Bill provides \$300,000 under act of Apr. 24, 1939, in lieu of \$555,000 Budget estimate.
Puerto Rico	+80,000	Disapproved.
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS		
Economic investigations		Bill provides cut of \$100,000 under the Budget estimate of \$2,177,236 on account of diminution of work load resulting from cuts throughout the bill.
Crop and livestock estimates: Current estimates and periodic reports on important war crops.	+200,000	Approved.
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS		
Salaries and expenses: To finance Great Britain-United States Combined Food Board on a full-year basis.	+\$100,000	Approved.
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION		
OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS		
Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico for agricultural experiment stations:		
Hawaii Station Act	+22,500	Do.
Alaska Station Act (June 20, 1936)	+12,500	Do.
Puerto Rico Station Act	+40,000	Do.
Title I, Bankhead-Jones Act		Bill provides reduction of \$63,708 under the estimate of \$2,463,708.
Insular Experiment Stations: Federal experiment station in Puerto Rico, elimination of nonrecurring item for repairs.	—7,000	Approved.
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY		
Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease:		
Direct appropriation	—\$2,409,931	Do.
Reappropriation	+2,409,931	Do.
Eradicating cattle ticks: Curtailment of work chiefly in Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico.	—22,950	Approved, and further cut of \$30,000 imposed.
Meat inspection: To finance on a full-year basis, increased demands for Federal meat inspection pursuant to act of June 10, 1942, extending inspection to intrastate commerce.	+311,200	Approved.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with 1943 appropriation	Recommendation of committee
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY		
Cereal crops and diseases:.....	—\$28,790	Approved.
Cotton and other fiber crops and diseases: Curtailment of cotton quality disease and cultural investigations.	—22,260	Do.
Drug and related plants.....	—3,250	Do.
Dry-land agriculture: Discontinuance of cooperative work at 5 State substations.	—11,523	Budget cut restored.
Forage crops and diseases.....	—66,500	Approved.
Forest pathology: Curtailment of conifer and Dutch-elm-disease investigations.	—12,845	Do.
Fruit and vegetable crops and diseases: Nut investigations.	—12,410	\$4,988 of the Budget cut restored, for continuance of pecan station at Albany, Ga.
All other investigations.....	—58,999	Approved.
Irrigation agriculture: Curtailment of work to improve crop production under irrigation.	—7,100	Do.
National Arboretum: Reduction of purchases of plant materials and other supplies and discontinuance of plant propagation work.	—16,892	Do.
Plant exploration, introduction, and surveys.....	—15,063	Do.
Plant Industry Experiment Farm: Reduction in maintenance of facilities for basic plant research.	—2,559	Do.
Soil and fertilizer investigations.....	—16,846	Do.
Soil survey:		Both these items for which the Budget allotment is \$145,565, have been entirely eliminated, leaving \$49,595 for the map-making item below.
Investigations, classification, and mapping of soils in the fields.	—2,500	
Field inspection of soil surveys and correlation of soil types and series.	—4,000	
Adjusting, construction, and drafting soil maps and charts for reproduction.	—3,770	Approved, leaving \$49,595 for this item.
Sugar-plant investigations:		Budget estimate approved, but there is transferred to the sugar sorghums project \$5,000 from sugar beets and \$5,000 from sugarcane.
Sugar-plant production, breeding, disease, and quality investigations:		
Sugar beets.....	—10,190	
Sugarcane.....	—6,770	
Sugar sorghums.....	—1,480	Approved.
Tobacco investigations: Curtailment of cooperative work on tobacco diseases.	—6,340	Approved.
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE		
General administrative expenses: Discontinuance of photographic laboratory in District of Columbia and curtailment of other expenses.	—7,280	Do.
Fruit insects: Investigations on—		Budget decrease restored.
Insects affecting deciduous fruits (discontinuance of work on pecan insects at Albany, Ga., and Brownwood, Tex.).	—15,210	
Fruitfly.....	—5,000	Approved.
Japanese beetle control: Reduction in supervision of nurseries and trapping to determine distribution of the Japanese beetle.	—18,955	Do.
Sweetpotato weevil control: Reduction of control activities in Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.	—3,565	Do.
Mexican fruitfly control: Grove and packing house inspection and certification.	—8,170	Do.
Citrus canker eradication: Curtailment of inspection of citrus-growing properties in Texas.	—510	Do.
Gypsy and brown-tail moth control: Control operations.	—19,110	Approved, and additional cut of \$13,000 imposed.
Dutch elm disease eradication: Reduction of work in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Ohio Valley.	—17,545	Approved.
Phony peach and peach mosaic eradication: Curtailment of orchard inspection work in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Missouri.	—4,580	Do.
Forest insects: Investigations of insects attacking mature and second-growth timber and development of methods of control.	—9,980	Approved, and further cut of \$450,000 imposed.
Truck crop and garden insects: Curtailment of investigations on tobacco insects and on insects affecting greenhouse crops and bulbs.	—10,180	Approved, and further cut of \$75,000 imposed.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with 1943 appropriation	Recommendation of committee
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE—continued		
Cereal and forage insects:		
Cereal and forage insect investigations:		
Chinch-bug investigations at La Fayette, Ind., and Lawton, Okla.	—\$4,000	Cut of \$50,000 below Budget imposed to be apportioned by Department.
White-grub investigations at Madison, Wis., and La Fayette, Ind.	—11,200	
Rice-insect investigations at Crowley, La.	—3,225	
European corn-borer control	+30,000	
Barberry eradication: Reduction of work in Midwestern States.	—9,120	Approved.
Cotton insects: Reduction of boll-weevil control investigations in Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi.	—7,409	Do.
Pink bollworm and Thurberia weevil control: Curtailment of clean-up operations in Lower Rio Grande Valley.	—24,075	Approved, and further cut of \$57,460 imposed.
Bee culture: Curtailment of work on bee diseases at Laramie, Wyo.	—3,970	Approved.
Insects affecting man and animals: Discontinuance of livestock-lice investigations at Menard and Dallas, Tex.	—8,735	Do. <i>Further cut 15,940</i>
Insect-pest survey and identification: Identification and classification of insects.	—7,000	Approved, and further cut of \$8,000 imposed.
Foreign parasites: Curtailment of work at foreign parasite receiving station at Hoboken, N. J.	—1,035	Approved.
Control investigations: Curtailment of work on physiology and toxology of insects, and work on new insecticides.	—3,325	Approved, and further cut of \$3,260 imposed.
Insecticide and fungicide investigations: Curtailment of work on accessory materials for use with insecticides.	—5,995	Approved, and further cut of \$13,820 imposed.
Transit inspection: Curtailment of inspection work at various transportation centers.	—2,045	Approved.
Foreign plant quarantines: Curtailment of port inspections at New York, New Orleans, and Seattle and reduction of Mexican border inspections.	—35,943	Do.
Certification of exports: Curtailment of activities at New York.	—1,530	Do.
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND ENGINEERING		
Agricultural engineering investigations:		
Advice and assistance		
Farm mechanical equipment		Cut of \$19,181 below Budget imposed.
Farm structures and related investigations		Entire project, for which Budget estimate is \$61,195, eliminated.
Mechanical processing of farm products (elimination of nonrecurring items for water tower, \$20,000, and cotton-cutting machine, \$30,000).	—50,000	Approved.
Naval stores investigations:		
Investigation of naval stores, production, processes, and equipment.	—900	All Budget decreases approved, but committee has increased the appropriation by \$3,000 above the Budget for additional expenditure at Olustee, Fla.
Investigation of the composition, properties, components, and derivatives of naval stores.	—1,000	
Investigation of uses, handling, and transportation of naval stores.	—1,000	
Construction and improvements at naval stores station (elimination of nonrecurring item for fire-protection system).	—3,000	
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS		
Salaries and expenses: Discontinuance of work on dehydrated foods for which supplemental appropriation was made in 1943.	—20,000	Approved.
BELTSVILLE RESEARCH CENTER		
Curtailment in maintenance of roads at the center	—5,295	Do.
WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL		
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine		Cut below Budget of \$17,347.
Forest Service		Cut below Budget of \$24,832.
Interior Department		Cut below Budget of \$4,163.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with 1943 appropriation	Recommendation of committee
FOREST SERVICE		
General administrative expenses: Reduction of supplies, materials, and equipment.....	—\$3,730	Approved.
National forest protection and management: Timber and forest products sales (to handle increased volume of timber sales on national forests). <i>Alternative.</i>	+165,000	
National forest protection and management: To handle increased volume of timber sales on the national forests.	+165,000	Approved, but the item of forest plantation care has been merged with this item without additional appropriation.
Water rights: Curtailment of water-rights survey.....	—490	Approved.
Private forestry cooperation.....		This and cooperative farm forestry are consolidated with an appropriation of \$100,000 for private forestry cooperation and \$546,168 for cooperative farm forestry.
Forest plantation care.....	+415,000	Disapproved. Item has been merged with protection and management appropriation, without any increase in the latter appropriation.
Forest management investigations.....	—27,100	Approved and further cut of \$214,900 imposed.
Range investigations: Reduction in grazing management investigations.	—12,730	Approved and further cut of \$91,970 imposed.
Forest products investigations:		Budget cuts approved, further cut of \$140,280 approved and the proposal to spend \$30,000 for land disapproved.
Timber harvesting and conversion investigations.....	—\$5,000	
Forest products statistics.....	—680	
Pulp and paper investigations.....	—6,400	
Timber mechanics and engineering investigations.....	—13,240	
Seasoning and physical properties investigations.....	—7,790	
Chemical composition and wood utilization investigations.	—6,860	Approved, and further cut of \$100,000 imposed.
Wood preservation investigations.....	—7,125	
Wood structure and growth investigations.....	—2,390	
Forest survey: Curtailment of forest survey investigations.	—9,963	Approved, and further cut of \$37,580 imposed.
Forest economics investigations, new public domain investigations.	—5,920	Approved, and further cut of \$75,000 imposed.
Forest influences investigations.....	—6,630	Budget estimate of \$4,000,000 reduced to \$2,492,210.
Forest-fire cooperation.....		Approved.
Forest roads and trails: Forest highways.....	—3,173,750	
EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT		
Decrease resulting from curtailing guayule rubber production.	—4,729,000	Approved and further cut of \$1,223,000 imposed.
COOPERATIVE FARM FORESTRY		Item consolidated with "Private forestry cooperation" under the Forest Service with reduction of \$150,000 under Budget estimate of \$696,168 (see above under Forest Service).
COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION		
Administrative expenses from Corporation funds: Increase to provide for expansion of emergency activities.	+370,737	Approved.
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ITEMS		
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources:		Approved, and further cut of \$100,000,000 imposed.
Original Budget estimate.....	—44,305,832	
Budget amendment of Feb. 8, recommending additional \$100,000,000 to provide incentive payments to increase production of certain war crops.	+100,000,000	Disapproved.
Parity payments:		Approved.
Direct appropriation: Apparent increase to liquidate contract authorization in 1943 act for full parity payments on the 1942 crops.	+193,664,648	
Reappropriation.....	—5,386,958	Do.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with 1943 appropriation	Recommendation of committee
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ITEMS—continued		
Sugar Act: To meet increased rates of conditional payments, pursuant to Public Law 386, 77th Cong.	+\$16,537,090	Approved.
FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT		
Approval of bases for crop-insurance yield and premium rates in counties (reduction in number of branch offices).	-166,627	Budget estimate further reduced in sum of \$4,318,748, leaving an appropriation of \$3,500,000 with which to liquidate the Corporation.
Storage costs and other direct expenses in connection with commodity reserves.	-----	
Collection of premiums and adjustment of loss claims.	-150,000	
General administration and program planning and direction.	-74,988	
Transfers to other appropriations.	-75,012	
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE		
General administrative expenses.	-----	Cut of \$100,000 below Budget.
Soil and moisture conservation and land-use investigations.	-----	Cut of \$267,856 below Budget.
Soil and moisture conservation and land-use operations, demonstrations and information: General conservation surveys and soil and moisture conservation on demonstration projects.	-120,000	Approved, and further cut of \$3,000,000 imposed.
Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land (title III, Farm Tenant Act):		
Acquisition of land.	-175,000	Approved.
Management and protection of land acquired.	-136,182	Do.
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION		
Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation:		
Budget provides decrease of \$160,649 in direct appropriation and decrease of \$5,000,000 in reappropriation as follows:		
Loans (Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds).	-----	
Grants.	-2,000,000	
Farm and home management assistance	-495,427	
Investigations of applications and making, collecting and servicing of loans and grants.	-903,677	
Tenure improvement and farm debt adjustment.	-----	
Rehabilitation projects (for improvements to projects to expedite their liquidation).	+175,000	Transferred to Farm Credit Administration with an appropriation of \$12,000,000 for rural rehabilitation, servicing of loans, etc., and \$40,000,000 from Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds for loans.
Migratory labor camps (elimination of item from this appropriation).	-1,400,000	
Water facilities, arid and semiarid areas.	-40,000	
Administration.	-495,000	
Allotments and transfers to other appropriations.	-1,545	
Farm Tenancy (title I, Farm Tenant Act):		
Farm tenancy loans (Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds).	-2,500,000	
Technical services, including State and county committees.	-32,922	
Administrative expenses.	-72,078	
Liquidation and management of resettlement projects (title IV, Farm Tenant Act).	-----	Transferred to Farm Credit Administration with Budget estimate approved.
EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES		
Reappropriation.	-18,726,885	Disapproved.
MARKETING SERVICE		
General administrative expenses: Savings resulting in elimination of this item as a separate subappropriation.	-31,000	Approved.
Market news service: Decrease in number of market news offices and reduction in market news work.	-57,085	Do.
Market inspection of farm products: Decrease in number of fruit and vegetable inspection stations and curtailment of service at other stations.	-23,707	Do.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with 1943 appropriation	Recommendation of committee
MARKETING SERVICE—continued		
Marketing farm products:		
Standardization and marketing research on—		
Fresh and processed fruits and vegetables.....	—\$3,000	Approved.
Livestock, meats, and wool.....	—1,500	Do.
Dairy and poultry products.....	—1,500	Do.
Grain, rice, beans, peas, hay, and seed.....	—4,700	Do.
Cotton.....	—8,000	Budget cut restored.
Tobacco Inspection and Tobacco Stocks and Standards	—42,763	Approved.
Acts: Decrease due to inability to secure sufficient inspectors to inspect all flue-cured markets.		
Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency, and Standard Container Acts: Curtailment in checking commission merchants, servicing complaints, and testing of containers.	—9,365	Approved, and further cut of \$10,400 imposed to eliminate Standard Container Act.
Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures	—49,348	Approved.
Acts: Reduction of number of cotton classing offices.		
United States Grain Standards Act: Curtailment in grain supervision offices located in grain markets.	—39,066	Do.
United States Warehouse Act: Discontinuance of new licensing, and inspection of licensed warehouses in the West.	—23,205	Approved, and further cut of \$40,910 imposed.
Federal Seed Act: Closing of 1 Federal-State seed laboratory.	—4,240	Approved.
Packers and Stockyards Act.....	—19,904	Approved, and further cut of \$28,140 imposed.
Naval Stores Act.....	—1,580	Approved.
Enforcement of the Insecticide Act: Discontinuance of fungicide testing station at Corvallis, Oreg., and chemical laboratory at San Francisco, Calif.	—8,835	Do.
Commodity Exchange Act: Abandonment of special trade practice audits.	—23,284	Approved, and further cut of \$217,330 imposed.
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION		
Salaries and expenses:		
Lending activities.....	—62,390	Approved, and further cut of \$425,000 imposed.
Construction assistance and appraised activities.....	—99,999	
Supervision of general operation of cooperatives.....	—67,619	
General administrative activities.....	—47,575	
Loans (Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds)	+20,000,000	Reduction of \$10,000,000 below the Budget, leaving \$20,000,000 for loans.
FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION		
Salaries and expenses:		
Direct appropriation.....	—1,610,729	Do.
Transfer from farmers' crop production and harvesting loans.	+400,312	Do.
Amounts chargeable against activities administered by Farm Credit Administration.	+944,095	Do.
Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans:		
Direct appropriation (to replenish funds available for loans).	+4,907,273	Do.
Reappropriation.....	—7,978,076	Do.
Collections available.....	+625,000	Do.
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (administrative expenses from Corporation funds).	—1,228,000	Do.
Orchard rehabilitation loans (reappropriation).....	—400,000	Do.
Reduction to offset travel funds returned to surplus in accordance with sec. 4 of 1943 act. (See schedule B, p. 83 of hearings for distribution by bureaus.)	—1,500,000	Do.
Curtailment of publications, pursuant to recommendations of Office of War Information.	—4,376	Do.

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in the bill are recommended:

On page 39, in connection with the Dutch elm disease:

Provided further, That, in the discretion of the Secretary, no expenditures from this appropriation shall be made for these purposes until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local authorities, or by individuals, or organizations concerned: Provided further, That expenditures incurred by landowners for removal of trees from their own lands shall not be considered a part of such appropriations, subscriptions, or contributions: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or destroyed.

On page 67 of the bill, in connection with the appropriation for farm benefit payments:

That such amount shall be available for the distribution, through established trade channels and nongovernmental agencies, including farmers' cooperative associations, of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or any soil terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary in the 1943, 1944, and 1945 programs under said Act of February 29, 1936, as amended; for the reimbursement of any Federal, State or local government agency for fertilizers, seeds, lime, trees, or other farming materials, or any soil terracing services, furnished by such agency; and for the payment of all expenses necessary in making such grants including all or part of the costs incident to the delivery thereof, and including the payment of inspection fees or taxes for such inspections as may be required under State laws, and the Secretary shall comply with such State inspection laws whenever they are applicable to any such farming materials under his control.

Under the appropriation for farm tenancy, beginning on page 89:

and to reduce and retrench expenditures, said Act shall be administered by the Secretary through the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation of the Farm Credit Administration and by utilizing through cooperative agreements the personnel and facilities of the Federal land banks and the national farm-loan associations,

On page 91, in connection with the appropriation for liquidation and management of resettlement projects:

To enable the Secretary, through the Farm Credit Administration, to carry out the provisions of section 43 of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1014-1029),

Section 2 of the bill, beginning on page 93:

SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture, or of any bureau, office, agency, or service of the Department or any corporation, institution or association supervised thereby, who engages in, or directs or authorizes any other officer or employee of the Department or any such bureau, office, agency, service, corporation, institution or association to engage in, the making of loans under the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (12 U. S. C. 1148), as amended, or the making of loans or advances in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in Food Production Financing Bulletin F-1 or F-2 of the Farm Credit Administration operating under the Food Production Administration, Production Loan Branch.

Section 8 of the bill, on page 97:

SEC. 8. None of the funds herein appropriated or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture, or of any bureau, office, agency, or service of the Department or any corporation, institution or association supervised thereby, who engages in, or directs or authorizes any other officer or employee of the Department or of any such bureau, office, agency, service, corporation, institution or association to engage in the negotiation, solicitation or execution of any loan which has not first been offered to and refused by the private lending agencies customarily engaged in making loans of similar character and at comparable rates in the region where such loan is proposed to be made.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1944

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1943, the estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1944

[NOTE.—Items in brackets are not extended into the totals. The figures shown in the column "Appropriations, 1943," are adjusted to include transfers, impoundments of sums appropriated for travel, etc.]

	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1944
Office of the Secretary-----	\$1, 673, 588	\$1, 573, 184	\$1, 473, 184	—\$200, 404	—\$100, 000
Working capital fund for centralized services-----		400, 000	400, 000	+400, 000	
Office of Solicitor-----	1, 976, 433	1, 804, 105	1, 679, 105	—297, 328	—125, 000
Office of Information:					
Salaries and expenses-----	546, 038	488, 000	488, 000	—58, 038	
Printing and binding-----	1, 300, 000	1, 200, 000	1, 200, 000	—100, 000	
Reproduction of 1942 Yearbook of Agriculture-----			178, 000	+178, 000	+178, 000
Total, Office of Information-----	1, 846, 038	1, 688, 000	1, 866, 000	+19, 962	+178, 000
Library-----	469, 007	468, 932	468, 932	—75	

Extension Service:					
Payments to States:					
Capper-Ketcham extension work-----	1, 480, 000	1, 480, 000	1, 480, 000		-----
Additional cooperative extension work-----	555, 000	555, 000	300, 000	-255, 000	-255, 000
Extension work, sec. 21, Bankhead-Jones Act-----	12, 000, 000	12, 000, 000	12, 000, 000		-----
Alaska-----	23, 950	23, 950	23, 950		-----
Puerto Rico-----	100, 000	180, 000	100, 000		-80, 000
Salaries and expenses:					
Administration and coordination of extension work-----	641, 358	638, 843	638, 843	-2, 515	-----
Total, Extension Service-----	14, 800, 308	14, 877, 793	14, 542, 793	-257, 515	-335, 000
Bureau of Agricultural Economics:					
Economic investigations-----	2, 206, 806	2, 177, 236	2, 077, 236	-129, 570	-100, 000
Crop and livestock estimates-----	1, 158, 296	1, 354, 266	1, 354, 266	+195, 970	-----
Total, Bureau of Agricultural Economics-----	3, 365, 102	3, 531, 502	3, 431, 502	+66, 400	-100, 000
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations-----	321, 795	420, 670	420, 670	+98, 875	-----
Agricultural Research Administration:					
Office of the Administrator-----	62, 000	61, 965	60, 965	-1, 035	-1, 000
Special research fund-----	1, 150, 000	1, 147, 086	1, 147, 086	-2, 914	-----

¹ In addition permanent annual appropriation, \$4,704,710.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1943, the estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1944—Continued

[NOTE.—Items in brackets are not extended into the totals. The figures shown in the column "Appropriations, 1943," are adjusted to include transfers, impoundments of sums appropriated for travel, etc.]

	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1944
Agricultural Research Administration—Continued.					
Office of Experiment Stations:					
Payments to States:					
Hatch Act-----	\$720, 000	\$720, 000	\$720, 000		
Adams Act-----	720, 000	720, 000	720, 000		
Purnell Act-----	2, 880, 000	2, 880, 000	2, 880, 000		
Hawaii-----	67, 500	90, 000	90, 000	+\$22, 500	
Alaska-----	25, 000	37, 500	37, 500	+12, 500	
Puerto Rico-----	50, 000	90, 000	90, 000	+40, 000	
Title I, Bankhead-Jones Act-----	2, 463, 708	2, 463, 708	2, 400, 000	-63, 708	-\$63, 708
Salaries and expenses:					
Administration of grants to States and coordination of research-----	156, 155	156, 010	156, 010	-145	
Insular experiment stations-----	90, 592	83, 292	83, 292	-7, 300	
Total, Office of Experiment Stations-----	7, 172, 955	7, 240, 510	7, 176, 802	+3, 847	-63, 708

Bureau of Animal Industry:						
General administrative expenses-----	165, 840	165, 575	165, 575	-265		-----
Animal husbandry-----	801, 970	800, 000	800, 000	-1, 970		-----
Diseases of animals-----	708, 030	706, 463	706, 463	-1, 567		-----
Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: Direct appropriation-----	3, 573, 869	5, 983, 800	5, 983, 800	+2, 409, 931		-----
Eradicating cattle ticks-----	276, 000	250, 000	220, 000	-56, 000		-30, 000
Hog-cholera control-----	102, 000	100, 580	100, 580	-1, 420		-----
Inspection and quarantine-----	666, 000	661, 350	661, 350	-4, 650		-----
Meat inspection-----	6, 827, 000	7, 134, 079	7, 134, 079	+307, 079		-----
Virus Serum Toxin Act-----	223, 718	223, 148	223, 148	-570		-----
Marketing agreements with respect to hog cholera virus and serum ² -----	(²)	(²)	(²)			-----
Total, Bureau of Animal Industry-----	13, 344, 427	16, 024, 995	15, 994, 995	+2, 650, 568		-30, 000
Bureau of Dairy Industry-----	756, 617	755, 720	755, 720	-897		-----
Bureau of Plant Industry:						-----
General administrative expenses-----	183, 430	183, 430	183, 430			-----
Cereal crops and diseases-----	577, 395	547, 070	547, 070	-30, 325		-----
Cotton and other fiber crops and diseases-----	446, 355	422, 940	422, 940	-23, 415		-----
Drug and related plants-----	65, 890	62, 250	62, 250	-3, 640		-----
² Funds to carry out this activity transferred from "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Administration."						

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1943, the estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1944—Continued

[NOTE.—Items in brackets are not extended into the totals. The figures shown in the column "Appropriations, 1943," are adjusted to include transfers, impoundments of sums appropriated for travel, etc.]

	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1944
Agricultural Research Administration—Continued.					
Bureau of Plant Industry—Continued.					
Dry-land agriculture.....	\$230, 788	\$219, 040	\$230, 563	—\$225	+\$11, 523
Forage crops and diseases.....	358, 500	292, 000	292, 000	—66, 500	-----
Forest pathology.....	258, 460	244, 100	239, 100	—19, 360	-----
Fruit and vegetable crops and diseases.....	1, 430, 539	1, 356, 840	1, 361, 828	—68, 711	—5, 000
Irrigation agriculture.....	142, 220	134, 900	134, 900	—7, 320	+\$4, 988
National Arboretum.....	54, 892	38, 000	38, 000	—16, 892	-----
Plant exploration, introduction, and surveys.....	301, 403	286, 160	286, 160	—15, 243	-----
Plant Industry Experiment Farm.....	51, 109	48, 550	48, 550	—2, 559	-----
Soil and fertilizer investigations.....	337, 251	320, 130	320, 130	—17, 121	-----
Soil survey.....	205, 430	195, 160	49, 595	—155, 835	—145, 565

Sugar-plant investigations.....	369, 725	350, 340	350, 340	-19, 385	-----
Tobacco investigations.....	126, 950	120, 520	120, 520	-6, 430	-----
Total, Bureau of Plant Industry.....	5, 140, 337	4, 821, 430	4, 687, 376	-452, 961	-134, 054
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:					
General administrative expenses.....	145, 700	138, 420	138, 420	-7, 280	-----
Fruit insects.....	404, 630	383, 920	399, 130	-5, 500	+15, 210
Japanese beetle control.....	382, 275	360, 120	360, 120	-22, 155	-----
Sweetpotato weevil control.....	71, 585	67, 770	67, 770	-3, 815	-----
Mexican fruitfly control.....	163, 740	155, 320	155, 320	-8, 420	-----
Citrus canker eradication.....	10, 160	9, 650	9, 650	-510	-----
Gypsy and brown-tail moth control.....	382, 570	363, 060	350, 000	-32, 570	-13, 060
Dutch elm disease eradication.....	352, 475	333, 330	333, 330	-19, 145	-----
Phony peach and peach mosaic eradication.....	92, 190	87, 090	87, 090	-5, 100	-----
Forest insects.....	199, 680	189, 700	150, 000	-49, 680	-39, 700
Truck crop and garden insects.....	324, 020	307, 340	232, 340	-91, 680	-75, 000
Cereal and forage insects.....	371, 395	380, 170	330, 170	-41, 225	-50, 000
Barberry eradication.....	182, 970	173, 250	173, 250	-9, 720	-----
Cotton insects.....	148, 439	140, 730	140, 730	-7, 709	-----
Pink bollworm and Thurberia weevil control.....	483, 135	457, 460	400, 000	-83, 135	-57, 460
Bee culture.....	79, 500	75, 530	75, 530	-3, 970	-----

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1943, the estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1944—Continued

[NOTE.—Items in brackets are not extended into the totals. The figures shown in the column "Appropriations, 1943," are adjusted to include transfers, impoundments of sums appropriated for travel, etc.]

	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1944
Agricultural Research Administration—Continued.					
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine—Con.					
Insects affecting man and animals-----	\$175, 105	\$165, 940	\$150, 000	—\$25, 105	—\$15, 940
Insect-pest survey and identification-----	140, 000	133, 000	125, 000	—15, 000	—8, 000
Foreign parasites-----	20, 775	19, 740	19, 740	—1, 035	-----
Control investigations-----	66, 585	63, 260	60, 000	—6, 585	—3, 260
Insecticide and fungicide investigations-----	120, 015	113, 820	100, 000	—20, 015	—13, 820
Transit inspection-----	41, 235	38, 940	38, 940	—2, 295	-----
Foreign plant quarantines-----	719, 550	682, 900	682, 900	—36, 650	-----
Certification of exports-----	30, 710	29, 180	29, 180	—1, 530	-----
Total, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine-----	5, 108, 439	4, 869, 640	4, 608, 610	—499, 829	—261, 030

Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering:					
General administrative expenses-----	102, 044	102, 044	102, 044		-----
Agricultural chemical investigations-----	349, 251	348, 557	348, 557	- 694	-----
Agricultural engineering investigations-----	348, 333	297, 504	217, 128	- 131, 205	- 80, 376
Naval-stores investigations-----	118, 456	112, 100	115, 100	- 3, 356	+ 3, 000
Total, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering-----	918, 084	860, 205	782, 829	- 135, 255	- 77, 376
Regional research laboratories-----	3, 967, 395	3, 959, 385	3, 959, 385	- 8, 010	-----
Bureau of Home Economics-----	386, 270	366, 131	366, 131	- 20, 139	-----
Beltsville Research Center-----	105, 855	100, 560	100, 560	- 5, 295	-----
White pine blister rust control:					
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine----	730, 000	728, 440	711, 093	- 18, 907	- 17, 347
Forest Service-----	1, 044, 000	1, 042, 992	1, 018, 160	- 25, 840	- 24, 832
Department of the Interior-----	175, 000	174, 910	170, 747	- 4, 253	- 4, 163
Total-----	1, 949, 000	1, 946, 342	1, 900, 000	- 49, 000	- 46, 342
Forest Service:					
Salaries and expenses:					
General administrative expenses-----	569, 144	563, 670	563, 670	- 5, 474	-----
National forest protection and management----	12, 710, 691	3 13, 241, 826	12, 826, 826	+ 116, 135	- 415, 000

3 Includes forest plantation care, for which the Budget presented a separate estimate of \$415,000.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1943, the estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1944—Continued

[NOTE.—Items in brackets are not extended into the totals. The figures shown in the column "Appropriations, 1943," are adjusted to include transfers, impoundments of sums appropriated for travel, etc.]

	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with appropriations for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with estimates, 1944
Forest Service—Continued.					
Salaries and expenses—Continued.					
Water rights-----	\$10, 000	\$9, 410	\$9, 410	—\$590	-----
Fighting forest fires-----	100, 000	100, 000	100, 000	-----	-----
Farm and other private forestry cooperation *	810, 442	808, 110	646, 168	-----	-----
Forest management-----	543, 829	514, 900	300, 000	—164, 274	—\$161, 942
Range investigations-----	255, 500	241, 970	150, 000	—243, 829	—214, 900
Forest products-----	991, 789	940, 280	800, 000	—105, 500	—91, 970
Forest survey-----	200, 292	189, 400	100, 000	—191, 789	—140, 280
Forest economics-----	119, 000	112, 580	75, 000	—100, 292	—89, 400
Forest influences-----	133, 000	125, 970	75, 000	—44, 000	—37, 580
Forest fire cooperation-----	3, 992, 210	3, 989, 723	2, 492, 210	—58, 000	—50, 970
Acquisition of lands for national forests-----	294, 862	100, 000	100, 000	—1, 500, 000	—1, 497, 513
Total, Forest Service-----	20, 730, 759	20, 937, 839	18, 238, 284	—194, 862	-----
				—2, 492, 475	—2, 699, 555

Forest roads and trails.....	6, 955, 335	3, 778, 723	2, 537, 168	- 4, 428, 167	- 1, 241, 555
Emergency rubber project.....	19, 000, 000	14, 271, 000	13, 048, 000	- 5, 952, 000	- 1, 223, 000
Commodity Credit Corporation:					
Administrative expenses from Corporation funds.....	[4, 138, 498]	[4, 500, 000]	[4, 500, 000]		
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources.....	444, 470, 072	5 500, 000, 000	300, 000, 000	- 144, 470, 072	- 200, 000, 000
Parity payments:					
Direct appropriation.....		6 193, 623, 000	193, 623, 000	+ 193, 623, 000	
Sugar Act.....	47, 356, 447	63, 883, 060	63, 883, 060	+ 16, 526, 613	
Federal Crop Insurance Act:					
Administrative and operating expenses.....	8, 327, 912	7, 818, 748	3, 500, 000	- 4, 827, 912	- 4, 318, 748
Soil Conservation Service:					
General administrative expenses.....	501, 315	501, 315	401, 315	- 100, 000	- 100, 000
Soil and moisture conservation and land-use investigations.....	1, 339, 429	1, 339, 429	1, 071, 573	- 267, 856	- 267, 856
Soil and moisture conservation and land-use operations, demonstrations, and information.....	20, 360, 124	20, 130, 000	17, 130, 000	- 3, 230, 124	- 3, 000, 000

⁴ Represents a consolidation of 2 items: "Private forestry cooperation," for which the Budget estimate is \$111,942, and the bill provides \$100,000; and "Cooperative farm forestry," under the Norris-Doxey Act, for which the Budget estimate is \$547,368, and the bill provides \$397,368.

⁵ \$100,000,000 of which was submitted in H. Doc. 101 for additional incentive payments.

⁶ The Budget estimate provides funds to meet the obligations incurred pursuant to the contract authorization included in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943, for full parity payments on the 1942 crop, and provides for contract authorization to make full parity payments, if needed, in connection with the crop years 1943 and 1944. The bill approves the Budget provision for parity payments on the 1942 crop, but carries neither authorization nor money for parity payments on the 1943 crop.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1943, the estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1944—Continued

[NOTE.—Items in brackets are not extended into the totals. The figures shown in the column "Appropriations, 1943" are adjusted to include transfers, impoundments of sums appropriated for travel, etc.]

	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1944
Soil Conservation Service—Continued.					
Emergency erosion control, Everglades region, Florida-----	\$75, 648	\$72, 248	\$72, 248	—\$3, 400	-----
Total, Soil Conservation Service-----	22, 276, 516	22, 042, 992	18, 675, 136	—3, 601, 380	—\$3, 367, 856
Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land (title III, Farm Tenant Act)-----	1, 443, 162	1, 126, 120	1, 126, 120	—317, 042	-----
Agricultural Marketing Administration: Exportation and domestic consumption of agri- cultural commodities-----	(7)	(7)	-----	-----	-----
Marketing Service:					
General administrative expenses-----	31, 000	-----	-----	—31, 000	-----
Market news service-----	1, 141, 655	1, 084, 570	1, 084, 570	—57, 085	-----
Market inspection of farm products-----	477, 837	450, 430	450, 430	—27, 407	-----
Marketing farm products-----	375, 450	355, 250	363, 250	—12, 200	+8, 000
Tobacco Inspection and Tobacco Stocks and Standards Acts-----	866, 000	812, 530	812, 530	—53, 470	-----

Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency, and Standard Container Acts-----	188, 285	177, 920	167, 520	-20, 765	-10, 400
Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures Acts-----	992, 428	937, 580	937, 580	-54, 848	-----
United States Grain Standards Act-----	783, 358	742, 330	742, 330	-41, 028	-----
United States Warehouse Act-----	465, 415	440, 910	400, 000	-65, 415	-40, 910
Federal Seed Act-----	84, 890	80, 650	80, 650	-4, 240	-----
Packers and Stockyards Act-----	398, 044	378, 140	350, 000	-48, 044	-28, 140
Naval Stores Act-----	31, 700	30, 120	30, 120	-1, 580	-----
Enforcement of the Insecticide Act-----	176, 715	167, 880	167, 880	-8, 835	-----
Commodity Exchange Act-----	466, 032	442, 330	225, 000	-241, 032	-217, 330
Total, Marketing Service, Agricultural Marketing Administration-----	6, 478, 809	6, 100, 640	5, 811, 860	-666, 949	-288, 780
Rural Electrification Administration:					
Administrative expenses-----	3, 007, 083	2, 683, 000	2, 258, 000	-749, 083	-425, 000
Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds for loans-----	[10, 000, 000]	[30, 000, 000]	[20, 000, 000]	-----	-----

⁷ See permanent annual appropriation and reappropriation tables.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1943, the estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1944—Continued

[NOTE.—Items in brackets are not extended into the totals. The figures shown in the column "Appropriations, 1943," are adjusted to include transfers, impoundments of sums appropriated for travel, etc.]

	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1944
Farm Credit Administration:					
Salaries and expenses:					
Direct appropriation-----	\$2, 326, 801	\$689, 259	\$689, 259	—\$1, 637, 542	-----
Transfer from emergency crop and feed loans..	[3, 603, 076]	[3, 938, 561]	[3, 938, 561]		-----
Amounts chargeable against activities admin- istered by Farm Credit Administration-----	[2, 280, 493]	[3, 224, 588]	[3, 224, 588]		-----
Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans:					
Direct appropriation-----		4, 907, 273	4, 907, 273	+ 4, 907, 273	-----
Collections available-----	[18, 625, 000]	[19, 250, 000]	[19, 250, 000]		-----
Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation:					
Direct appropriation-----	37, 306, 053	36, 607, 573	12, 000, 000	—25, 306, 053	—\$24, 607, 573
Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds for loans-----	[97, 500, 000]	[97, 500, 000]	[40, 000, 000]		-----

Farm tenancy (title I, Farm Tenant Act):					
Salaries and expenses.....	1, 471, 860	1, 326, 070	500, 000	- 971, 860	- 826, 070
Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds for loans.....	[32, 500, 000]	[30, 000, 000]	[30, 000, 000]		
Liquidation and management of resettlement projects (title IV, Farm Tenant Act).....	427, 126	421, 039	421, 039	- 6, 087	
Total, Farm Credit Administration.....	41, 531, 840	43, 951, 214	18, 517, 571	- 23, 014, 269	- 25, 433, 643
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.....	⁹ [9, 050, 000]	[7, 822, 000]	[7, 822, 000]		
Total, direct appropriations Department of Agriculture.....	686, 101, 585	947, 134, 491	707, 040, 844	+ 20, 939, 259	- 240, 093, 647

⁸ Excludes \$483,477 for Credit Union Section, transferred to Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation pursuant to Executive Order 9148. Appropriation of \$24,800,000 for 1943 made to Treasury Department for payments to Federal Land banks on account of reduction in interest rate on mortgages.

⁹ Appropriation of \$9,000,000 for 1943 made to Treasury Department for payments on account of reduction in interest rate on mortgages.

PERMANENT ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS

Item	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Extension Service.....	\$4, 704, 710	\$4, 704, 710	-----
Forest Service.....	2, 361, 453	2, 361, 453	-----
Payments to counties from submarginal land program.....	61, 500	66, 500	+ \$5, 000
Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities.....	131, 429, 833	96, 000, 000	- 35, 429, 833
Total, permanent appropriations.....	138, 557, 496	103, 132, 663	- 35, 424, 833

TRUST FUNDS ¹⁰

Cooperative work, Forest Service.....	\$2, 000, 000	\$2, 000, 000	-----
Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration:			
Grain moisture content and grade determinations for Commodity Credit Corporation.....	1, 950, 000	1, 925, 000	- \$25, 000
Undistributed cotton-price adjustment payments.....	1, 500	1, 000	- 500
Farm Security Administration:			
Payments in lieu of taxes and for operation and maintenance of resettlement projects.....	1, 175, 000	890, 000	- 285, 000

State Rural Rehabilitation Corporation funds-----	3, 500, 000	3, 600, 000	+ 100, 000
Liquidation of deposits, reserve for maintenance and repair, lease and purchase contracts and agreements-----	110, 250	140, 500	+ 30, 250
Agricultural Marketing Administration: Farm products inspection-----	2, 474, 260	2, 474, 260	-----
Classification of cotton for Commodity Credit Corporation-----	125, 000	125, 000	-----
Redemption of order stamps-----	168, 000, 000	-----	- 168, 000, 000
Miscellaneous contributed funds-----	127, 100	134, 900	+ 7, 800
Unearned fees and other charges, unclaimed moneys, etc-----	32, 200	32, 200	-----
Total, trust funds-----	179, 495, 310	11, 322, 860	- 168, 172, 450

¹⁰ Not Government funds. Moneys belonging to others, to be paid to or expended on behalf of the respective owners.

O

NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL , 1943

Mr. TARVER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1944, namely:

J. 84991—1

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the Secretary of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary, and other personal services in the Office of the Secretary in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, and other necessary expenses, including the purchase of one and the maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; travel expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and drayage charges; advertising, communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department, which are authorized by such officer as the Secretary may designate, \$1,473,184, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 for such services and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$75,476, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1944 shall at any time exceed

1 or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in
2 the Budget for 1944, the amounts transferred or to be trans-
3 ferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which
4 may be expended for personal services in the District of
5 Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts
6 as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing
7 thereon with representatives of the Department of Agricul-
8 ture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Department,
9 shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as
10 changed by such reductions or increases in such appropria-
11 tions or authorizations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary
12 is authorized to contract for stenographic reporting services,
13 and the appropriations made in this Act shall be available
14 for such purposes, and to extend from appropriations avail-
15 able for the purchase of lands not to exceed \$1 for each
16 option to purchase any particular tract or tracts of land:
17 *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of the appro-
18 priations available for salaries and expenses of officers and
19 employees of the Department permanently stationed in
20 foreign countries may be used for payment of allowances for
21 living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized
22 by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a) :
23 *Provided further*, That with the approval of the Secretary,
24 employees of the Department stationed abroad may enter
25 into leases for official quarters, for periods not exceeding one

1 year, and may pay rent, telephone, subscriptions to publica-
2 tions, and other charges incident to the conduct of their
3 offices and the discharge of their duties, in advance, in any
4 foreign country where custom or practice requires payment
5 in advance: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds
6 appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of
7 any officer or employee of the Department who, as such
8 officer or employee, or on behalf of the Department or any
9 division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to
10 be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except
11 as to damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with
12 respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same: *Pro-*
13 *vided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this
14 Act shall be used for laboratory investigations to determine
15 the possibly harmful effects on human beings of spray in-
16 secticides on fruits and vegetables: *Provided further*, That,
17 except to provide materials required in or incident to research
18 or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is
19 available, no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall
20 be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from
21 commodities or materials produced outside of the United
22 States.

23 WORKING CAPITAL FUND

24 For the establishment of a working capital fund,
25 \$400,000, without fiscal year limitation, for the payment of

1 salaries and other expenses necessary to the maintenance and
2 operation of (1) central duplicating, photographic, and tabu-
3 lating services, (2) a central motor-transport service for the
4 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-transport vehicles
5 and other equipment, (3) a central supply service for the
6 purchase, storage, handling, issuance, packing, or shipping
7 of stationery, supplies, equipment, blank forms, and mis-
8 cellaneous materials, for which stocks thereof, not to exceed
9 \$200,000 in value (except for the value of blank forms) at
10 the close of any fiscal year, may be maintained sufficient to
11 meet, in whole or in part, requirements of the bureaus and
12 offices of the Department in the city of Washington and else-
13 where, and (4) such other services as the Secretary, with the
14 approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, deter-
15 mines may be performed more advantageously as central
16 services; said fund to be reimbursed from applicable funds
17 of bureaus, offices, and agencies for which services are per-
18 formed on the basis of rates which shall include estimated or
19 actual charges for personal services, materials, equipment
20 (including maintenance, repairs, and depreciation) and other
21 expenses: *Provided*, That such central services shall, to the
22 fullest extent practicable, be used to make unnecessary the
23 maintenance of separate like services in the bureaus, offices,
24 and agencies of the department: *Provided further*, That a
25 separate schedule of expenditures and reimbursements, and a

1 statement of the current assets and liabilities of the working
2 capital fund as of the close of the last completed fiscal year,
3 shall be included in the annual Budget.

4 Total, Office of the Secretary, \$1,873,184.

5 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

6 For necessary expenses for the Office of Solicitor, includ-
7 ing salary of the Solicitor at \$9,000 per annum, and includ-
8 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
9 where, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodi-
10 cals, and payment of fees or dues for the use of law libraries
11 by attorneys in the field service, \$1,679,105, together with
12 such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as
13 are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year
14 1944 for such expenses, which several amounts or por-
15 tions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not
16 exceeding a total of \$123,250, shall be transferred to and
17 made a part of this appropriation: and there may be expended
18 for personal services in the District of Columbia not to
19 exceed \$870,000: *Provided, however,* That if the total
20 amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal
21 year 1944 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
22 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1944, the
23 amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
24 appropriation and the amount which may be expended for
25 personal services in the District of Columbia shall be in-

1 creased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the
2 Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with repre-
3 sentatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate
4 to the requirements as changed by such reductions or in-
5 creases in such appropriations or authorizations.

6 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For necessary expenses in connection with the publica-
9 tion, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, docu-
10 ments, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display
11 of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and
12 the coordination of informational work in the Department,
13 \$488,000, together with such amounts from other appro-
14 priations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules
15 in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 for such expenses,
16 which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be de-
17 termined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$11,179,
18 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation,
19 of which total appropriation amounts not exceeding those
20 specified may be used for the purposes enumerated as
21 follows: For personal services in the District of Columbia,
22 \$378,556; for preparation and display of exhibits, \$40,000
23 and the preparation, distribution, and display of motion and
24 sound pictures \$50,000, including cooperation with Federal,
25 State, County, Municipal, and other agencies: *Provided, how-*

1 *ever*, That if the total amounts of the appropriations or
2 authorizations for the fiscal year 1944 from which trans-
3 fers to this appropriation are herein authorized shall at
4 any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respec-
5 tively, therefor in the Budget for 1944, the amounts trans-
6 ferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropria-
7 tion and the amount which may be expended for personal
8 services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or
9 decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of
10 the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of
11 the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the re-
12 quirements as changed by such reductions or increases in
13 such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further*,
14 That when and to the extent that in the judgment of the
15 Secretary agricultural exhibits and motion and sound
16 pictures relating to the authorized programs of the various
17 agencies of the Department can be more advantageously
18 prepared, displayed, or distributed by the Office of Infor-
19 mation, as the central agency of the Department there-
20 for, additional funds not exceeding \$300,000 for these pur-
21 poses may be transferred to and made a part of this
22 appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be avail-
23 able for the objects specified herein, including personal serv-
24 ices in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That in
25 the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Depart-

1 ment, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for the
2 temporary employment, by contract or otherwise, of spe-
3 cialists, technicians, and experts, without regard to the
4 Classification Act of 1923, as amended: *Provided*, That no
5 part of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment
6 or maintenance of regional or State field offices or for the
7 compensation of employees in such offices.

8 PRINTING AND BINDING

9 For all printing and binding for the Department,
10 including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and
11 services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and
12 elsewhere, except as otherwise in this Act provided,
13 \$1,200,000, including the purchase of reprints of scientific
14 and technical articles published in periodicals and journals;
15 the Annual Report of the Secretary, as required by
16 the Acts of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 111,
17 212-220, 222, 241, 244), March 4, 1915 (7 U. S. C. 418),
18 and June 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 108), and in pursuance of
19 the Act approved March 30, 1906 (44 U. S. C. 214, 224),
20 also including not to exceed \$250,000 for farmers' bulletins,
21 which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the
22 different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-
23 fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out under the
24 addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives,
25 and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct, but not in-

cluding work done at the field printing plants of the Forest Service authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220): *Provided*, That the Secretary may transfer to this appropriation from the appropriation made for "Conservation and Use of Agricultural Land Resources" such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and from funds appropriated to carry into effect the terms of section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c), as amended, such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with the activities under said section 32, and from funds appropriated for parity payments under section 303 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with such payments: *Provided further*, That the total amount that may be transferred under the authority granted in the preceding proviso shall not exceed \$550,000.

Reproduction of 1942 Yearbook of Agriculture: For printing and binding 231,250 copies of the remainder of the quotas for the Senate and House of Representatives of Part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture, 1942, entitled "Keeping

1 Livestock Healthy”), as authorized by section 73 of the
2 Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241), \$178,000.

3 Total, Office of Information, \$1,866,000.

4 LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

5 Salaries and expenses: For purchase and exchange of
6 reference books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books,
7 periodicals, and for expenses incurred in completing imper-
8 fect series; not to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; for dues,
9 when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership
10 in societies or associations which issue publications to mem-
11 bers only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers
12 who are not members; for salaries in the city of Washington
13 and elsewhere; for official travel expenses, and for library
14 fixtures, library cards, supplies, and for all other necessary
15 expenses, \$468,932, together with such amounts from other
16 appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the
17 schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 for such
18 salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions
19 thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceed-
20 ing a total of \$750, shall be transferred to and made a part
21 of this appropriation, of which total appropriation not to
22 exceed \$334,640, may be expended for personal services in
23 the District of Columbia: *Provided, however,* That if the total
24 amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal

1 year 1944 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
 2 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1944, the
 3 amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
 4 appropriation and the amount which may be expended for
 5 personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased
 6 or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau
 7 of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of
 8 the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the re-
 9 quirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such
 10 appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further*, That the
 11 Secretary is authorized to make copies of bibliographies pre-
 12 pared by the Department library, microfilm and other photo-
 13 graphic reproductions of books and other library materials
 14 in the Department and sell such bibliographies and reproduc-
 15 tions at such prices (not less than estimated cost of furnishing
 16 same) as he may determine, the money received from such
 17 sales to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of this
 18 appropriation.

19 EXTENSION SERVICE

20 PAYMENTS TO STATES; HAWAII; ALASKA; AND PUERTO RICO

21 Capper-Ketcham extension work: To enable the Secre-
 22 tary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled
 23 "An Act to provide for the further development of agri-
 24 cultural extension work between the agricultural colleges
 25 in the several States receiving the benefits of the Act en-

1 titled 'An Act donating public lands to the several States
2 and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit
3 of agriculture and mechanic arts', approved July 2, 1862 (7
4 U. S. C. 301-308), and all Acts supplementary thereto, and
5 the United States Department of Agriculture", approved
6 May 22, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000.

7 Extension work, Act of April 24, 1939: To enable the
8 Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act en-
9 titled "An Act to provide for the further development of
10 cooperative agricultural extension work", approved April
11 24, 1939 (7 U. S. C. 343 c-1), as amended, \$300,000.

12 Extension work, section 21, Bankhead-Jones Act:
13 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the
14 provisions of section 21, title II, of the Act entitled "An
15 Act to provide for research into basic laws and principles
16 relating to agriculture and to provide for the further de-
17 velopment of cooperative agricultural extension work and
18 the more complete endowment and support of land-grant
19 colleges", approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
20 343c), \$12,000,000.

21 Alaska: To enable the Secretary to carry into
22 effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
23 extend the benefits of the Hatch Act and the Smith-Lever
24 Act to the Territory of Alaska", approved February 23,
25 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), \$13,950; and the provisions of sec-

tion 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of the Adams Act, the Purnell Act, and the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes", approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), \$10,000; in all, for Alaska, \$23,950.

Puerto Rico: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico", approved August 28, 1937 (7. U. S. C. 343f-343g), \$100,000.

In all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico for agricultural extension work, \$13,903,950.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Administration and coordination of extension work: For the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary to administer the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and to coordinate the extension work of the Department and the several States, Territories, and insular possessions, including cooperation with other bureaus and offices of the Department, and Federal, State, county, and other agencies, in the development, preparation, and distribution of educational material designed

1 to increase the effectiveness of cooperative extension work as
2 conducted by the Department in cooperation with land-grant
3 colleges, \$638,843, of which amount not to exceed \$547,610
4 may be expended for personal services in the District of
5 Columbia.

6 Total, Extension Service, \$14,542,793.

7 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

8 "Economic investigations: For acquiring and diffusing
9 useful information among the people of the United States,
10 for conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstra-
11 tions, and for aiding in formulating programs for authorized
12 activities of the Department, relative to agricultural produc-
13 tion, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their
14 broadest aspects, including farm management and practice,
15 utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm
16 supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm
17 finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production
18 to probable demand for the different farm and food products;
19 land ownership and values, costs, prices and income in their
20 relation to agriculture, including causes for their variations
21 and trends, \$2,077,236, together with such amounts from
22 other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in
23 the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 for
24 such salaries and expenses, which several amounts or por-

1 tions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary,
2 not exceeding a total of \$115,377 shall be transferred to
3 and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, how-*
4 *ever,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or
5 authorizations for the fiscal year 1944 shall at any time
6 exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively,
7 therefor in the Budget for 1944, the amounts transferred or to
8 be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount
9 which may be expended for personal services in the District
10 of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts
11 as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing
12 thereon with representatives of the Department, shall de-
13 termine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by
14 such reductions or increases in such appropriations or author-
15 izations: *Provided further,* That no part of the funds herein
16 appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural
17 Economics shall be used for State and county land-use
18 planning.

19 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
20 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
21 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
22 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
23 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
24 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, in co-

1 operation with the Extension Service and other Federal,
 2 State, and local agencies, and for the collection and publica-
 3 tion of statistics of peanuts as provided by the Act approved
 4 June 24, 1936, as amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C.
 5 951-957), \$1,354,266: *Provided*, That no part of the funds
 6 herein appropriated shall be available for any expense inci-
 7 dent to ascertaining, collating, or publishing a report stating
 8 the intention of farmers as to the acreage to be planted in
 9 cotton: *Provided further*, That estimates of apple production
 10 shall be confined to the commercial crop.

11 Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural
 12 Economics, \$3,431,502, including the employment of per-
 13 sons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
 14 either independently or in cooperation with public agencies
 15 or organizations, of which amount not to exceed \$1,801,649
 16 may be expended for personal services in the District of
 17 Columbia, including the salary of the chief of bureau at
 18 \$10,000 per annum, and not to exceed \$1,000 for the pur-
 19 chase of books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers.

20 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL
 21 RELATIONS

22 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the functions
 23 of the Secretary under the Act of June 5, 1930, as amended
 24 (7 U. S. C. 541-545), independently and in cooperation

1 with other branches of the Government, State agencies,
2 purchasing and consuming organizations and persons en-
3 gaged in the production, transportation, marketing, and
4 distribution of farm and food products, and for enabling
5 the Secretary to discharge his functions as a member of the
6 joint Great Britain-United States board known as the Com-
7 bined Food Board, including the employment of persons and
8 means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and the
9 purchase of such books and periodicals and not to exceed
10 \$500 for newspapers as may be necessary in connection with
11 this work, \$420,670.

12 INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTION CONTROL 13 COMMITTEES

14 During the fiscal year 1944 the Secretary may expend
15 not to exceed \$12,500 from the funds available to the Agri-
16 cultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration for
17 the share of the United States as a member of the Inter-
18 national Wheat Advisory Committee, the International
19 Sugar Council, or like events or bodies concerned with the
20 reduction of agricultural surpluses or with other objectives
21 of said Administration, together with traveling and other
22 necessary expenses relating thereto.

23 Grand total, Office of the Secretary of Agriculture,
24 \$24,282,186.

1 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

2 ADMINISTRATION

3 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and ex-
5 penses of the Office of Administrator, including the salary
6 of the Administrator at \$9,000 per annum, and personal
7 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$60,965.

8 SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

9 For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the
10 provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for research
11 into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and
12 to provide for the further development of cooperative
13 agricultural extension work and the more complete en-
14 dowment and support of land-grant colleges", approved
15 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c, 427f) ; for
16 administration of the provisions of section 5 of the said Act,
17 and for special research work, including the planning, pro-
18 gramming, coordination, and printing the results of such re-
19 search, to be conducted by such agencies of the Department
20 as the Secretary may designate or establish, and to which he
21 may make allotments from this fund, including the employ-
22 ment of persons and means in the District of Columbia
23 and elsewhere, and the purchase, maintenance, repair, and
24 operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-

1 carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of field work out-
 2 side the District of Columbia, \$1,147,086, of which amount
 3 \$697,100 shall be available for the maintenance and oper-
 4 ation of research laboratories and facilities in the major
 5 agricultural regions provided for by section 4 of said Act.

6 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

7 PAYMENT TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO

8 RICO FOR AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

9 Hatch Act: To carry into effect the provisions of an
 10 Act approved March 2, 1887 (7 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365,
 11 368, 377-379), entitled "An Act to establish agricultural
 12 experiment stations in connection with the colleges estab-
 13 lished in the several States under the provisions of an Act
 14 approved July 2, 1862 (7 U. S. C. 301-305, 307-308),
 15 and of the Act supplementary thereto", the sums appor-
 16 tioned to the several States, to be paid quarterly in advance,
 17 \$720,000.

18 Adams Act: To carry into effect the provisions of an
 19 Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369), entitled
 20 "An Act to provide for an increased annual appropriation
 21 for agricultural experiment stations and regulating the ex-
 22 penditure thereof", and Acts supplementary thereto, the sums
 23 apportioned to the several States to be paid quarterly in
 24 advance, \$720,000.

25 Purnell Act: To carry into effect the provisions of an

1 Act entitled "An Act to authorize the more complete endow-
2 ment of agricultural experiment stations", approved Feb-
3 ruary 24, 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376,
4 380, 382), \$2,880,000.

5 Hawaii: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act
6 entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of certain Acts of
7 Congress to the Territory of Hawaii", approved May 16,
8 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-386b), \$90,000.

9 Alaska: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act
10 entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of the Hatch Act and
11 the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska", approved
12 February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), \$15,000; and the
13 provisions of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to extend
14 the benefits of the Adams Act, the Purnell Act, and the
15 Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, and for
16 other purposes", approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a),
17 \$22,500; in all, for Alaska, \$37,500.

18 Puerto Rico: To carry into effect the provisions of an
19 Act entitled "An Act to coordinate the agricultural experi-
20 ment station work and to extend the benefits of certain Acts
21 of Congress to the Territory of Puerto Rico", approved
22 March 4, 1931, as amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f),
23 \$90,000.

24 Title I, Bankhead-Jones Act: For payments to States,
25 Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, pursuant to authorizations

1 contained in title I of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for
2 research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture
3 and to provide for the further development of cooperative
4 agricultural extension work and the more complete endow-
5 ment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29,
6 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), \$2,400,000.

7 In all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
8 Rico for agricultural experiment stations, \$6,937,500.

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 Administration of grants and coordination of research
11 with States: For salaries and expenses, including personal
12 services in the District of Columbia, necessary to enable the
13 Secretary to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved
14 March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May
15 16, 1928, February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20,
16 1936, and Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-386f),
17 relative to their administration and for the administration of
18 an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, \$156,010;
19 and the Secretary shall prescribe the form of the annual
20 financial statement required under the above Acts, ascertain
21 whether the expenditures are in accordance with their pro-
22 visions, coordinate the research work of the State agricul-
23 tural colleges and experiment stations in the lines authorized
24 in said Acts with research of the Department in similar
25 lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

1 Insular experiment stations: To enable the Secretary
 2 to establish and maintain an agricultural experiment station
 3 in Puerto Rico, including the erection of buildings, the
 4 preparation, illustration, and distribution of reports and bul-
 5 letins, \$83,292: *Provided*, That the Secretary may, at his
 6 discretion, transfer such property and equipment, including
 7 the library, of the Hawaii Experiment Station, formerly
 8 maintained by the Department, as he may deem necessary
 9 and advisable to the experiment station of the University
 10 of Hawaii, which has been conducted jointly and in colla-
 11 boration with the former Federal station under the Act of
 12 May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-386b) ; and the Secretary
 13 is authorized to sell such products as are obtained on the
 14 land belonging to the agricultural experiment station in
 15 Puerto Rico, and the amount obtained from the sale thereof
 16 shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as
 17 miscellaneous receipts.

18 In all, salaries and expenses, \$239,302.

19 Total, Office of Experiment Stations, \$7,176,802, of
 20 which amount not to exceed \$145,278 may be expended
 21 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

22 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
 25 trict of Columbia and elsewhere for carrying out the pro-

visions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and related Acts; and the Secretary, upon application of any exporter, importer, packer, or owner of, or the agent thereof, or dealer in, livestock, hides, skins, meat, or other animal products, may in his discretion, make inspections and examinations at places other than the headquarters of inspectors for the convenience of said applicants and charge the applicants for the expenses of travel and subsistence incurred for such inspections and examinations, the funds derived from such charges to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the appropriation from which the expenses are paid; collect and disseminate information concerning livestock and animal products; prepare and disseminate reports on animal industry; purchase in the open market samples of all tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, or analogous products, of foreign or domestic manufacture, which are sold in the United States, for the detection, prevention, treatment, or cure of diseases of domestic animals, test the same, and disseminate the results of said tests in such manner as he may deem best, and purchase and destroy diseased or exposed animals, including poultry, or quarantine the same whenever in his judgment essential to prevent the spread of pleuropneumonia, tuberculosis, contagious poultry diseases, or other diseases of animals from one State to another, as follows:

1 General administrative expenses: For necessary ex-
2 penses for general administrative purposes, including the
3 salary of Chief of Bureau and other personal services in the
4 District of Columbia, \$165,575.

5 Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments
6 in animal husbandry; for experiments in animal feeding and
7 breeding, including cooperation with the State agricultural
8 experiment stations and other agencies, including repairs
9 and additions to and erection of buildings necessary to carry
10 on the experiments, \$800,000: *Provided*, That of the sum
11 thus appropriated \$240,935 may be used for experiments
12 in poultry feeding and breeding, of which amount \$44,080
13 may be used in cooperation with State authorities in the
14 administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry,
15 poultry products, and hatcheries.

16 Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of dis-
17 eases of animals, and necessary expenses for investigations
18 of tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, and analogous products,
19 \$706,463: *Provided*, That fees shall be charged for all
20 diagnoses in connection with rabies, except those performed
21 for agencies of the United States Government, in such
22 amounts as the Secretary shall prescribe, and such fees shall
23 be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

24 Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the con-
25 trol and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and para-

1 tuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's disease
2 of cattle, \$5,983,800: *Provided*, That in carrying out the pur-
3 pose of this appropriation, if in the opinion of the Secretary it
4 shall be necessary to condemn and destroy tuberculous or
5 paratuberculous cattle, or cattle reacting to the test for Bang's
6 disease, and if such animals have been destroyed, condemned,
7 or die after condemnation, he may, in his discretion, and in
8 accordance with such rules and regulations as he may pre-
9 scribe, expend in the city of Washington or elsewhere such
10 sums as he shall determine to be necessary for the payment of
11 indemnities to owners of such animals but, except as herein-
12 after provided, no part of the money hereby appropriated
13 shall be used in compensating owners of such cattle except in
14 cooperation with and supplementary to payments to be made
15 by State, Territory, county, or municipality where condemna-
16 tion of such cattle shall take place, nor shall any payment be
17 made hereunder as compensation for or on account of any
18 such animal if at the time of inspection or test, or at the time
19 of condemnation thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the
20 premises of any person, firm, or corporation to which it has
21 been sold, shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being
22 slaughtered: *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby
23 appropriated no payment as compensation for any cattle con-
24 demned for slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference
25 between the appraised value of such cattle and the value of

1 the salvage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed
2 the amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county,
3 and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and
4 that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than
5 \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any purebred
6 animal.

7 Eradicating cattle ticks: For the eradication of southern
8 cattle ticks, \$220,000: *Provided*, That, except upon the
9 written order of the Secretary, no part of this appropriation
10 shall be used for the purchase of animals or in the purchase
11 of materials for or in the construction of dipping vats upon
12 land not owned solely by the United States, except at fairs
13 or expositions where the Department makes exhibits or
14 demonstrations; nor shall any part of this appropriation be
15 used in the purchase of materials or mixtures for use in
16 dipping vats except in experimental or demonstration work
17 carried on by the officials or agents of the Bureau of Animal
18 Industry.

19 Hog-cholera control: For the control and eradication of
20 hog cholera and related swine diseases, by such means as
21 may be necessary, including demonstrations, the formation
22 of organizations, and other methods, either independently or
23 in cooperation with farmers' associations, State or county
24 authorities, \$100,580.

1 Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quar-
2 antine work, including the eradication of scabies in sheep
3 and cattle and dourine in horses, the inspection of southern
4 cattle, the supervision of the transportation of livestock, and
5 the inspection of vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-
6 hour law, the inspection and quarantine of imported animals,
7 including the establishment and maintenance of quarantine
- 8 stations and repairs, alterations, improvements, or additions
9 to buildings thereon; the inspection work relative to the
10 existence of contagious diseases, and the mallein testing of
11 animals, \$661,350.

12 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of
13 laws relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat food
14 products, including the purchase of printed tags, labels,
15 stamps, and certificates without regard to existing laws
16 applicable to public printing, \$7,134,079.

17 Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provisions
18 of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158),
19 regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or ship-
20 ment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manu-
21 factured in the United States and the importation of such
22 products intended for use in the treatment of domestic ani-
23 mals, \$223,148.

24 Marketing agreements with respect to hog cholera virus

1 and serum: The sum of \$30,689 of the appropriation
2 made by section 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment
3 Act, approved May 12, 1933, is hereby made avail-
4 able during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein
5 made to carry into effect sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the
6 Act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855),
7 entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act,
8 and for other purposes", including the employment of persons
9 and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

10 In all, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Indus-
11 try, \$15,994,995.

12 ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER

13 CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

14 In case of an emergency arising out of the existence of
15 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-
16 monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of ani-
17 mals, which, in the opinion of the Secretary, threatens
18 the livestock industry of the country, he may ex-
19 pend in the city of Washington or elsewhere any unexpended
20 balances of appropriations heretofore made for this purpose,
21 not to exceed \$305,000, in the arrest and eradication of any
22 such disease, including the payment of claims growing out
23 of past and future purchases and destruction, in cooperation
24 with the States, of animals affected by or exposed to, or

1 of materials contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease,
2 wherever found and irrespective of ownership, under like
3 or substantially similar circumstances, when such owner has
4 complied with all lawful quarantine regulations: *Provided*,
5 That the payment for animals hereafter purchased may be
6 made on appraisement based on the meat, dairy, or breeding
7 value, but in case of appraisement based on breeding value
8 no appraisement of any animal shall exceed three times its
9 meat or dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary
10 emergency, to be determined by the Secretary, the
11 payment by the United States Government for any
12 animals shall not exceed one-half of any such appraise-
13 ments: *Provided further*, That the sum of \$5,000 of the
14 unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$3,500,000 con-
15 tained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal
16 year 1924, approved December 5, 1924, for the eradication
17 of the foot-and-mouth disease and other contagious or in-
18 fectious diseases of animals, is hereby made available during
19 the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made to
20 enable the Secretary to control and eradicate the European
21 fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry.

22 Total, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$15,994,995, of
23 which amount not to exceed \$622,520 may be expended for
24 departmental personal services in the District of Columbia.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$362,740 for personal services in the District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, cooperative investigations of the dairy industry in the various States, inspection of renovated butter factories, repairs to buildings, and not to exceed \$5,000 for the construction of buildings, \$755,720.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the investigation of fruits, fruit trees, grain, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, grasses, forage, drug, medicinal, poisonous, fiber, and other plants and plant industries, and of soils and soil-plant relationships, in cooperation with other branches of the Department, the State experiment stations, and practical farmers; for the erection of necessary farm buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building erected, except head houses connecting greenhouses, shall not exceed \$2,500; and for the employment of persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere required for the investigations, experiments, and demonstrations herein authorized, as follows:

1 General administrative expenses: For necessary ex-
2 penses for general administrative purposes, including the
3 salary of Chief of Bureau and other personal services in the
4 District of Columbia, \$183,430.

5 Cereal crops and diseases: For the investigation and im-
6 provement of cereals, including corn, and methods of cereal
7 production and for the study and control of cereal diseases,
8 for the investigation of the cultivation and breeding of flax for
9 seed purposes, including a study of flax diseases, for the in-
10 vestigation and improvement of broomcorn and methods of
11 broomcorn production, and for determining the distribution
12 of weeds and means for their control, \$547,070.

13 Cotton and other fiber crops and diseases: For investiga-
14 tion of the production of cotton and other fiber crops, in-
15 cluding the improvement by cultural methods, breeding, and
16 selection, fiber yield and quality, cotton soil-fertility, and
17 the control of diseases, \$422,940, of which sum not less
18 than \$14,700 shall be used for experimenting in Sea Island
19 cotton, including its hybridization with other varieties.

20 Drug and related plants: For the investigation, testing,
21 and improvement of plants yielding drugs, spices, poisons,
22 oils, and related products and byproducts, \$62,250.

23 Dry-land agriculture: For the investigation and im-

1 provement of methods of crop production under subhumid,
2 semiarid, or dry-land conditions, \$230,563: *Provided*, That
3 no part of this appropriation shall be used for the establish-
4 ment of any new field station.

5 Forage crops and diseases: For the investigation and
6 improvement of forage crops, including grasses, alfalfas,
7 clovers, soybeans, lespedezas, vetches, cowpeas, field peas,
8 and miscellaneous legumes; for the investigation of green-
9 manure crops and cover crops; for investigations looking to
10 the improvement of pastures; and for the investigation of
11 forage-crop diseases and methods of control, \$292,000.

12 Forest pathology: For the investigation of diseases of
13 forest and shade trees and forest products, including a study
14 of the nature and habits of the parasitic fungi, bacteria, vi-
15 ruses, and other causes of such diseases, for the purpose of
16 developing methods of control and eradication and determin-
17 ing their application, \$239,100.

18 Fruit and vegetable crops and diseases: For investigation
19 and control of diseases, for improvement of methods of cul-
20 ture, propagation, breeding, selection, and related activities
21 concerned with the production of fruits, nuts, vegetables,
22 ornamentals, and related plants, for investigation of methods
23 of harvesting, packing, shipping, storing and utilizing these

1 products, and for studies of the physiological and related
2 changes of such products during processes of marketing and
3 while in commercial storage, \$1,361,828.

4 Irrigation agriculture: For investigations of crop produc-
5 tion on irrigable lands, the quality of irrigation water and
6 its use by crops, and methods for improving and maintaining
7 the productivity of irrigated soils, \$134,900.

8 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
9 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
10 visions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary
11 of Agriculture to establish a National Arboretum, and for
12 other purposes", approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C. 191-
13 194), erection of buildings, employment of persons and
14 means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and travel
15 expenses of employees and advisory council, \$38,000, of
16 which such amounts as may be necessary may be expended
17 by contract or otherwise for the services of consulting land-
18 scape architects without reference to the Classification Act of
19 1923, as amended, or civil-service rules.

20 Plant exploration, introduction, and surveys: For investi-
21 gations in seed and plant introduction, including the study,
22 collection, purchase, testing, propagation, and distribution of
23 rare and valuable seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings,

1 and plants from foreign countries and from our possessions,
2 and also wild native plants, for experiments with reference
3 to their introduction and cultivation in this country, for plant-
4 disease investigations, including nematology, and for plant
5 and plant-disease collections and surveys, \$286,160.

6 Plant Industry Experiment Farm: For the mainte-
7 nance of a general experiment farm and agricultural station
8 in the vicinity of Beltsville, Maryland, \$48,550.

9 Soil and fertilizer investigations: For soil and fertilizer
10 investigations, including soil minerals, soil organic matter,
11 soil solution, soil physical and chemical investigations, soil
12 microbiology, including the testing of cultures procured in
13 the open market for inoculating legumes, other crops, or soil,
14 and if any such samples are found to be impure, nonviable,
15 or misbranded, the results of the tests may be published,
16 together with the names of the manufacturers and of the
17 persons by whom the cultures were offered for sale; for in-
18 vestigations of the causes of soil infertility and the main-
19 tenance of soil productivity; and for investigations within
20 the United States of fertilizers, fertilizer ingredients, includ-
21 ing phosphoric acid and potash, and other soil amendments,
22 and their suitability for agricultural use, \$320,130.

23 Soil survey: For the investigation of soils and their
24 origin, for survey of the extent of classes and types, and for

1 indicating upon maps and plats, by coloring or otherwise, the
2 results of such investigations and surveys, \$49,595.

3 Sugar-plant investigations: For sugar-plant investiga-
4 tions, including studies of diseases and the improvement of
5 sugar beets and sugar-beet seed, sugarcane, and other sugar-
6 producing plants, cultural and production methods, and the
7 improvement and maintenance of soil fertility in relation to
8 sugar plants, \$350,340.

9 Tobacco investigations: For the investigation and im-
10 provement of tobacco and the methods of tobacco production
11 and handling, \$120,520.

12 Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,
13 \$4,687,376.

14 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT
15 QUARANTINE

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For necessary expenses connected with investigations,
18 experiments, and demonstrations for the promotion of eco-
19 nomic entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the
20 best means of destroying insects and related pests injurious
21 to agriculture, for investigating and importing useful and
22 beneficial insects and bacterial, fungal, and other diseases
23 of insects and related pests, for investigating and ascertain-
24 ing the best means of destroying insects affecting man and
25 animals, to enable the Secretary to carry into effect the

1 provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912,
2 as amended (7 U. S. C. 146, 147, 151-167, 281, 282),
3 to conduct other activities hereinafter authorized, and for
4 the eradication, control, and prevention of spread of
5 injurious insects and plant pests, independently or in
6 cooperation with other branches of the Federal Government,
7 States, counties, municipalities, corporations, agencies, indi-
8 viduals, or with foreign governments; including the employ-
9 ment of necessary persons and means in the District of
10 Columbia and elsewhere, rent, construction, or repair of
11 necessary buildings outside the District of Columbia: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That, unless otherwise specifically provided, the cost
13 for the construction of any building shall not exceed \$1,500
14 and the total amount expended for such construction in any
15 one year shall not exceed \$7,000, as follows:

16 General administrative expenses: For general adminis-
17 trative purposes, including the salary of Chief of Bureau and
18 other personal services, \$138,420.

19 Fruit insects: For insects affecting fruits, grapes, and
20 nuts, \$399,130.

21 Japanese beetle control: For the control and prevention
22 of spread of the Japanese beetle, \$360,120: *Provided*, That
23 no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or
24 value of trees or other property injured or destroyed.

25 Sweetpotato weevil control: For the determination and

1 application of such methods of control for sweetpotato weevils
2 as, in the judgment of the Secretary, may be necessary,
3 \$67,770: *Provided*, That in the discretion of the Secretary,
4 no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the con-
5 trol of sweetpotato weevil in any State until such State has
6 provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose:
7 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall
8 be used to pay the cost or value of farm animals, farm crops,
9 or other property injured or destroyed.

10 Mexican fruitfly control: For the control and prevention
11 of spread of the Mexican fruitfly, including necessary surveys
12 and control operations in Mexico in cooperation with the
13 Mexican Government or local Mexican authorities, \$155,320.

14 Citrus canker eradication: For determining and applying
15 such methods of eradication or control of the disease of citrus
16 trees known as "citrus canker" as in the judgment of the
17 Secretary may be necessary, including cooperation with such
18 authorities of the States concerned, organizations of growers,
19 or individuals, as he may deem necessary to accomplish such
20 purposes, \$9,650: *Provided*, That no part of the money
21 herein appropriated shall be used to pay the cost or value
22 of trees or other property injured or destroyed.

23 Gypsy and brown-tail moth control: For the control
24 and prevention of spread of the gypsy and brown-tail moths.
25 \$350,000.

1 Dutch elm disease eradication: For determining and
2 applying methods of eradication, control, and prevention of
3 spread of the disease of elm trees known as "Dutch elm dis-
4 ease" and of a virus disease of elm trees prevalent in the Ohio
5 Valley, \$333,330, to be immediately available: *Provided*,
6 That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in any
7 State subsequent to the final adjournment of any session of
8 the legislature thereof which shall have begun subsequent
9 to the enactment of the Department of Agriculture Approp-
10 riation Act, 1944, unless the laws of such State contain
11 provisions, deemed adequate by the Secretary, requiring the
12 owners of elm trees suffering from the Dutch elm disease to
13 remove and destroy the same without expense to the Federal
14 Government: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of
15 the Secretary, no expenditures from this appropriation shall
16 be made for these purposes until a sum or sums at least
17 equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated,
18 subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local authori-
19 ties, or by individuals, or organizations concerned: *Provided*
20 *further*, That expenditures incurred by landowners for re-
21 moval of trees from their own lands shall not be considered
22 a part of such appropriations, subscriptions, or contributions:
23 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall
24 be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property
25 injured or destroyed.

1 Phony peach and peach mosaic eradication: For de-
2 termining and applying such methods of eradication, control,
3 and prevention of spread of the diseases of peach trees known
4 as "phony peach" and "peach mosaic" as in the judgment
5 of the Secretary may be necessary, including cooper-
6 ation with such authorities of the States concerned,
7 organizations of growers, or individuals, as he may deem
8 necessary to accomplish such purposes, including the certifi-
9 cation of products out of the infested areas to meet the re-
10 quirements of State quarantines, \$87,090: *Provided*, That
11 no part of the money herein appropriated shall be used to
12 pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or
13 destroyed.

14 Forest insects: For insects affecting forests and forest
15 products, under section 4 of the Act approved May 22, 1928
16 (16 U. S. C. 581c), entitled "An Act to insure adequate
17 supplies of timber and other forest products for the people
18 of the United States, to promote the full use for timber grow-
19 ing and other purposes of forest lands in the United States,
20 including farm wood lots and those abandoned areas not
21 suitable for agricultural production, and to secure the correla-
22 tion and the most economical conduct of forest research in
23 the Department of Agriculture, through research in reforesta-
24 tion, timber growing, protection, utilization, forest eco-

1 nomics, and related subjects", and for insects affecting orna-
2 mental trees and shrubs, \$150,000.

3 Truck crop and garden insects: For insects affecting
4 truck crops, ornamental and garden plants, including tobacco,
5 sugar beets, and greenhouse and bulbous crops, \$232,340.

6 Cereal and forage insects: For insects affecting cereal
7 and forage crops, including sugarcane and rice, and including
8 research on the European corn borer, \$330,170.

9 Barberry eradication: For the eradication of the common
10 barberry and for applying such other methods of eradication,
11 control, and prevention of spread of cereal rusts as in the
12 judgment of the Secretary may be necessary to accomplish
13 such purposes, \$173,250: *Provided*, That, in the discretion
14 of the Secretary, no expenditures from this appropriation
15 shall be made for these purposes until a sum or sums at least
16 equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, sub-
17 scribed, or contributed by States, counties, or local author-
18 ities, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplish-
19 ment of such purposes: *Provided further*, That no part of
20 the money herein appropriated shall be used to pay the cost
21 or value of property injured or destroyed.

22 Cotton insects: For insects affecting cotton, \$140,730.

23 Pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil control: For the
24 control and prevention of spread of the *Thurberia* weevil

1 and the pink bollworm, including the establishment of such
2 cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any
3 infestation, and for necessary surveys and control operations
4 in Mexico in cooperation with the Mexican Government or
5 local Mexican authorities, \$400,000.

6 Bee culture: For bee culture, apiary management, and
7 the propagation and distribution by sale of bee-breeding
8 stock, \$75,530: *Provided*, That the rates at which such
9 sales are made shall be fixed by regulations of the Secretary
10 and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the
11 Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

12 Insects affecting man and animals: For insects affecting
13 man, household possessions, and animals, \$150,000.

14 Insect-pest survey and identification: For the identifi-
15 cation and classification of insects, including taxonomic, mor-
16 phological, and related phases of insect-pest control and the
17 maintenance of an insect-pest survey for the collection and
18 dissemination of information to Federal, State, and other
19 agencies concerned with insect-pest control, \$125,000.

20 Foreign parasites: For administrative expenses in con-
21 nection with the introduction of natural enemies of injurious
22 insects and related pests and for the exchange with other
23 countries of useful and beneficial insects and other arthro-
24 pods, \$19,740.

1 Control investigations: For developing equipment or
2 apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines, eradication
3 and control of plant pests, determining methods of disinfect-
4 ing plants and plant products to eliminate injurious pests,
5 determining the toxicity of insecticides, and related phases of
6 insect-pest control, \$60,000, of which not less than \$10,000
7 shall be used for methyl bromide investigations.

8 Insecticide and fungicide investigations: For the in-
9 vestigation and development of methods of manufacturing
10 insecticides and fungicides, and for investigating chemical
11 problems relating to the composition, action, and application
12 of insecticides and fungicides, \$100,000.

13 Transit inspection: For the inspection in transit or other-
14 wise of articles quarantined under the Act of August 20,
15 1912 (7 U. S. C. 161, 164a), as amended, and for the inter-
16 ception and disposition of materials found to have been trans-
17 ported interstate in violation of quarantines promulgated
18 thereunder, \$38,940.

19 Foreign plant quarantines: For enforcement of foreign
20 plant quarantines, at the port of entry and port of export,
21 and to prevent the movement of cotton and cottonseed from
22 Mexico into the United States, including the regulation of the
23 entry into the United States of railway cars and other ve-
24 hicles, and freight, express, baggage, or other materials from

1 Mexico, and the inspection, cleaning, and disinfection thereof,
2 including construction and repair of necessary buildings,
3 plants, and equipment, for the fumigation, disinfection, or
4 cleaning of products, railway cars, or other vehicles entering
5 the United States from Mexico, \$682,900: *Provided*, That
6 any moneys received in payment of charges fixed by the
7 Secretary on account of such cleaning and disinfection shall
8 be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

9 Certification of exports: For the inspection, under such
10 rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe,
11 of domestic plants and plant products when offered
12 for export and to certify to shippers and interested parties
13 as to the freedom of such products from injurious plant dis-
14 eases and insect pests according to the sanitary requirements
15 of the foreign countries affected and to make such reason-
16 able charges and to use such means as may be necessary to
17 accomplish this object, \$29,180: *Provided*, That moneys
18 received on account of such inspection and certification shall
19 be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

20 Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and
21 Plant Quarantine, \$4,608,610, of which amount not to
22 exceed \$550,000 may be expended for personal services in
23 the District of Columbia.

1 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND
2 ENGINEERING

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations
5 hereinafter authorized, independently or in cooperation with
6 other branches of the Department, other departments or
7 agencies of the Federal Government, States, State agri-
8 cultural experiment stations, universities, and other State
9 agencies and institutions, counties, municipalities, busi-
10 ness, farm, or other organizations and corporations, indi-
11 viduals, associations, and scientific societies, including the
12 employment of necessary persons and means in the city of
13 Washington and elsewhere; and for erection, alteration, and
14 repair of buildings outside the District of Columbia at a total
15 cost not to exceed \$15,000, as follows:

16 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
17 for general administrative purposes, including the salary of
18 Chief of Bureau and other personal services in the District
19 of Columbia, \$102,044.

20 Agricultural chemical investigations: For conducting the
21 investigations contemplated by the Act of May 15, 1862
22 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the application of chem-
23 istry to agriculture; for the biological, chemical, physical,

1 microscopical, and technological investigation of foods, feeds,
2 drugs, plant and animal products, and substances used in the
3 manufacture thereof; for investigations of the physiological
4 effects and for the pharmacological testing of such products
5 and of insecticides; for the investigation and development
6 of methods for the manufacture of sugars, sugar sirups, and
7 starches and the utilization of new agricultural materials for
8 such purposes; for the technological investigation of the
9 utilization of fruits and vegetables and for frozen pack investi-
10 gations; for the investigation of chemicals for the control of
11 noxious weeds and plants; and to cooperate with associations
12 and scientific societies in the development of methods of
13 analysis, \$348,557.

14 Agricultural engineering investigations: For investiga-
15 tions, experiments, and demonstrations involving the appli-
16 cation of engineering principles to agriculture; for investi-
17 gating and reporting upon the different kinds of farm power
18 and appliances; upon farm domestic water supply and sewage
19 disposal, upon the design and construction of farm buildings
20 and their appurtenances and of buildings for processing and
21 storing farm products; upon farm power and mechanical
22 farm equipment and rural electrification, upon the engineer-
23 ing problems relating to the processing, transportation, and
24 storage of perishable and other agricultural products; and

1 upon the engineering problems involved in adapting physi-
2 cal characteristics of farm land to the use of modern farm
3 machinery; for investigations of cotton ginning under the
4 Act approved April 19, 1930 (7 U. S. C. 424, 425); for
5 giving expert advice and assistance in agricultural and
6 chemical engineering; for collating, reporting, and illustrat-
7 ing the results of investigations and preparing, publishing,
8 and distributing bulletins, plans, and reports, \$217,128, to-
9 gether with the unobligated balance of the funds made avail-
10 able under this head for the fiscal year 1943 for the con-
11 struction of a water tower fire protection system at the United
12 States Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Mississippi,
13 to be available for the same purpose in 1944.

14 Naval-stores investigations: For the investigation of
15 naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components;
16 the investigation and experimental demonstration of im-
17 proved equipment, methods, or processes of preparing naval
18 stores; the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and
19 utilization of naval stores; and for the assembling and com-
20 pilation of data on production, distribution, and consumption
21 of turpentine and rosin, pursuant to the Act of August 15,
22 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b), \$115,100.

23 Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural
24 Chemistry and Engineering, \$782,829, of which amount not

1 to exceed \$450,000 may be expended for personal services
2 in the District of Columbia.

3 REGIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES

4 For all salaries and expenses, including personal serv-
5 ices in the District of Columbia, necessary to enable the Sec-
6 retary to continue the researches established under the pro-
7 visions of section 202 (a) to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II,
8 and subject to the provisions of section 393 of title III, of the
9 Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292,
10 1393), including research on food products of farm com-
11 modities, \$3,959,385.

12 BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

13 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
14 ing not to exceed \$156,657 for personal services in
15 the District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Home
16 Economics for conducting either independently or in coop-
17 eration with other agencies, investigations of the relative
18 utility and economy of agricultural products for food, cloth-
19 ing, and other uses in the home, with special suggestions
20 of plans and methods for the more effective utilization of
21 such products for these purposes, and such economic inves-
22 tigations, including housing and household buying, as have
23 for their purpose the improvement of the rural home, and
24 for disseminating useful information on this subject,
25 \$366,131.

BELTSVILLE RESEARCH CENTER

For general administrative purposes, including maintenance, operation, construction of necessary buildings at a cost of not to exceed \$7,500 for any one building, repairs, and other expenses, \$100,560; which appropriation may be augmented, by transfer of funds or by reimbursement, from applicable appropriations, to cover the charges, including handling and other related services, for equipment rentals (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs); for services, supplies, equipment and materials furnished, stores of which may be maintained at the Center, and for building construction, alteration, and repair performed by the Center in carrying out the purposes of such applicable appropriations and the applicable appropriations may also be charged their proportionate share of the necessary general expenses of the Center not covered by this appropriation.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act for forest protection against the white pine blister rust", approved April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), and in accordance with the provisions thereof, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,900,000; of which amount \$170,747 shall be available to the Depart-

1 ment of the Interior for control of white pine blister rust on
2 or endangering Federal lands under the jurisdiction of
3 that Department or lands of Indian tribes which are under
4 the jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the United
5 States; \$1,018,160 of said amount to the Forest Service for
6 the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering lands
7 under its jurisdiction; and \$711,093 of said amount to the
8 Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for leadership
9 and general coordination of the entire program, method
10 development, and for operations conducted under its direction
11 for such control, including, but not confined to, cooperation
12 with individual States, local authorities and private agencies
13 in the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering
14 State and privately owned lands.

15 FOREST SERVICE

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
18 trict of Columbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary
19 to experiment and to make and continue investigations and
20 report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering,
21 but no part of this appropriation shall be used for any experi-
22 ment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United
23 States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper
24 care of the same; to investigate and test American timber and
25 timber trees and their uses, and methods for the preservative

1 treatment of timber; to seek, through investigations and the
2 planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for the
3 treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided, That*
4 the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved,
5 exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sani-
6 tary system and of connecting the same with any such build-
7 ing, and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a look-
8 out house may be erected, shall not exceed \$7,500, with the
9 exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired,
10 the cost of which was \$7,500 or more, may be improved
11 out of the appropriations made under this Act for the For-
12 est Service by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of
13 the cost of such building as certified by the Secretary; to pro-
14 tect, administer, and improve the national forests, including
15 tree planting and other measures to prevent erosion, drift,
16 surface wash, soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to
17 conserve water and including the payment of rewards under
18 regulations of the Secretary for information leading to the ar-
19 rest and conviction for violation of the laws and regulations
20 relating to fires in or near national forests, or for the un-
21 lawful taking of, or injury to, Government property; to
22 ascertain the natural conditions upon and utilize the national
23 forests, to transport and care for fish and game supplied to
24 stock the national forests or the waters therein; to collate,
25 digest, report, and illustrate the results of experiments and

1 investigations made by the Forest Service; to purchase law-
2 books, reference and technical books, and technical journals
3 for officers of the Forest Service stationed outside of Wash-
4 ington, and for medical supplies and services and other
5 assistance necessary for the immediate relief of artisans,
6 laborers, and other employees engaged in any hazardous
7 work under the Forest Service: *Provided further*, That
8 the appropriations for the work of the Forest Service shall
9 be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse main-
10 tenance and the procurement, care, and handling of sup-
11 plies, equipment, and materials stored therein for distribution
12 to projects under the supervision of the Forest Service and
13 for sale and distribution to other Government activities and
14 to State and private agencies who cooperate with the
15 Forest Service in fire control under terms of written co-
16 operative agreements, the cost of such supplies, equipment,
17 and materials, including the cost of supervision, transporta-
18 tion, warehousing, and handling, to be reimbursed to ap-
19 propriations current at the time additional supplies and ma-
20 terials are procured for warehouse stocks: *Provided further*,
21 That the appropriations for the work of the Forest Service
22 available for the operation, repair, maintenance, and re-
23 placement of motor and other equipment may be reimbursed
24 for use of such equipment on projects of the Forest Service
25 chargeable to other appropriations, or on work of other

1 Federal agencies, when requested by such agencies, reim-
2 bursement to be made from appropriations applicable to the
3 work on which used at rental rates fixed by the Chief For-
4 ester based on the actual or estimated cost of operation,
5 repair, maintenance, depreciation, and equipment manage-
6 ment control, and credited to appropriations currently avail-
7 able at the time adjustment is effected: *Provided further,*
8 That the Forest Service may rent equipment for fire-control
9 purposes to State, county, private, or other non-Federal
10 agencies cooperating with the Forest Service in fire control
11 under the terms of written cooperative agreements, the
12 amount collected for such rental to be credited to appropria-
13 tions currently available at the time payment is received,
14 as follows:

15 General administrative expenses: For necessary ex-
16 penses for general administrative purposes, including the
17 salary of the Chief Forester, for the necessary expenses of the
18 National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by
19 section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514),
20 and for other personal services in the District of Columbia,
21 \$563,670.

22 National forest protection and management: For the
23 administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement,
24 and development of the national forests, including the estab-
25 lishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including

1 the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase,
2 production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the
3 care of plantations and young growth; the maintenance and
4 operation of aerial fire control by contract or otherwise, with
5 authority to renew any contract for such purpose annually,
6 not more than twice, without additional advertising; the
7 maintenance of roads and trails and the construction and
8 maintenance of all other improvements necessary for the
9 proper and economical administration, protection, develop-
10 ment, and use of the national forests, including experimental
11 areas under Forest Service administration: *Provided*, That
12 where, in the opinion of the Secretary, direct purchases
13 will be more economical than construction, improvements
14 may be purchased; the construction, equipment, and main-
15 tenance of sanitary, fire preventive, and recreational facilities;
16 control of destructive forest tree diseases and insects; timber
17 cultural operations; development and application of fish
18 and game management plans; propagation and transplanting
19 of plants suitable for planting on semiarid portions of the
20 national forests; estimating and appraising of timber and
21 other resources and development and application of plans
22 for their effective management, sale, and use; accept-
23 ance of moneys from timber purchasers for deposit into
24 the Treasury in the trust account, Forest Service Co-
25 operative Fund, which moneys are hereby appropriated

1 and made available until expended for scaling services re-
2 quested by purchasers in addition to those required by the
3 Forest Service, and for refunds of amounts deposited in
4 excess of the cost of such work; examination, classification,
5 surveying, and appraisal of land incident to effecting ex-
6 changes authorized by law and of lands within the boundaries
7 of the national forests that may be opened to homestead
8 settlement and entry under the Act of June 11, 1906, and the
9 Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided
10 by the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); and all
11 expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement,
12 protection, and general administration of the national forests,
13 including lands under contract for purchase or for the acqui-
14 sition of which condemnation proceedings have been insti-
15 tuted under the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 521),
16 and the Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 471, 499, 505,
17 564-570), lands transferred by authority of the Secretary
18 from the Resettlement Administration to the Forest Service,
19 and lands transferred to the Forest Service under authority
20 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, \$12,826,826:
21 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for
22 the expenses of properly caring for the graves of per-
23 sons who have lost their lives as a result of fighting
24 fires while employed by the Forest Service: *Provided further*,
25 That in sales of logs, ties, poles, posts, cordwood, pulpwood,

1 and other forest products the amounts made available for
2 schools and roads by the Act of May 23, 1908 (16 U. S. C.
3 500), and the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 501),
4 shall be based upon the stumpage value of the timber.

5 Water rights: For the investigation and establishment
6 of water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands
7 or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection
8 of water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with
9 the administration and public use of the national forests,
10 \$9,410.

11 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
12 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service adminis-
13 tration, including lands under contract for purchase or in
14 process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, and
15 unappropriated public forest lands, \$100,000, which amount
16 shall also be available for meeting obligations of the preceding
17 fiscal year.

18 FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

19 To enable the Secretary (1) to carry into effect, through
20 such agencies of the Department as he may designate, the
21 provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved
22 May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed
23 \$397,368) and the provisions of sections 4 (not to exceed
24 \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed \$65,100), of the Act en-
25 titled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands,

1 for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of
2 national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote
3 the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable
4 therefor", approved June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568),
5 and Acts supplementary thereto; and (2) through the Forest
6 Service to cooperate with and advise timberland owners and
7 associations, wood-using industries or other appropriate
8 agencies in the application of forest management principles
9 to federally owned lands leased to States and to private forest
10 lands, so as to attain sustained-yield management, the con-
11 servation of the timber resource, the productivity of forest
12 lands, and the stabilization of employment and economic con-
13 tinuance of forest industries, not to exceed \$100,000; in all,
14 not to exceed \$646,168; including the employment of per-
15 sons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
16 the purchase of reference books and technical journals; not
17 to exceed \$30,000 for the construction or purchase of neces-
18 sary buildings, and other improvements: *Provided*, That no
19 part of this appropriation which is available for carrying out
20 the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act and sections 4 and 5
21 of the Act approved June 7, 1924, shall be expended
22 in any State or Territory unless the State or
23 Territory, or local subdivision thereof, or individuals,
24 or associations contribute a sum equal to that to be allotted
25 therefrom by the Government or make contributions other

1 than money deemed by the Secretary to be the value equiv-
2 alent thereof: *Provided further*, That any part of this ap-
3 propriation allocated for the production or procurement of
4 nursery stock by any Federal agency, or funds appropriated
5 to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating States
6 for the production or procurement of nursery stock, shall
7 remain available for expenditure for not more than three
8 fiscal years: *Provided further*, That in carrying into effect
9 the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, no
10 part of this appropriation shall be used to establish new
11 nurseries or to acquire land for the establishment of such new
12 nurseries.

13 Forest research: For forest research in accordance with
14 the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act
15 entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and
16 other forest products for the people of the United States, to
17 promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes
18 of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood
19 lots and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricultural
20 production, and to secure the correlation and the most
21 economical conduct of forest research in the Department of
22 Agriculture through research in reforestation, timber grow-
23 ing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related
24 subjects", approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C.
25 581, 581a, 581f-581i), as follows:

1 Forest management: Fire, silvicultural, and other forest
2 investigations and experiments under said section 2, as
3 amended, at forest experiment stations or elsewhere,
4 \$300,000.

5 Range investigations: Investigations and experiments to
6 develop improved methods of management of forest and
7 other ranges under section 7, at forest or range experiment
8 stations or elsewhere, \$150,000.

9 Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests
10 of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products
11 Laboratory, or elsewhere, \$800,000.

12 Forest survey: A comprehensive forest survey under
13 section 9, \$100,000.

14 Forest economics: Investigations in forest economics
15 under section 10, \$75,000.

16 Forest influences: For investigations and experiments at
17 forest experiment stations or elsewhere for determining
18 and demonstrating the influence of natural vegetative cover
19 characteristic of forest, range, or other wild land on water
20 conservation, flood control, stream-flow regulation, erosion,
21 climate, and maintenance of soil productivity, and for de-
22 veloping preventive and control measures therefor, \$75,000.

23 In all, salaries and expenses, \$15,646,074; and in addi-
24 tion thereto there are hereby appropriated all moneys
25 received as contributions toward cooperative work under the

1 provisions of section 1 of the Act approved March 3, 1925
 2 (16 U. S. C. 572), which funds shall be covered into the
 3 Treasury and constitute a part of the special funds provided
 4 by the Act of June 30, 1914 (16 U. S. C. 498) : *Provided*,
 5 That not to exceed \$679,034 may be expended for depart-
 6 mental personal services in the District of Columbia: *Pro-*
 7 *vided further*, That not to exceed \$1,500 may be expended
 8 for the contribution of the United States to the cost of the
 9 office of the secretariat of the International Union of Forest
 10 Research Stations and of the Department of Timber Utiliza-
 11 tion of the Comité International du Bois.

12 FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

13 For cooperation with the various States or other appro-
 14 priate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and
 15 the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance
 16 with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act entitled
 17 "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the
 18 reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national
 19 forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the con-
 20 tinuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable there-
 21 for", approved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564-
 22 570), including also the study of the effect of tax laws and
 23 the investigation of timber insurance as provided in section
 24 3 of said Act, \$2,492,210, of which not to exceed \$72,418
 25 and \$2,500 shall be available for personal services and for

1 the purchase of supplies and equipment, respectively, in the
2 District of Columbia.

3 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

4 For the acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of
5 the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C.
6 513-519, 521), \$100,000, of which not to exceed \$18,675
7 may be expended for personal services in the District of
8 Columbia.

9 Total, Forest Service, \$18,238,284.

10 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

11 For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the
12 Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921 (23
13 U. S. C. 23), and for the construction, reconstruction, and
14 maintenance of roads and trails on experimental areas under
15 Forest Service administration, including not to exceed
16 \$59,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
17 \$2,537,168 for forest development roads and trails, repre-
18 senting the balance of the amount authorized to be appropri-
19 ated therefor for the fiscal year 1943 by the Act of September
20 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867), together with \$1,241,555 from
21 the unobligated balances of previous appropriations for forest
22 highways which is hereby reappropriated for forest develop-
23 ment roads and trails; in all, \$3,778,723, to be immediately
24 available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
25 That this appropriation shall be available for the rental,

1 purchase, or construction of buildings necessary for the
2 storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for
3 road and trail construction and maintenance, but the total
4 cost of any such building purchased or constructed under
5 this authorization shall not exceed \$7,500.

6 EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT

7 For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to
8 carry into effect the Act of March 5, 1942, as amended (56
9 Stat. 126-128, 796-797), including personal services in the
10 District of Columbia and elsewhere; printing and binding
11 without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919
12 (44 U. S. C. 111); purchase of books of reference and
13 periodicals; purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles; erection
14 of necessary buildings; procurement of medical supplies or
15 services for emergency use in the field; and the acceptance of
16 donations of land and rubber-bearing plants, and furnishing
17 to employees daily transportation between points of assembly
18 and work projects, \$13,048,000: *Provided*, That any pro-
19 ceeds from the sales of guayule, rubber processed from
20 guayule, or other rubber-bearing plants, or from other sales,
21 rentals, and fees resulting from operations under such Act of
22 March 5, 1942, as amended, shall be covered into the Treas-
23 ury as miscellaneous receipts.

24 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

25 Salaries and administrative expenses: Not to exceed
26 \$4,500,000 of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corpora-

tion shall be available for administrative expenses of the Corporation in carrying out its activities as authorized by law, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed \$400 for periodicals, maps, and newspapers; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; rent in the District of Columbia; and all other necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall be obligated or expended unless and until an appropriate appropriation account shall have been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended: *Provided fur-*

1 *ther*, That none of the fund made available by this paragraph
2 shall be used for administrative expenses connected with the
3 sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks
4 of farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by
5 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

6 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL
7 LAND RESOURCES

8 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
9 sions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation
10 and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936,
11 as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), and the provisions
12 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended
13 (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407) (except the making of payments
14 pursuant to sections 303 and 381 and the provisions of titles
15 IV and V), including the employment of persons and means
16 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed
17 \$50,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, includ-
18 ing such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs
19 within the United States; purchase of lawbooks, books of
20 reference, periodicals, newspapers, \$300,000,000, to remain
21 available until June 30, 1945, solely for programs under
22 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and
23 for compliances with soil-building practices and water-con-
24 servation practices under the Soil Conservation and Do-
25 mestic Allotment Act, as amended, pursuant to 1943 pro-

1 grams carried out during the period July 1, 1942, to De-
2 cember 31, 1943, inclusive: *Provided*, That the portion of
3 said amount available for salaries and other administrative
4 expenses for carrying out such programs shall not exceed
5 50 per centum of the amount expended under the Department
6 of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943, for salaries and ad-
7 ministrative expenses for carrying out programs under such
8 Acts for the period from July 1, 1941, to December 31, 1942,
9 inclusive: *Provided further*, That in order to effect such 50
10 per centum reduction such part of the funds available for
11 salaries and administrative expenses shall be transferred
12 under section 11 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Al-
13 lotment Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, to the exist-
14 ing extension services of the land-grant colleges in the several
15 States to enable them to carry out all necessary educational,
16 informational, and promotional activities in connection with
17 such programs in these States and no other funds than those
18 so transferred shall be expended for such activities: *Pro-*
19 *vided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated
20 or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricul-
21 tural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order
22 (No. 9069) of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the
23 salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or
24 any State or county information employees: *Provided further*,

1 That such amount shall be available for salaries and other ad-
2 ministrative expenses in connection with the formulation and
3 administration of the 1944 programs of soil-building practices
4 and soil and water-conservation practices, under the Act of
5 February 29, 1936, and programs under the Agricultural Ad-
6 justment Act of 1938, as amended, the total expenditures of
7 which, including administration, shall not exceed \$300,000,-
8 000: *Provided further*, That no part of such amounts shall be
9 available after June 30, 1944, for salaries and other adminis-
10 trative expenses except for payment of obligations therefor
11 incurred prior to July 1, 1944: *Provided further*, That not-
12 withstanding any other provision of law, no local committee-
13 man selected under the provisions of section 8 (b) of the
14 Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended,
15 or section 388 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
16 1938, as amended, shall be compensated for services ren-
17 dered for more than one hundred days if a county Committee-
18 man, or for more than twenty-five days if a community
19 committeeman: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may,
20 in his discretion, from time to time transfer to the General
21 Accounting Office such sums as may be necessary to pay
22 administrative expenses of the General Accounting Office
23 in auditing payments under this item: *Provided further*,
24 That such amount shall be available for the distribution,
25 through established trade channels and nongovernmental
26 agencies, including farmers' cooperative associations, of

1 seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials,
2 or any soil terracing services, and making grants thereof to
3 agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming
4 practices approved by the Secretary in the 1943, 1944, and
5 1945 programs under said Act of February 29, 1936, as
6 amended; for the reimbursement of any Federal, State or
7 local government agency for fertilizers, seeds, lime, trees,
8 or other farming materials, or any soil terracing services,
9 furnished by such agency; and for the payment of all ex-
10 penses necessary in making such grants including all or part
11 of the costs incident to the delivery thereof, and including the
12 payment of inspection fees or taxes for such inspections as
13 may be required under State laws, and the Secretary shall
14 comply with such State inspection laws whenever they are
15 applicable to any such farming materials under his control:
16 *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision
17 of law, persons who in 1943 carry out farming operations as
18 tenants or sharecroppers on cropland owned by the United
19 States Government and who comply with the terms and con-
20 ditions of the 1943 agricultural conservation program, formu-
21 lated pursuant to sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Con-
22 servation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, shall be
23 entitled to apply for and receive payments, or to retain pay-
24 ments heretofore made, for their participation in said pro-
25 gram to the same extent as other producers: *And provided*

1 *further*, That no part of such amount shall be available for
2 carrying out the provisions of sections 202 (a) to (f) of the
3 Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

4 PARITY PAYMENTS

5 To enable the Secretary to make full parity payments
6 for the crop year 1942 pursuant to the authorization under
7 this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation
8 Act, 1943, \$193,623,000, to remain available until June
9 30, 1945, and to be merged with and made a part of the
10 appropriation under this head in said Act, and the unobli-
11 gated balance of appropriation so merged shall remain avail-
12 able until June 30, 1946, for administrative expenses (in-
13 cluding expenses of county and local committees), and not
14 to exceed \$5,000,000 of said unobligated balance may be
15 expended for administrative expenses in the District of
16 Columbia (including personal services) and elsewhere (ex-
17 cluding expenses of county and local committees), including
18 such part of the total expenses of making acreage allotments,
19 establishing normal yields, checking performance, and re-
20 lated activities in connection with wheat, cotton, corn, rice,
21 and tobacco under the authorized farm program as the Secre-
22 tary finds necessary to supplement the amount provided in
23 section 392 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

24 The second proviso contained under this head in the
25 Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943, is

1 amended to read as follow: "*Provided further*, That such
2 payments with respect to any such commodity shall be made
3 upon the normal yield of the farm acreage allotment estab-
4 lished for the commodity under the 1942 agricultural con-
5 servation program and shall be made with respect to a farm
6 in full amount only in the event that the acreage planted to
7 the commodity for harvest on the farm in 1942 was not in
8 excess of the farm acreage allotment established for the com-
9 modity under said program, and, if such allotment has been
10 exceeded, the parity payment with respect to the commodity
11 shall be reduced by not more than 10 per centum for each 1
12 per centum, or fraction thereof, by which the acreage planted
13 to the commodity is in excess of such allotment."

14 SUGAR ACT

15 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
16 sions, other than those specifically relating to the Philippine
17 Islands, of the Sugar Act of 1937, approved September 1,
18 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1100-1183), including the
19 employment of persons and means, in the District of Colum-
20 bia and elsewhere, as authorized by said Act, \$54,883,060,
21 to remain available until June 30, 1945, and in addition,
22 \$9,000,000 to be immediately available and to remain avail-
23 able to June 30, 1944, and to be merged with and made a
24 part of the appropriation under this head in the Department
25 of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943; in all, \$63,883,060.

1 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

2 Administrative and operating expenses: For operating
3 and administrative expenses under the Federal Crop Insur-
4 ance Act, approved February 16, 1938, as amended (7
5 U. S. C. 1501-1518; 55 Stat. 255-256), \$3,500,000, in-
6 cluding the employment of persons and means in the District
7 of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, purchase
8 of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers:
9 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
10 or in connection with the insurance of wheat and cotton crops
11 planted subsequent to July 31, 1943, or for any other pur-
12 pose except in connection with the liquidation of insurance
13 contracts on the wheat and cotton crops planted prior to
14 July 31, 1943.

15 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

16 To carry out the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act
17 to provide for the protection of land resources against soil
18 erosion, and for other purposes", approved April 27, 1935
19 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), which provides for a national
20 program of erosion control and soil and moisture conservation
21 to be carried out directly and in cooperation with other
22 agencies, including the employment of persons and means
23 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of books
24 and periodicals, maintenance, repair, and operation of one
25 passenger-carrying automobile in the District of Columbia,

1 furnishing of subsistence to employees, training of employees,
2 and the purchase and erection of permanent buildings:
3 *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected,
4 or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water
5 supply or sanitary system and connecting the same with any
6 such building, shall not exceed \$2,500 except where build-
7 ings are acquired in conjunction with land being purchased
8 for other purposes and except for eight buildings to be con-
9 structed at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building: *Pro-*
10 *vided further*, That no money appropriated in this Act shall
11 be available for the construction of any such building on
12 land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*, That
13 during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein
14 made the appropriations for the work of the Soil Conservation
15 Service shall be available for meeting the expenses of ware-
16 house maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling
17 of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for dis-
18 tribution to projects under the supervision of the Soil Con-
19 servation Service and for sale and distribution to other Gov-
20 ernment activities, the cost of such supplies and materials
21 or the value of such equipment (including the cost of trans-
22 portation and handling) to be reimbursed to appropriations
23 current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equip-
24 ment are procured from the appropriations chargeable with
25 the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment:

1 *Provided further*, That reproductions of such aerial or other
2 photographs, mosaics, and maps as shall be required in con-
3 nection with the authorized work of the Soil Conservation
4 Service may be furnished at the cost of reproduction to Fed-
5 eral, State, county, or municipal agencies requesting such
6 reproductions, the money received from such sales to be de-
7 posited in the Treasury to the credit of this appropriation,
8 as follows:

9 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
10 for general administrative purposes, including the salary of
11 the Chief of the Soil Conservation Service and other personal
12 services in the District of Columbia, \$401,315: *Provided*,
13 That no part of the money appropriated in this paragraph
14 shall be available for expenditure if any emergency appro-
15 priations are made available for administrative expenses in
16 administering the funds provided in regular appropriations
17 to the Soil Conservation Service.

18 Soil and moisture conservation and land-use investiga-
19 tions: For research and investigations into the character,
20 cause, extent, history, and effects of erosion, soil and mois-
21 ture depletion and methods of soil and moisture conserva-
22 tion (including the construction and hydrologic phases of
23 farm irrigation and land drainage); and for construction,
24 operation, and maintenance of experimental watersheds,
25 stations, laboratories, plots, and installations, \$1,071,543.

1 Soil and moisture conservation and land-use operations,
2 demonstrations, and information: For carrying out preven-
3 tive measures to conserve soil and moisture, including such
4 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and
5 the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement of
6 farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and
7 operation of erosion nurseries, the making of conservation
8 plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information,
9 \$17,130,000: *Provided*, That any part of this appropriation
10 allocated for the production or procurement of nursery stock
11 by any Federal agency, or funds appropriated to any Federal
12 agency for allocation to cooperating States for the produc-
13 tion or procurement of nursery stock, shall remain available
14 for expenditure for not more than three fiscal years.

15 Emergency erosion control, Everglades region, Florida:
16 For research and demonstration work in soil conservation
17 control measures, including research and demonstration
18 work in fire control and irrigation construction work
19 to eliminate fire hazards, in the Everglades region of Flor-
20 ida, \$72,248: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be
21 made for these purposes until a sum at least equal to such
22 expenditures shall have been made available by the State of
23 Florida, or a political subdivision thereof, for the same
24 purposes.

25 Total, Soil Conservation Service, \$18,675,136, of which

1 not to exceed \$883,691 may be expended for personal
2 services in the District of Columbia.

3 LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF
4 SUBMARGINAL LAND

5 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
6 title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
7 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1013), including the
8 employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia
9 and elsewhere, \$1,126,120.

10 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AGREEMENT ACT
11 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

12 For administrative expenses in carrying out the Agri-
13 cultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, approved June
14 3, 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.), in accordance
15 with the provisions of section 392 of the Agricultural Adjust-
16 ment Act of 1938, approved February 16, 1938 (7 U. S.
17 C. 1392), as amended by the Act approved January 31,
18 1942 (56 Stat. 41-42), including personal services in the
19 District of Columbia and elsewhere, there is hereby reap-
20 propriated so much as may be necessary of the unobligated
21 balances of the funds made available for the purposes of
22 section 32, as amended, of the Act entitled "An Act to
23 amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other pur-
24 poses", approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c):
25 *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated by said

1 section 32 of said Act shall be available to carry on any
2 program formerly carried on by the Work Projects
3 Administration.

4 CONSUMERS' COUNSEL DIVISION

5 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

6 Not to exceed \$175,000 of the unobligated balance of
7 the appropriation made by section 12 (a), title I, of the
8 Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, as
9 amended (7 U. S. C. 612), shall be available during the
10 fiscal year 1944 to enable the Secretary to further perform
11 the duty imposed upon him under applicable laws to protect
12 the interests of consumers with due regard to the maintenance
13 of a continuous and stable supply of agricultural commodities
14 adequate to meet consumer demand at prices fair to both pro-
15 ducers and consumers, which sum shall be available for ad-
16 ministrative expenses (including not to exceed \$37,200 for
17 printing and binding) in accordance with the provisions of
18 subsection (a) of the aforesaid section 392.

19 MARKETING SERVICE

20 For the employment of such persons and means in the
21 city of Washington and elsewhere as may be necessary in
22 conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations,
23 either independently or in cooperation with public or private
24 agencies, organizations, or individuals, as follows:

25 Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and

1 distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely infor-
2 mation on the market supply and demand, commercial move-
3 ment, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market
4 prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy
5 and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, peanuts and their
6 products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds, and other
7 agricultural products, independently and in cooperation with
8 other branches of the Government, State agencies, purchas-
9 ing and consuming organizations, and persons engaged in the
10 production, transportation, marketing, and distribution of
11 farm and food products. \$1,084,570.

12 Market inspection of farm products: For enabling
13 the Secretary, independently and in cooperation with
14 other branches of the Government, State agencies,
15 purchasing and consuming organizations, boards of trade,
16 chambers of commerce, or other associations of businessmen
17 or trade organizations, and persons or corporations engaged
18 in the production, transportation, marketing, and distribu-
19 tion of farm and food products, whether operating in one
20 or more jurisdictions, to investigate and certify to shippers
21 and other interested parties the class, quality, and condition
22 of cotton, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables, whether raw, dried,
23 or canned, poultry, butter, hay, and other perishable farm
24 products when offered for interstate shipment or when
25 received at such important central markets as the Secre-

1 tary may from time to time designate, or at points
2 which may be conveniently reached therefrom under
3 such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, in-
4 cluding payment of such fees as will be reasonable and as
5 nearly as may be to cover the cost for the service rendered:
6 *Provided*, That officers and employees who, under proper
7 authorization, use privately owned motor vehicles in the
8 performance of official travel within the corporate limits of
9 their official stations for the purpose of inspecting and grad-
10 ing farm and food products and the supervision thereof at
11 points located within the said corporate limits may be re-
12 imbursed for such travel at a rate not to exceed 3 cents
13 per mile: *Provided further*, That certificates issued by the
14 authorized agents of the Department shall be received in
15 all courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of
16 the truth of the statements therein contained, \$450,430.

17 Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing
18 among the people of the United States useful information
19 relative to the standardization, classification, grading, prepa-
20 ration for market, handling, and marketing of farm and
21 food products, including the demonstration and promotion
22 of the use of uniform standards of classification of American
23 farm and food products throughout the world, and for making
24 analyses of cotton fiber as provided by the Act of April 7,
25 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d), \$363,250: *Provided*, That

1 samples, illustrations, practical forms, or sets of the grades
2 recommended or promulgated by the Secretary for farm or
3 food products may be sold under such rules and regulations
4 as he may prescribe, and the receipts therefrom deposited in
5 the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

6 Tobacco Inspection and Tobacco Stocks and Standards
7 Acts: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect
8 the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to establish
9 and promote the use of standards of classification for tobacco,
10 to provide and maintain an official tobacco-inspection service,
11 and for other purposes", approved August 23, 1935 (7 U.
12 S. C. 511-511q), and an Act entitled "An Act to provide
13 for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco by
14 the Department of Agriculture", approved January 14, 1929
15 (7 U. S. C. 501-508), as amended, \$812,530.

16 Perishable Agricultural Commodities and Produce
17 Agency Acts: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect
18 the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities
19 Act, approved June 10, 1930, as amended (7 U. S. C.
20 499a-499r) and as further amended by the Act of April
21 6, 1942 (Public Law 516), and the Act to prevent the
22 destruction or dumping of farm produce, and for other pur-
23 poses, approved March 3, 1927 (7 U. S. C. 491-497),
24 \$167,520.

25 Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures Acts:

1 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of
2 the Act authorizing him to collect and publish statistics of the
3 grade and staple length of cotton, approved March 3, 1927,
4 as amended by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C.
5 471-476), and to perform the duties imposed upon him
6 by chapter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to
7 cotton futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into
8 effect the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards
9 Act, approved March 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C.
10 51-65), including such means as may be necessary for
11 effectuating agreements with cotton associations, cotton ex-
12 changes, and other cotton organizations in foreign countries,
13 for (1) the adoption, use, and observance of universal
14 standards of cotton classification, (2) the arbitration or
15 settlement of disputes with respect thereto, and (3) the prep-
16 aration, distribution, inspection, and protection of the prac-
17 tical forms or copies thereof under such agreements,
18 \$937,580.

19 United States Grain Standards Act: To enable the Sec-
20 retary to carry into effect the provisions of the United States
21 Grain Standards Act, \$742,330.

22 United States Warehouse Act: To enable the Secretary
23 to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Ware-
24 house Act, \$400,000.

25 Federal Seed Act: To enable the Secretary to carry into

1 effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate
2 interstate and foreign commerce in seeds; to require labeling
3 and to prevent misrepresentation of seeds in interstate com-
4 merce; to require certain standards with respect to certain
5 imported seeds; and for other purposes", approved August
6 9, 1939 (7 U. S. C. 1561-1610), \$80,650: *Provided*, That
7 not to exceed \$250 of this amount may be used for meeting
8 the share of the United States in the expenses of the Inter-
9 national Seed Testing Congress in carrying out plans for
10 correlating the work of the various adhering governments on
11 problems relating to seed analysis or other subjects which the
12 Congress may determine to be necessary in the interest of
13 international seed trade.

14 Packers and Stockyards Act: For carrying out the pro-
15 visions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, approved August
16 15, 1921, as amended by the Act of August 14, 1935 (7 U.
17 S. C. 181-229), \$350,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary
18 may require reasonable bonds from every market agency
19 and dealer, under such rules and regulations as he may
20 prescribe, to secure the performance of their obligations,
21 and whenever, after due notice and hearing, the Secre-
22 tary finds any registrant is insolvent or has violated any pro-
23 visions of said Act he may issue an order suspending such
24 registrant for a reasonable specified period. Such order

1 of suspension shall take effect within not less than five days,
 2 unless suspended or modified or set aside by the Secretary
 3 or a court of competent jurisdiction.

4 Naval Stores Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry
 5 into effect the provisions of the Naval Stores Act of March
 6 3, 1923 (7 U. S. C. 91-99), \$30,120.

7 Enforcement of the Insecticide Act: For enabling the
 8 Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of
 9 April 26, 1910 (7 U. S. C. 121-134), entitled "An Act
 10 for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of
 11 adulterated or misbranded paris greens, lead arsenates,
 12 other insecticides, and also fungicides, and for regulating
 13 traffic therein, and for other purposes", \$167,880.

14 Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary to
 15 carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange
 16 Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), and as further
 17 amended by the Act of October 9, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 2),
 18 \$225,000.

19 Total, Marketing Service, \$5,811,860, of which amount
 20 not to exceed \$1,250,000 may be expended for departmental
 21 personal services in the District of Columbia.

22 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

23 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
 24 sions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, approved

1 May 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), as
2 follows:

3 Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses and
4 expenses of studies, investigations, publications, and reports
5 including the salary of the Administrator, Rural Electrifica-
6 tion Administration, and other personal services in the Dis-
7 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and exchange of
8 books, lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodi-
9 cals; not to exceed \$300 for newspapers; financial and credit
10 reports, \$2,258,000.

11 Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and
12 5, and for the purchase of property and costs and expenses
13 incurred in connection therewith in accordance with section
14 7 of the Rural Electrification Act of May 20, 1936, as
15 amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), \$20,000,000, which sum
16 shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Cor-
17 poration in accordance with the provisions of section 3 (a)
18 of said Act and shall be considered as made available there-
19 under; and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is
20 hereby authorized and directed to lend such sum in addi-
21 tion to the amounts heretofore authorized under said section
22 3 (a) and without regard to the limitation in respect of
23 time contained in section 3 (e) of said Act; and the amount
24 of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations
25 which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized

1 and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one
2 time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount
3 sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof.

4 Total, Rural Electrification Administration, \$2,258,000.

5 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For salaries and expenses of the Farm Credit Administra-
8 tion in the District of Columbia and the field, including
9 printing and binding; travel expenses, including not to ex-
10 ceed \$5,000 for travel incurred under proper authority at-
11 tending meetings or conventions of members of organizations
12 at which matters of importance to the work of the Farm
13 Credit Administration are to be discussed or transacted;
14 lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$750 for
15 periodicals and newspapers; contract stenographic reporting
16 services; library membership fees or dues in organizations
17 which issue publications to members only or to members at
18 a lower price than to others, payment for which may be
19 made in advance; purchase of manuscripts, data, and spe-
20 cial reports by personal service without regard to the pro-
21 visions of any other Act; purchase, maintenance, repair, and
22 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in
23 the District of Columbia and elsewhere; garage rental in the
24 District of Columbia; payment of actual transportation and
25 other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem

1 in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from
2 their homes, without other compensation from the United
3 States, in an advisory capacity to the Farm Credit Ad-
4 ministration; employment of persons, firms, and others
5 for the performance of special services, including legal serv-
6 ices; necessary administrative expenses in connection with
7 the making of loans under the provisions of the Act of
8 January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o),
9 and the collection of moneys due the United States on
10 account of loans made under the provisions of said Act and
11 similar Acts administered by the Farm Credit Administration
12 relating to loans for crop production, feed, seed, and harvest-
13 ing; examination of corporations, banks, associations, and
14 institutions operated, supervised, or regulated by the
15 Farm Credit Administration: *Provided*, That the require-
16 ment (12 U. S. C. 952) that Federal land banks and
17 joint stock land banks shall be examined at least twice each
18 year is hereby modified so that such examinations need be
19 made only once each year: *Provided further*, That the ex-
20 penses and salaries of employees engaged in such examina-
21 tions shall be assessed against the said corporations, banks, or
22 institutions in accordance with the provisions of existing laws
23 except that the amounts collected from the Federal land
24 banks, joint stock land banks, and Federal intermediate
25 credit banks pursuant to the Act of July 17, 1916, as

1 amended (12 U. S. C. 657) shall be covered into the
2 Treasury and credited to a special fund, and the Administra-
3 tion shall estimate the cost to the Farm Credit Administra-
4 tion of the administrative supervision of the Federal land
5 banks, the banks for cooperatives, the Federal intermediate
6 credit banks, and the production credit corporations for the
7 fiscal year 1944 and shall apportion the amount so deter-
8 mined among such banks and corporations on such equitable
9 basis as said Administration shall determine, and shall assess
10 and collect such amounts in advance from such banks and
11 corporations and the amount so collected shall be covered into
12 the Treasury and credited to said special fund, which fund is
13 hereby made available to said Administration for expenditure
14 for the purposes set forth in this appropriation: *Provided*
15 *further*, That as soon as practicable after June 30, 1944, said
16 Administration shall determine, on a fair and reasonable basis,
17 (1) the cost of the examination services rendered during the
18 fiscal year 1944 to each Federal land bank, joint stock land
19 bank, and Federal intermediate credit bank and (2) the
20 amount which fairly and equitably should be allocated to each
21 Federal land bank, bank for cooperatives, Federal inter-
22 mediate credit bank, and production credit corporation as
23 the cost during the fiscal year 1944 of their administrative
24 supervision, and if the sum of these two items in any case is
25 greater than the total amount collected from the bank or the

1 corporation concerned, the difference shall be collected from
 2 such bank or corporation or, if less, shall be refunded from
 3 said special fund to the bank or the corporation entitled
 4 thereto; in all, \$689,259, together with not to exceed
 5 \$3,938,561 from the funds made available to the Farm Credit
 6 Administration pursuant to the Act of January 29, 1937
 7 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).

8 Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans: For
 9 loans to farmers under the Act of January 29, 1937 12 U.
 10 S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o), as amended by the Acts of
 11 February 4, 1938 (52 Stat. 26), June 30, 1939 (53 Stat.
 12 939), June 25, 1940 12 U. S. C. 1020n-1), and July 1,
 13 1941 (55 Stat. 444), and July 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 700-
 14 701). \$4,907,273, together with the unobligated balance
 15 (exclusive of the amount of such balance made available for
 16 "Salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration, 1944")
 17 of the appropriation "Crop production and harvesting loans"
 18 as made in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal
 19 year 1937 (50 Stat. 8, 11), and as continued available by
 20 the Acts of February 4, 1938 (52 Stat. 26), June 30, 1939
 21 (53 Stat. 939), June 25, 1940 (12 U. S. C. 1020n-1),
 22 July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 444), and July 22, 1942 (56 Stat.
 23 700-701), together with all collections of principal and in-
 24 terest on loans heretofore or hereafter made under said Act
 25 of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o) :

1 *Provided*, That no employee of the United States on whose
2 certificate or approval loans under said Act of January 29,
3 1937, as amended, or other Acts of the same general char-
4 acter, are or have been made, shall be held personally
5 liable for any loss or deficiency occasioned by the fraud
6 or misrepresentation of applicants or borrowers, if the
7 Governor of the Farm Credit Administration shall de-
8 termine that such employee has exercised reasonable
9 care in the circumstances, and has complied with the regu-
10 lations of the Farm Credit Administration in executing such
11 certificate or giving such approval. Notwithstanding any
12 such determination by the Governor of the Farm Credit
13 Administration, this provision shall not be construed to pre-
14 vent any criminal process against any person who was a
15 party to or had guilty knowledge of such fraud or misrepre-
16 sentation.

17 LOANS AND RURAL REHABILITATION

18 Making and servicing loans: To enable the Secretary,
19 through the Farm Credit Administration and through exist-
20 ing agencies under its supervision, including the Crop and
21 Feed Loan Division and Production Credit Associations, to
22 administer all activities, projects, facilities, and functions here-
23 tofore carried on under the caption, "Loans, grants, and
24 rural rehabilitation," the continuance of which is authorized
25 under the terms of this appropriation, and to provide assist-

1 ance to needy farmers in the United States, its Territories
2 and possessions, unable to obtain credit elsewhere, through
3 making and servicing of loans under this and prior law,
4 \$12,000,000, of which \$8,000,000 shall be available to the
5 Extension Service of the land-grant colleges in the States
6 to provide such farm and home management assistance as
7 may be necessary to borrowers: *Provided further*, That
8 none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for
9 these purposes shall be used for the maintenance or estab-
10 lishment of regional offices.

11 Loan fund: For additional funds for the purpose of mak-
12 ing rural rehabilitation loans to needy farmers, the Recon-
13 struction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to
14 make advances to the Secretary of Agriculture upon his re-
15 quest in an aggregate amount of not to exceed \$40,000,000.
16 Such advances shall be made: (1) With interest at the rate
17 of 3 per centum per annum payable semiannually; (2) upon
18 the security of obligations acceptable to the Corporation
19 heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Secretary pursuant
20 to law; (3) in amounts which shall not exceed 75 per centum
21 of the then unpaid principal amount of the obligations secur-
22 ing such advances; and (4) upon such other terms and con-
23 ditions, and with such maturities, as the Corporation may
24 determine. The Secretary of Agriculture shall pay to the
25 Corporation, currently as received by him, all moneys col-

1 lected as payments of principal and interest on the loans
 2 made from the amounts so advanced or collected upon any
 3 obligations held by the Corporation as security for such
 4 advances, until such amounts are fully repaid. The amount
 5 of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which
 6 the Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to
 7 have outstanding at any one time under the provisions of
 8 law in force on the date this Act takes effect is hereby in-
 9 creased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions
 10 of this paragraph.

11 None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise author-
 12 ized under this caption ("Loans and rural rehabilitation")
 13 shall be used for (1) the purchase of land or for the carrying
 14 on of any land-purchase program; (2) for carrying on any
 15 experiment in collective farming, except for the liquidation
 16 of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) for making
 17 loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500.

18 FARM TENANCY

19 Salaries and expenses: To enable the Secretary to carry
 20 into effect the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones
 21 Farm Tenant Act approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-
 22 1006), and to reduce and retrench expenditures, said Act
 23 shall be administered by the Secretary through the Federal
 24 Farm Mortgage Corporation of the Farm Credit Adminis-
 25 tration and by utilizing through cooperative agreements the

1 personnel and facilities of the Federal land banks and the
2 national farm-loan associations, \$500,000 for necessary
3 expenses in connection with the making of loans under title I
4 of said Act and the collection of moneys due the United
5 States on account of loans heretofore made under the pro-
6 visions of said Act, including the employment of persons and
7 means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive
8 of printing and binding as authorized by said Act.

9 Loans: For loans in accordance with title I of the
10 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937
11 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), \$30,000,000, which sum shall be
12 borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at
13 an interest rate of 3 per centum per annum and which sum
14 shall not be used for making loans under the terms of said
15 Act for the purchase of farms of greater value than the
16 average farm unit of thirty acres and more in the county,
17 parish, or locality in which such purchase may be made,
18 which value shall be determined solely according to sta-
19 tistics of the farm census of 1940; and the Reconstruction
20 Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to
21 lend such sum to the Secretary upon the security of any
22 obligations of borrowers from the Secretary under the pro-
23 visions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act
24 approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006): *Pro-*
25 *vided*, That the amount loaned by the Reconstruction Finance

1 Corporation shall not exceed 85 per centum of the principal
2 amount outstanding of the obligations constituting the security
3 therefor: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may utilize
4 proceeds from payments of principal and interest on any loans
5 made under such title I to repay the Reconstruction Finance
6 Corporation the amount borrowed therefrom under the
7 authority of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That the
8 amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obliga-
9 tions which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is
10 authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding
11 at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by
12 an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof.

13 LIQUIDATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RESETTLEMENT

14 PROJECTS

15 To enable the Secretary, through the Farm Credit
16 Administration, to carry out the provisions of section 43 of
17 title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
18 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1014-1029), including the
19 employment of persons and means, in the District of Colum-
20 bia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding, as
21 authorized by said Act, \$421,039.

22 FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

23 Not to exceed \$7,822,000 of the funds of the Federal
24 Farm Mortgage Corporation, established by the Act of
25 January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h), shall

1 be available during the fiscal year 1944 for administrative
2 expenses of the Corporation, including personal services
3 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses
4 of officers and employees of the Corporation, in accord-
5 ance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations
6 and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-
7 833) ; printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference,
8 and not to exceed \$250 for periodicals and newspapers; con-
9 tract stenographic reporting services; procurement of sup-
10 plies, equipment, and services; purchase, maintenance, re-
11 pair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
12 vehicles, to be used only for official purposes; rent in the
13 District of Columbia; payment of actual transportation and
14 other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in
15 lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from
16 their homes, without other compensation from the United
17 States, in an advisory capacity to the Corporation; employ-
18 ment on a contract or fee basis of persons, firms, and cor-
19 porations for the performance of special services, including
20 legal services; use of the services and facilities of Federal
21 land banks, national farm loan associations, Federal Reserve
22 banks, and agencies of the Government as authorized by said
23 Act of January 31, 1934; and all other necessary admin-
24 istrative expenses: *Provided*, That all expenditures which
25 under the accounting system prescribed for the Corporation

1 by the General Accounting Office are to be treated as capital
2 investments, increasing the book value of acquired fixed prop-
3 erty (real estate and chattel), shall be considered as nonad-
4 ministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided,*
5 *further,* That except for the limitation in amounts hereinbe-
6 fore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel ex-
7 penses, the administrative expenses and other obligations of
8 the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in ac-
9 cordance with the provisions of said Act of January 31,
10 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1016-1020 (h)).

11 Total, Farm Credit Administration, \$18,517,571.

12 SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this
13 Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to
14 pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee
15 of the Department of Agriculture, or any bureau, office,
16 agency, or service of the Department or any corporation,
17 institution or association supervised thereby, who engages in,
18 or directs or authorizes any other officer or employee of the
19 Department or any such bureau, office, agency, service,
20 corporation, institution or association to engage in, the making
21 of loans under the provisions of section 201 (e) of the
22 Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (12 U. S. C.
23 1148), as amended, or the making of loans or advances in
24 accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in Food
25 Production Financing Bulletins F-1 or F-2 of the Farm

1 Credit Administration operating under the Food Production
2 Administration, Production Loan Branch.

3 SEC. 3. Not to exceed 7 per centum of the foregoing
4 amounts for the miscellaneous expenses of the work of any
5 bureau, division, or office herein provided for shall be avail-
6 able interchangeably for expenditures on the objects included
7 within the general expenses of such bureau, division, or
8 office, but no more than 7 per centum shall be added to any
9 one item of appropriation except in cases of extraordinary
10 emergency.

11 SEC. 4. During the fiscal year for which appropriations
12 are herein made the head of any department or independent
13 establishment of the Government requiring inspections,
14 analyses, and tests of food and other products, within the
15 scope of the functions of the Department of Agriculture and
16 which that Department is unable to perform within the limits
17 of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secre-
18 tary transfer to the Department for direct expenditure such
19 sums as may be necessary for the performance of such work.

20 SEC. 5. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the
21 lump-sum appropriations herein made for the Department
22 shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and
23 horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the
24 conduct of the field work of the Department outside the
25 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That such vehicles shall be

1 used only for official service outside the District of Columbia,
2 but this shall not prevent the continued use for official service
3 of motortrucks in the District of Columbia: *Provided further,*
4 That appropriations contained in this Act shall be available
5 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled
6 and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided*
7 *further,* That the funds available to the Agricultural Con-
8 servation and Adjustment Administration may be used for
9 the maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-
10 carrying vehicle in the District of Columbia.

11 SEC. 6. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the
12 employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary
13 employment of translators when competent citizen translators
14 are not available; (2) employment in cases of emergency
15 of persons in the field service of the Department for periods of
16 not more than sixty days; (3) employment on the Emer-
17 gency Rubber Project; (4) employment by the Rural Elec-
18 trification Administration of not to exceed twenty junior
19 engineer trainees who are citizens of other American repub-
20 lics; and (5) employment under the appropriation for the
21 Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

22 SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in
23 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any per-
24 son who advocates, or who is a member of an organization
25 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the

1 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
2 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
3 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advo-
4 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
5 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
6 force or violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative
7 or supervisory employees of the Department as may be desig-
8 nated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized
9 to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required
10 by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing:
11 *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is
12 a member of an organization that advocates the overthrow
13 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
14 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
15 paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be
16 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
17 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
18 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
19 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
20 provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in
21 this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from
22 any person employed for less than sixty days for sudden
23 emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruc-
24 tion of property, and payment of salary or wages may be
25 made to such persons from applicable appropriations for serv-

1 ices rendered in such emergency without execution of the
2 affidavit contemplated by this section.

3 SEC. 8. None of the funds herein appropriated or author-
4 ized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compen-
5 sation or expenses of any officer or employee of the Depart-
6 ment of Agriculture, or of any bureau, office, agency, or
7 service of the Department or any corporation, institution or
8 association supervised thereby, who engages in, or directs
9 or authorizes any other officer or employee of the Depart-
10 ment or of any such bureau, office, agency, service, corpo-
11 ration, institution or association to engage in the negotiation,
12 solicitation or execution of any loan which has not first been
13 offered to and refused by the private lending agencies custom-
14 arily engaged in making loans of similar character and at
15 comparable rates in the region where such loan is proposed
16 to be made.

17 This Act may be cited as the "Department of Agricul-
18 ture Appropriation Act, 1944".

INDEX

	Page
Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, Bureau of.....	45
Agricultural Economics, Bureau of.....	15
Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act.....	74
Agricultural Research Administration.....	19
Animal Industry, Bureau of.....	23
Beltsville Research Center.....	49
Commodity Credit Corporation.....	62
Commodity Exchange Act.....	81
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources.....	64
Consumers' Counsel Division.....	75
Cooperative farm forestry.....	56
Dairy Industry, Bureau of.....	31
Emergency rubber project.....	62
Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Bureau of.....	36
Experiment Stations, Office of.....	20
Extension Service.....	12
Farm Credit Administration.....	83
Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans.....	86
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.....	91
Farm tenancy.....	89
Federal crop insurance.....	70
Foreign Agricultural Relations.....	17
Forest roads and trails.....	61
Forest Service.....	50
Home Economics, Bureau of.....	48
Information, Office of.....	7
Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land.....	74
Library.....	11
Loans and rural rehabilitation.....	87
Marketing service.....	75
Parity payments.....	68
Plant Industry, Bureau of.....	31
Printing and binding.....	9
Regional research laboratories.....	48
Resettlement projects.....	91
Rural Electrification Administration.....	81
Rural rehabilitation.....	87
Secretary of Agriculture, Office of.....	2
Soil Conservation Service.....	70
Solicitor, Office of.....	6
Special research fund, Department of Agriculture.....	19
Submarginal land, retirement of.....	74
Sugar Act.....	69
White pine blister rust.....	49

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

Union Calendar No.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1944, and for other purposes.

By Mr. TARVER

APRIL , 1943

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL,
FISCAL YEAR 1944

APRIL 13, 1943.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TARVER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2481]

The committee presents the agriculture appropriation bill for the second time since the United States became a belligerent in the present world conflict. Even prior to actual entry into the war the Department of Agriculture had made considerable progress toward reorientation from a status of peace to that of war. During the period when this country was in anticipation of the possibility of being drawn into the hostilities, the activities and functions of the Department had been gradually shifting to a state of preparation for defense, so that when the war actually came it was not at all unprepared to shift the gears into the war tempo.

Today, much more emphatically than a year ago, it is recognized that agriculture must play a vital part in the prosecution and the winning of the war. The Department of Agriculture continues to be the foremost, if not the exclusive, agency of the Government in directing the efforts of the farmers of the Nation toward the most effective contribution to the war effort. That purpose has been uppermost in the minds of the committee in the preparation of the present bill. The administrative authorities in charge of the Department have been motivated generally by the same considerations and the reorientation of the Department to its present-day function in the

national effort has been notably advanced through administrative action. It has been the effort of the committee to promote this necessary redirection of trend in all the activities of the Department. Many of the peacetime activities have been dropped altogether, with more useful wartime activities substituted, while other activities have been continued with suitable redirection along lines more effective for the national defense. The committee believes the Department has not gone far enough in this direction in some of its activities and has taken action in the bill, eliminating altogether in some instances, certain activities which seem to have no immediate military value, while reducing certain others or redirecting them along more useful lines.

The committee regrets it has not been able to present the bill for the Department in accordance with the existing organizational set-up. The framework of the Department has undergone numerous changes during the past 2 years. Last year's bill could not be presented in accordance with the organizational framework at that time for the reason it had been adopted subsequent to the preparation of the Budget, and the transition had not been fully effected at the time last year's bill was reported to the House. In similar manner, the Department had been quite radically reorganized and functions reassigned in conformance with the new organization subsequent to the preparation of the Budget for 1944, and it is not now known what additional reorganization may be in the making as the result of recent events. Consequently, the bill is presented to the House in the form as submitted by the Budget, notwithstanding that form will by no means represent the true organizational set-up of the Department at the beginning of the coming fiscal year. However, this has not hampered the committee in the consideration of the merits of the estimates for the several activities in the bill and need occasion no difficulty on the part of the House. The reorganizations that have taken place and that are now under way do not affect the functions for which the appropriations are to be made. They merely relate to the administrative set-up for carrying out the functions authorized by and appropriated for by the Congress. The present bill adequately presents the functions for which appropriations will be required. The character of the organization by which these functions are to be executed have always lain within the jurisdiction of the Secretary to prescribe. In the past the Secretary, acting within his discretion, has made numerous, although not very radical changes in the organizational framework. The vicissitudes of the war have occasioned, and will no doubt in the future continue to occasion, the necessity for other major organizational changes.

THE BILL

The estimates upon which this bill is based were submitted by the President in the Budget and will be found in detail on pages 215 to 346, inclusive, and 703 to 704, inclusive, of that document.

The bill embraces regular annual appropriations for the various branches of the Government service under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture.

FUNDS PROVIDED BY BILL—DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS

The total of direct appropriations provided in the bill is \$707,040,844, which is \$20,939,259 more than the appropriations for 1943, and \$240,093,647 less than the Budget estimates for 1944. Since the bill carries an appropriation of \$193,623,000 for parity payments for the crop year 1942, commitments for which were authorized in last year's bill, but for which no appropriation was then made, and since the pending bill includes no money for parity payments for the crop year 1943, the bill represents an actual reduction under last year's appropriation of \$172,675,731. In addition, certain sums are proposed to be reappropriated. The bill also authorizes loans from funds to be advanced by Reconstruction Finance Corporation totaling \$90,000,000, as shown in a table below. This amount has been reduced from a total Budget estimate of \$157,500,000. Certain permanent appropriations provided automatically by statute and not included in the accompanying bill will also be available to the Department. These total for 1944 \$103,132,663, or a reduction of \$35,424,833 under the permanent appropriations for comparable items in 1943. The following table sets forth the totals of direct and permanent appropriations and reappropriations and a comparison with similar amounts for 1943 and the Budget estimate.

	1943 appropriations	1944 Budget	1944 bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with Budget
Direct appropriation.....	\$686,101,585	\$947,134,491	\$707,040,844	+\$20,939,259	-\$240,093,647
Reappropriations (estimated)...	69,537,935	28,449,655	4,691,210	-64,846,725	-23,778,445
Contract authorizations.....	(1)	(1)	(1)		
Total included in bill....	755,639,520	975,584,146	711,732,054	-43,907,466	-263,852,092
Permanent appropriations (not carried in bill but available under permanent law)...	138,557,496	103,132,663	103,132,663	-35,424,833	
Total available appropriations.....	894,197,016	1,078,716,809	814,864,717	-79,332,299	-263,852,092

¹ Commitments up to full parity for the 1942 crop authorized in the 1943 Appropriation Act and proposed in the Budget for 1944 for authorization for the 1943 and 1944 crops. The pending bill eliminates the Budget proposal and makes no provision for parity payments in connection with the 1943 or 1944 crops.

A more detailed itemization of the above figures will be found in the tabulated statement appearing at the end of this report.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION LOANS

In addition to the direct appropriations above referred to, the bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to borrow from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds for making loans to cooperative rural electrification projects through the Rural Electrification Administration, to tenant farmers and to farmer beneficiaries of the rural rehabilitation program, through the Farm Credit Administration.

The following table sets forth these three funds and a comparison with similar funds allotted for the fiscal year 1943 and the Budget estimates.

	1943	1944 budget	1944 bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill com- pared with 1943	Increase (+) or (decrease (-) bill com- pared with Budget
Rural electrification loans.....	\$10,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$20,000,000	+\$10,000,000	-\$10,000,000
Farm tenant loans.....	32,500,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	- 2,500,000	
Rural rehabilitation loans.....	97,500,000	97,500,000	40,000,000	-57,500,000	-57,500,000
Total.....	140,000,000	157,500,000	90,000,000	-50,000,000	-67,500,000

TRUST FUNDS

The bill also carries numerous appropriations from trust funds. These are funds held by, but not belonging to, the United States. They consist of such items as contributions by States, local governments, and persons for cooperative work, and the like. A complete account of these trust funds will be found in a table at the end of the report. They aggregate a substantial sum but do not, in any sense, represent an expenditure of funds belonging to the Government.

TRAVEL EXPENSE

Section 4 of the appropriation act for the current fiscal year impounds a total of \$1,500,000 of the total amounts made available under the act in reduction of amounts available for traveling expenses. Pursuant to the act this impoundment was carried out and the money returned to the Treasury. Allocation of the reductions resulting from this impoundment to the several activities in the Department was left to the Secretary of Agriculture and the amount so impounded under each of the several appropriations for the Department for the current year is set out in the break-down of the Budget for 1944, and all of such travel reductions have been continued and projected into the estimates for the fiscal year 1944.

CHANGES REFLECTED IN THE BILL

On pages 23 to 28 of the report will be found a table showing in detail the action of the committee respecting the several Budget increases or decreases. Many of these actions require no comment in addition to the information reflected by the table itself. Certain of these changes, however, are discussed in appropriate detail in the following paragraphs:

Wherever the committee's changes in Budget amounts are intended to apply to particular projects within the total amount of the respective appropriation paragraphs, the intended application is indicated herein. Where this report does not specify the project to which the committee's Budget changes are to be applied, it is intended that such changes shall be administratively determined.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$488,000 for salaries and expenses under the Office of Information, but the committee has directed that \$20,367 of the appropriation shall be transferred from the project "Press releases" to the project "Handling farmers' bulletins."

YEARBOOK OF AGRICULTURE—KEEPING LIVESTOCK HEALTHY

The committee has included in the bill an item of \$178,000, not estimated for by the Budget, for printing and binding the remainder of the quotas for the Senate and House of Representatives of part 2 of the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, entitled "Keeping Livestock Healthy." This will provide 231,250 additional copies of that publication, all of which are to be distributed by Members of the House and Senate as provided in the authorizing act. It will provide a quota of 400 additional copies for each Member of the House and 550 additional copies for each Member of the Senate.

This edition of the yearbook has proven to be very popular and in great demand so that the quotas of most, if not all, of the members have been exhausted with requests still coming in. The appropriation for the yearbook has ordinarily been provided in the legislative appropriation bill but the committee is advised that the item will be in order on the Agriculture bill and has, therefore, included it.

EXTENSION SERVICE

The bill includes the Budget estimates of \$1,480,000 for extension work under the Capper-Ketcham Act; \$12,000,000 under section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act; \$23,950 for Alaska, and \$638,843 for administration and coordination of extension work. The Budget estimate of \$180,000 for extension work in Puerto Rico has been reduced to \$100,000, the amount carried in the act for the current year. The committee recognizes the deplorable conditions existing in that island, but is convinced that any increase in the amount for extension agents will not materially ameliorate those conditions. The Budget included an estimate of \$555,000 for additional cooperative extension work to be allotted to the several States and Territories in the discretion of the Secretary. This item is not authorized by law and the committee has excluded it and has inserted in its place an appropriation of \$300,000 for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work authorized in that amount by the act of April 24, 1939.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

A year ago under a departmental reorganization all of the bureaus of the Department whose work is primarily that of research, with the exception of the Forest Service and the Soil Conservation Service, were grouped under the designation "Agricultural Research Administration," with an administrator and a small staff of scientists to supervise and coordinate all research carried on by such bureaus and to more completely eliminate overlapping and duplication. There

appears in the bill this year for the first time a direct appropriation for the office of Administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration in the sum of \$60,965. This does not represent an increase of appropriation for the reason that reductions in the amounts appropriated for the several bureaus and offices coordinated under this Administration have been made in total corresponding amounts. The Budget estimate included a provision making the statutory salary of the Administrator \$10,000 per annum. The present incumbent is in the highest classification grade and is now drawing \$8,500 per annum. He will be eligible for an automatic promotion of \$250 sometime during the next calendar year and for an additional \$250 promotion 30 months thereafter. In view of the fact that the heads of many of the bureaus under this Administration are drawing the top salary of \$9,000 per annum, it did not seem appropriate to the committee that the Administrator should continue to draw a lower salary than that of some of the bureau chiefs subject to his command. However, the committee did not feel justified in granting the full Budget estimate of \$10,000 but has inserted a provision bringing his salary up to \$9,000.

Prior to the inception, about 10 years ago, of the many action programs, the work of the Department was primarily that of research on subjects important to agriculture. While the amounts since appropriated for the action programs have seemed to overshadow the work of the research bureaus, the latter work has continued at approximately its present level throughout the last decade. For the last 5 fiscal years the amounts of regular funds obligated for research have been approximately \$30,000,000 per annum. The committee has always believed that there was too much overlapping and duplication in the work of the research bureaus and it is hopeful that the streamlining of the work under a single administration with a competent administrator in charge will result in the elimination of many duplicating research activities and in the better coordination of the remainder. It has often been said that once a research is begun it never ends. This is not altogether true, however. The bureaus have from time to time reported the termination of certain researches, either due to achievement of the final objective or else to a demonstration that the research is no longer profitable of pursuit.

The committee believes that many more could be closed out and certainly a very substantial number could at least be suspended for the period of the present war emergency. It looks to the Administrator of the Research Administration to achieve more substantial results along this line. Many very worth-while results have been achieved however, over the long period of years agricultural research has been under way. These achievements are enumerated here and there throughout the hearings each year, and, no doubt, careful compilation of such reports drawn together in one place would make a very impressive showing. At this year's hearings the bureaus quite generally reported the abandonment or suspension of certain activities and the redirection of research toward projects more immediately useful and beneficial in the war emergency. To enumerate briefly a few of the more outstanding achievements of this kind, mention should be made of the accomplishments in the production of rubber substitutes from agricultural products, the dehydration of fruits and

vegetables, the stepping up and improvement of vegetable oil production, the finding and developing of substitutes for materials heretofore imported in the manufacture of insecticides absolutely essential, many of them, to adequate production of agricultural crops, the development of cork substitutes, plastic bottle caps, antiseptics, frozen foods, nonrancid lard, cotton cutting for smokeless powder, and many other items. An interesting example of patient, unheralded research work on the home front is the improved feeding and management practices in the poultry field, whereby the average egg production per fowl was increased from 101 in 1940 to 113 in 1942. This represents an increased egg production in 1942, over 1940, of 426,266,000 dozen eggs, which, at the estimated average farm price for 1942 of 29.9 cents per dozen, amounts to an increased return to egg producers, in round figures, of \$127,800,000.

Another outstanding achievement has been that of the Bureau of Dairy Industry under its Dairy Herd Improvement Association work, where the average annual production of dairy cows in the herd improvement associations has increased from 5,300 pounds of milk in 1906 to 8,225 pounds of milk in 1941, and the production of butterfat has increased from 250 pounds to 335 pounds for the same years. The value of this work lies more in its potentialities rather than in the increase of production of all dairy cattle, although there have been substantial increases in the nonassociation herds attributable to a very material extent to the spread from the association herds to non-association dairies of the improved methods of feeding and management, as well as a marked improvement in the hereditary strains of the nonassociation herds resulting from the sale of surplus breeding stock by dairymen in the associations. The total number of dairy cows by the latest available statistics is 25,159,000, with an average annual production of 4,739 pounds of butterfat. The number of cows in the herd improvement associations is 616,972. The possibilities of increased income to the dairy farmers of the country through the application of the principles of feeding and management developed in the association herds and through the wider spread of the hereditary strains by the increased use of improved breeding stock is incalculable.

EXPERIMENT STATIONS

For the Office of Experiment Stations the Budget has estimated and the committee has included in the bill the customary amounts under the Hatch, Adams, and Purnell Acts, for payment to the State experiment stations. The Budget estimate for such payments under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act is in the sum of \$2,463,708, being the same amount as was appropriated in the act for 1943. However, \$63,708 of this estimate is for the purpose of allotments to States which would otherwise suffer a reduction of allotment because of change in their respective relative rural population positions as shown by the 1940 census. Since the law prescribes that allotments under this act shall be proportionate to rural population as shown by the most recent census, it is obvious that the estimate for \$63,708 is not authorized and the committee has therefore omitted that amount and has provided in the bill the sum of \$2,400,000 to be allotted in accordance with the act.

Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico.—For Hawaii and Puerto Rico, the Budget has estimated and the committee has provided \$90,000 for each, which is the amount authorized, and being an increase of \$22,500 in the case of Hawaii and of \$40,000 in the case of Puerto Rico. For Alaska the committee has likewise approved the Budget estimate of \$37,500, compared with the current appropriation of \$25,000, thus bringing the work of the Alaska station up to the authorization. In former years the appropriations for these territorial stations have been held somewhat below the amounts authorized in the law, but the committee feels that the exigencies of the war justify appropriating the full authorized amount in each case.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

For the Bureau of Animal Industry the Appropriation Act for 1943 carries a total of \$13,344,427, and the Budget estimate for 1944 amounts to \$16,024,995, an increase of \$2,680,568. The major portion of this increase; namely, \$2,409,931, is on account of the work of eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease. This, however, is an apparent increase only since the activities under the current act were financed partly out of a reappropriation of prior year balances totaling \$2,463,331. The Budget for 1944 contains no provision for reappropriation since there are no unobligated balances and to keep the work at the same level it is necessary to increase the amount of the direct appropriation. A more informative picture of the situation is this:

There is a total available for expenditure under the current act of \$6,037,200, and under the Budget estimate and the pending bill, \$5,983,800, or a reduction of \$53,400 in working funds.

Meat inspection.—The Budget has recommended and there is provided in the pending bill an appropriation of \$7,134,079 for meat inspection, an increase of \$307,079 above the current appropriation. This increase is necessitated under the act of June 10, 1942, extending inspection services to intrastate commerce.

Animal husbandry.—The committee has eliminated language which has been carried in the bill under this item for many years past, earmarking approximately \$12,000 for livestock experiments and demonstrations at Big Spring, or elsewhere in Texas, under cooperative arrangements with the State, for the reason that the earmarking is not essential to the continuation of the work. The work may be continued at its present level without any change in the cooperative arrangements with the State.

Eradicating cattle ticks.—This has been a gradually diminishing activity, the cattle tick situation being under control in all but a few counties in two or three States. The amount appropriated for 1943 is \$276,000; the amount estimated by the Budget for 1944 is \$250,000; the amount provided in the bill is \$220,000. The committee has eliminated a proviso carried in the bill for a number of years authorizing the use of \$5,000 of the appropriation to purchase and supply beef to the Seminole Indians of the Big Cypress Swamp area in Hendry County, Fla., during the time that deer infested with cattle ticks were being removed from said area and until such area was restocked with deer, and a further provision conferring authority upon the Secre-

tary of Agriculture to conduct the tick eradication work on the Indian reservation. It was insisted that these deer were a constant source of spread of the cattle tick to cattle in nearby areas and the removal of all the deer from the area through killing or otherwise was deemed essential to the eradication of ticks infesting nearby cattle. This provision has been removed for the reason that the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior which has jurisdiction of the Indian reservations in that county have arrived at a working agreement for handling the situation and neither the money nor the language of the proviso are longer required.

A further reduction of \$25,000 has been applied by the committee in the belief that \$220,000 will be all that the Department will be able to expend because of the difficulties under the present military situation of maintaining personnel.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

The amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1943 for the Bureau of Plant Industry is \$5,140,337. The amount estimated for 1944 is \$4,821,430, of which the committee has included in the bill a total of \$4,687,376, a net reduction under the Budget of \$134,054.

Dry-land agriculture.—The committee has provided an increase of \$11,523 in the estimate for dry-land agriculture, the Budget having proposed the closing of, or curtailment of the work at, a number of stations in the dry-land farming areas. These stations have been restored in full.

Cereal crops and diseases.—The committee has provided the Budget estimate of \$547,070 for cereal crops and diseases. It has, however, eliminated language earmarking \$25,000 for investigations concerning the control and eradication of white top, bind weed, and other noxious weeds. This does not mean that the work will be either discontinued or diminished. It is the opinion of the committee that it is not good practice in a lump-sum appropriation such as this one, to single out any one project and earmark a specific amount of money for it while all the other projects of an appropriation remain unmentioned.

Soil survey.—The Budget contained an estimate of \$195,160 for soil survey. The committee has eliminated the entire item with the exception of \$49,595, which is allotted to adjusting, construction, and drafting soil maps and charts for reproduction. The committee believes that for the period of the emergency the field work for this activity may well be suspended, and has therefore reduced the appropriation as indicated.

Sugar-plant investigations.—The committee has reported the Budget estimate of \$350,340, for sugar-plant investigation, but has directed that \$5,000 of the amount allocated under the Budget for work on sugar beets and \$5,000 for work on sugarcane be transferred to the work on sugar sorghums, thus increasing the allotment for the latter to \$38,355. The committee believes that the attention heretofore given to and proposed by the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 for this item is not commensurate with its importance, and is therefore indicating the expansion of this phase of this work by this slight shift of the money allocated to other projects.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

The total of the Budget estimate for the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine is \$4,869,640, and the committee has recommended in the accompanying bill a total of \$4,608,610, or a reduction of \$261,030 under the Budget. Numerous items were cut in relatively small amounts for the reason the committee believes, under the existing manpower shortage that many of these control activities will be unable to command the services of a sufficient personnel to prosecute the work at the level contemplated by the Budget estimate. These reductions may be found in the table at the end of this report.

Dutch elm disease eradication.—The committee has provided the Budget estimate of \$333,330, for Dutch-elm-disease eradication. This is an activity that has been carried in the bill for a number of years in spite of the doubt existing in the minds of the committee and of many Members of the House, that it is feasible to bring this disease within control. From the beginning of this work in 1934 to the end of the fiscal year 1943, there will have been expended on the project a total of \$21,570,493 of Federal funds, together with State contributions of only \$1,647,958. The committee has viewed with disapproval the removal of trees from private property at the expense of the appropriated and contributed funds. It is believed that this work is a proper charge against the property owner and a very substantial percentage of the outlay is on account of the removal of diseased trees from privately owned premises. In spite of the committee's repeated expression that the States, pursuant to their police powers, should enact laws compelling private property owners to remove trees suffering from the Dutch elm disease, at their own expense, no steps have been taken by any of the States affected by this pest to enact such laws. With a view to bringing a degree of compulsion in this respect upon the States affected, the committee has inserted a limitation providing that none of the funds shall be available for expenditure in any State which has not enacted laws of the kind mentioned and deemed adequate for the purpose by the Secretary of Agriculture. This limitation will not be effective in any State until there has been a session of the legislature subsequent to the enactment of this bill, and while it may not be entirely effective for the fiscal year 1944, it is the intention of the committee to continue this limitation in the bill in subsequent years, so that, beginning with the fiscal year 1945 and thereafter, this provision should be effectively operative.

Forest insects.—The Budget estimate of \$189,700 for forest insects has been reduced in the accompanying bill in the sum of \$39,700. This is one of the activities which apparently continues year after year with no appreciable achievement and the committee believes the cut imposed will not be adverse to the public interest.

Truck crop and garden insects.—The Budget estimate of \$307,340 for truck crop and garden insects has been reduced in the sum of \$75,000. The committee believes that the work on insects affecting ornamental plants, greenhouse and bulbous crops and insects affecting other like crops, makes no substantial war contribution and may well be suspended for the period of the emergency.

*Pink bollworm and *Thurberia weevil* control.*—The Budget estimate of \$457,460, for pink bollworm and *Turberia weevil* control has been

reduced to \$400,000. The committee believes this work is not emergent at the present time and that the cut imposed can well be sustained.

Foreign plant quarantines.—The committee has approved the Budget estimate of \$682,900 for foreign plant quarantines. The committee was impressed, however, with the relatively small return to the Treasury from fees in connection with this activity and believes that the Department should take appropriate steps toward making this service self-sustaining, if possible.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND ENGINEERING

The total of the Budget estimates for the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering is \$860,205. The total of the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill is \$782,829, a reduction under the Budget of \$77,376. This net reduction is the result of an increase of \$3,000 in the appropriation for naval-stores investigations for increasing the Budget allowance for work at the Olustee, Fla., station, and a reduction of \$80,376 in the estimate for agricultural-engineering investigations. The latter item consists of the complete elimination of work on farm structures and related investigations in the amount of \$61,195, and a reduction of \$19,181 in the project for farm mechanical equipment investigations.

REGIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES

The four regional research laboratories authorized under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, are included in the bill in the sum of \$3,959,385. This sum has been arrived at by taking the \$4,000,000 authorized for such laboratories and deducting therefrom \$35,225, which represents transfers to the offices of the Secretary and of the Solicitor and the Library for services there performed for the laboratories, together with a further reduction of \$5,390, which is the amount impounded in the act for 1943, being the regional laboratories' share of the total impoundment of \$1,500,000 of travel funds provided for in the bill for 1943. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, mentioned above, authorizes for these laboratories an allotment of \$4,000,000 per year from any sums appropriated for carrying out the general purposes of that act. In order to bring the work of the regional laboratories within the structural framework of the appropriations for the Agricultural Research Administration, where it properly belongs, the Budget has proposed and the committee has approved, the setting up of this activity under a separate appropriation. In the general appropriation for the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and for the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, the committee has inserted a limitation prohibiting the allocation of any money from that appropriation for these laboratories.

The regional research laboratories were authorized—

to conduct researches into and to develop any scientific, chemical, and technical uses and new and extended markets and outlets for farm commodities and products and byproducts thereof. Such research and development shall be devoted primarily to those farm commodities in which there are regular or seasonal surpluses, and their products and byproducts.

Upon the inception of the work the committee closely examined the administrative officers in charge respecting the type of researches they had in mind and the commercial practicability of any results envisioned as the result of such research. A definite challenge was made to repre-

representatives of the bureau in charge of these laboratories to achieve worth-while results within 10 years. This challenge was later documented in the conference report (H. R. No. 2024, 76th Cong.), on the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1941. The following is quoted from that report:

In this connection the conferees took note of a statement in the House report concerning the four regional laboratories and agreed to its inclusion here. The statement is as follows:

"At the hearings the Department representatives were challenged to achieve results within 10 years which will consume sufficient surpluses and be of sufficient commercial advantage to justify the expenditures under this head and, if not, to discontinue the laboratories. This challenge was accepted both by the bureau chief in charge of the work and by Dr. Jardine, Director of Research for the Department."

Annually thereafter, the committee has closely examined the work of these laboratories in the light of the 10-year pledge quoted above, and at the hearings in connection with the pending bill there were reported some very outstanding achievements accomplished at the Northern Regional Laboratory at Peoria, Ill. Noteworthy among these has been the development of a rubber substitute, known as "Norepol", from soybean oil. While rubber tires may not be manufactured from Norepol, there is a large number of products ordinarily made from rubber for which Norepol is entirely suitable and, to the extent that Norepol is used for such products, a corresponding amount of natural rubber is released for the more critical uses. This commodity is now in commercial production and, depending upon the allocation of soybean oil for such production and somewhat less on the allocation of machinery and equipment, the potential production for 1943 is estimated at 24,000,000 pounds. The Northern Laboratory has also produced butylene glycol from corn and converted it into butadiene, the basic synthetic rubber intermediate. It has also produced from agricultural residues a satisfactory cork substitute for bottle closures, which one firm expects to produce in 1943 on a pilot-plant scale. In the field of medicine, the laboratory has obtained a seventy-five-fold increase in yields of penicillin, which is valuable for wound and burn treatment, and is nontoxic to humans.

The foregoing is only a partial list of the achievements of this laboratory which seems to be of great immediate commercial as well as military value. The other three laboratories are producing results somewhat less noteworthy than those of the Northern Laboratory, due perhaps to the fact that the researches at Peoria lie in the field, which at the moment, lends itself to better-seeming achievement. It is hoped that the three remaining laboratories will before long begin registering results of the kind contemplated by the committee when the 10-year pledge was first evoked.

FOREST SERVICE

The Budget recommends a total of \$20,937,839 for the Forest Service. The committee has recommended in the accompanying bill a total of \$18,238,284, a reduction of \$2,699,555.

Farm and other private forestry cooperation.—The committee has consolidated the item for private forestry cooperation heretofore carried under the Forest Service with the item for cooperative farm forestry under the Clarke-McNary and Norris-Doxey Acts, heretofore carried as a separate item. The Budget estimate for the consolidated activi-

ties is in the sum of \$808,110. The committee has recommended \$646,168, a reduction of \$161,942. This reduction consists of a cut of \$11,942 in the private forestry cooperation work and a cut of \$150,000 in the work under the Norris-Doxey Act, for assistance to farmers in harvesting, marketing, and utilization of farm wood products, leaving for this item an allotment of \$146,751. The amount estimated by the Budget for the Norris-Doxey Act is \$547,368 and the reduction just mentioned leaves for that act a total of \$397,368.

Forest research.—The committee has made a total reduction of \$625,100 out of a total Budget estimate of \$2,125,100 for forest research. The committee believes that the research activities under the Forest Service can be very substantially reduced without adversely affecting the war effort. Much of this research, in fact, has no particular military value and the committee has therefore availed itself of the opportunity to make a substantial savings in these nonwar activities. The Budget estimate for forest management of \$514,900, has been reduced to \$300,000; that for range investigations of \$241,970 has been reduced to \$150,000; forest products has been reduced from \$940,280 to \$800,000; forest survey from \$189,400 to \$100,000; forest economies from \$112,580 to \$75,000; and forest influences from \$125,970 to \$75,000.

Forest-fire cooperation.—The Budget estimate of \$3,989,723 for forest-fire cooperation has been reduced to \$2,492,210. This amount, together with \$7,790 appropriated under the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for work done by that Bureau in connection with this item makes a total of \$2,500,000, the maximum amount authorized by law.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

The Budget estimate for Forest Roads and Trails is \$3,778,723. This amount is designed exclusively for maintenance of forest development roads and trails. No funds are included for new construction and none for either construction or maintenance of forest highways. The committee has provided in the bill the full amount of the Budget estimate for the purposes requested, of which \$2,537,168 is in the form of a direct appropriation and \$1,241,555 is in the form of reappropriation of unobligated balances of previous appropriations for forest highways. This action will not prevent any subsequent appropriation of the latter amount to reimburse the forest-highways allotment for the amount diverted in the bill to forest development roads.

EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT

There has been allocated and appropriated for the emergency rubber project for fiscal years 1942 and 1943 a total of \$32,035,000. Of that amount \$13,035,000 was to be used for the purpose of acquiring by purchase the California guayule holdings of the Intercontinental Rubber Co., for establishment of nurseries, establishment and care of plantations, purchase of equipment, erection of buildings, rubber extraction and technical studies, and other miscellaneous items. The remaining \$19,000,000 was appropriated to expand the guayule program providing for installation of additional nursery beds, sowing the available seed supply, and increasing planting acreage accordingly, in conformity with the recommendation by the Rubber Survey Committee approved by Mr. Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board.

The original Budget estimate for fiscal year 1944 was in the amount of \$56,000,000 to provide for continuing guayule nursery production at the authorized 1943 level, increasing the plantation acreage by 176,000 acres, purchase of additional equipment, erection of physical improvements, a large-scale experimental and research program on goldenrod and Kok-saghyz (Russian dandelion), continuing extraction and technical studies, and miscellaneous. In January 1943 Mr. Jeffers wished to defer final decision on the scheduled guayule program for fiscal year 1944 pending clarification of this country's rubber situation. However, it was Mr. Jeffers' desire that all ground work be laid to go ahead with the 176,000-acre program should any emergency arise making it necessary to look to guayule as a large-scale source of rubber. This action resulted in revising the original 1944 Budget estimate to \$14,271,000 on March 8, 1942.

Subsequently, the Department's representatives advised the committee of the possibility of a reduction of \$1,223,000 under the latest Budget figure of \$14,271,000. This would leave a balance of \$13,048,000 for the prosecution of this project during the fiscal year 1944. The reduction indicated was made to conform with the modification agreed upon by Mr. Jeffers and the Secretary in order to minimize to the greatest degree possible interference with the use of land and manpower for food production.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The bill includes the Budget estimate for an authorization of \$4,500,000 of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation for administrative expenses. The Budget proposed the elimination of the provisos included in the act for 1943 prohibiting the sale, with certain limitations which had been worked out by the House and Senate, of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities at less than parity price. The committee has reinserted the unqualified prohibition of the sale of such stocks at less than parity price, eliminating the provisos setting up exceptions to the prohibition.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION

For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, which embraces the benefit payments to farmers under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, and under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the Budget submitted an estimate of \$500,000,000, of which \$100,000,000 was in the form of a supplemental estimate for incentive payments in connection with the production of certain critical crops.

Early in its consideration of this bill, the subcommittee held hearings on the supplemental estimate for \$100,000,000, as a result of which it disapproved the estimate, advising the Secretary of Agriculture thereof on February 15.

The regular Budget estimate of \$400,000,000 was considered in due course; and in drafting the bill the committee reduced this estimate to \$300,000,000, available solely for programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for compliances with soil-building practices and water-conservation practices under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, pursuant to 1943 programs carried out during the period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1943, inclusive.

¹⁾ *Administrative expenses.*—The Budget break-down under the 1942 appropriation of \$450,000,000 for this activity indicates a total administrative expense of \$65,000,000. This includes payments to 18,108 full-time employees, 9,084 county committeemen, 89,089 community committeemen, and 30,280 compliance checkers, making a total of 146,621 persons. In the opinion of the committee, this number is extraordinarily disproportionate to the entire amount of the appropriation and the committee has accordingly limited administrative expenditures of all kinds for the fiscal year 1944 to 50 percent of the estimated expenditure for 1943.

To eliminate duplication, overlapping, and confusion which results from a multiplicity of Federal agencies carrying on informational and promotional activities, the committee has included a proviso whereby such educational and informational activities will be carried on through the Extension Service, which already operates in every agricultural county in the Nation, and is equipped to handle this type of endeavor. In connection therewith, it is observed that when Mr. Chester C. Davis, recently appointed as Food Administrator, was the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, he utilized the Extension Service for this purpose with satisfactory results and that arrangement obtained from 1934 to 1940. The committee recommends, therefore, a return to this earlier plan because of its effectiveness and economy. A corollary proviso abolishes the informational services at the regional, State, and county levels. The table on page 1515 of the hearings indicates that a total of 896 persons in the Department of Agriculture are engaged in informational work, including press, radio, motion pictures, exhibits, posters, popular publications, news photos, and so forth, and that of this number, 216 are in the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, 80 in Soil Conservation Service, and 6 in Crop Insurance—making a total of 305 in this group of activities. The committee's provision will restrict such expenditures and bring about definite economies.

Another proviso limits the per diem of county committeemen to 100 days and community committeemen to 25 days per annum. The table on page 707 of the hearings indicates that for the calendar year 1942 the employment of county committeemen ranged from 50 days in the northeast region to 217 days in the north central region, and that the expenses of county committeemen for 1942 totaled \$4,500,000. The Budget break-down shows county association expenses for 1944 at an estimated amount of \$53,500,000, and other administrative expenses at \$11,891,000, making a total of \$65,391,000. This is approximately 16 percent of the total appropriation. This the committee deems an excessive amount. The limit on per diem is therefore in line with the reduction of administrative expenses to 50 percent of the 1943 expenditure.

For some years past, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has been authorized to purchase seed, lime, fertilizer, and other materials for direct distribution to farmers, to enable them to carry out the soil-conservation practices prescribed under the agricultural conservation program. The value of the materials so advanced is subsequently deducted from the earned payments of the respective producers. This practice has occasioned numerous complaints. For example, members of the seed trade have complained to the committee on numerous occasions that the practice subjects them to the competition of the Government, and that they lose business which

they might otherwise have. This year there was complaint registered with the committee from certain States, notably Georgia and Florida, that the State requirements for inspection of seed and fertilizer have not been complied with by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and that the producers in such States are thereby deprived of the protection of the inspection prescribed by State law and that the States are deprived of the inspection fees. The action of the committee will tend to restore the movement of seed and lime used in the conservation program to the regular trade channels where compliance with State inspection will be mandatory.

PARITY PAYMENTS

The act for the current fiscal year included authority and direction to the Secretary to make commitments or incur obligations in order to provide for full parity payment for the crop year 1942, and toward such obligations reappropriated unobligated balances of former appropriations estimated at the time to be in the sum of \$2,015,516. The Budget for 1944 includes an estimate of \$193,623,000 to complete the fund required to meet the obligations incurred under the authority granted in last year's act and the committee has approved this amount.

The Budget for 1944 also included language authorizing commitments and the incurring of obligations to provide for full parity payments for each of the crop years 1943 and 1944. The committee has eliminated this provision, believing that observance of existing price-control legislation or any other legislation affecting this matter, will afford producers, either from loans or from the market, the full parity price.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

In the report which accompanied the agriculture appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1943, appears the following statement:

The committee doubts the feasibility of crop insurance and unless a better showing of feasibility is brought about in another year it is believed Congress should give consideration to its abolition.

With that statement in mind, the committee made a careful and thorough exploration of the matter this year and is now recommending that this program be abolished, with due regard, however, for the execution of existing binding contracts between the Corporation and the producers. This recommendation is reached on the basis of the insured production of wheat for 4 years and of cotton for 1 year.

Wheat.—The table on page 885 of the hearings indicates that on the wheat insurance program for the years 1939 to 1942, inclusive, indemnities exceeded premiums by \$17,417,271. The hearings indicate that if administrative costs for comparable years were added the total cost of indemnities plus administrative expenditures aggregated \$68,771,486, as against total premiums of \$28,099,527, a loss of \$40,671,959.

Cotton.—In the case of cotton for the crop year 1942, which is the first year of operation under the cotton program, indemnities to producers exceeded premiums by \$415,010.

Further examination of the table on page 885 indicates that the cost of crop insurance to the Government has jumped from \$6,652,884 in 1939 to \$12,056,296 in 1942. The committee is convinced that further

operations will eventuate even greater losses should other commodities be included in the insurance program. The loss potential in the two crops now insured, namely, wheat and cotton, is indicated by the fact that the foregoing losses have accrued under a coverage of but a small fraction of the total of each crop. This year's coverage in wheat includes 439,000 winter-wheat farmers out of a total of 1,200,000, or about one-third, while the cotton coverage represents but 10 percent of the total cotton acreage. There is no assurance, of course, that losses comparable to those already sustained will not ensue in connection with other crops should they be brought under the plan.

The committee, therefore, deemed it the better part of wisdom and sound policy to abolish the program now, with adequate safeguards for existing contracts. Accordingly, it has provided an appropriation of \$3,500,000, instead of the Budget estimate of \$7,818,748, and has inserted a proviso limiting expenditures to the payment of indemnities accruing on account of wheat and cotton planted prior to August 1, 1943. There will be no work done from this appropriation looking to wheat or cotton insurance for the crop year 1944, and no studies or investigations will be pursued with a view to extension of insurance to other crops.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

The total Budget estimate for the Soil Conservation Service for 1944 is \$22,042,992. The committee has recommended in the accompanying bill for this Service a total sum of \$18,675,136, a reduction under the Budget of \$3,367,856. The Budget estimate of \$501,315 for general administrative expenses has been reduced in the sum of \$100,000; the Budget estimate of \$1,339,429 for research investigations has been reduced by 20 percent or \$267,856; the Budget estimate of \$20,130,000 for operations, demonstrations, and information has been reduced to \$17,130,000, a cut of \$3,000,000. These reductions have been made in the light of the evidence submitted at the hearings that this Service has suffered an unusual loss of personnel to the military service. Dr. Bennett reported to the committee that over 2,000 of Soil Conservation Service personnel have gone into the military service and that replacements have been achieved with only the greatest of difficulty. The committee believes that this agency could not expend a larger fund even if it were appropriated and that the reduction applied will not in itself occasion any hardship or any impairment of the public interest.

LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND

The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$1,126,120 for land utilization and retirement of submarginal land. Of this amount only \$34,148 is earmarked for the acquisition of land and is intended solely for the execution of existing contracts for land purchase and does not contemplate the purchase of any new acreage. The remaining \$1,091,972 of the appropriation will be for the management, operation, improvement, and protection of land already acquired.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The committee has taken full cognizance of the criticism which has been leveled at the Farm Security Administration over a period of time. In the report which accompanied the appropriation bill for

last year, among other things, the committee criticized the Farm Security Administration for lending excessive amounts to individual borrowers, for indulging in a land purchase program, for the carelessness and inefficiency of certain of its employees and for its experiments in collective farming, which seemed to resemble the collectivist practices followed in Russia.

Accordingly, a proviso was included in last year's bill to the effect that none of the funds for loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation should be used for—

(1) the purchase of land or for the carrying on of any land purchase program; (2) for carrying on any experiment in collective farming, except for the liquidation of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) for making loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500.

This year the committee made a thorough and painstaking exploration of the activities of the Farm Security Administration; including the progress made in the liquidation of resettlement projects, the purchase or lease of large tracts of land for subdivision and sale to tenant purchasers, the solicitation of loans, the administration of Farm Security Administration projects, the overorganization of Farm Security Administration at various operational levels, the duplication of effort between Farm Security Administration county and home management supervisors with the work of county extension agents, the turn-over in its borrower clientele, its informational activities, and related matters with a view to achieving greater efficiency and economy in the operation of this agency.

There was also available to the committee the reports of special investigators who now serve the committee under the provisions of House Resolution 69, who were assigned to make field investigations of certain Farm Security Administration activities. On the basis of the testimony and evidence, the committee is of the opinion that, since the Farm Security Administration is essentially a farm credit agency, its functions should, in the interest of better credit integration, economy and efficiency, be transferred to the Farm Credit Administration, which has operated for many years in the farm credit field and has existing facilities to discharge these functions.

Rural rehabilitation and servicing of loans.—The function of loans and rural rehabilitation is therefore transferred to the Farm Credit Administration with a total appropriation of \$12,000,000, for the making and servicing of such loans, of which \$8,000,000 shall be made available to the Extension Service, out of which to provide the farm and home management assistance heretofore rendered by Farm Security Administration county and home management supervisors. The Budget estimate for the servicing of loans and for grants and rural rehabilitation is in the sum of \$36,607,573. Provisos have been included to bring about the abolition of regional offices and the prohibitions contained in last year's bill against the carrying on of land purchase programs, experiments in collective farming, and the making of individual loans under this caption in excess of \$2,500 have been continued.

Loans.—The committee has included an authorization for the advance of \$40,000,000 by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the making of loans to needy farmers. This sum compares with the Budget estimate of \$97,500,000.

FARM TENANCY

Conforming with the general action of the committee respecting the Farm Security Administration, the Farm Tenant Purchase Program is also transferred in its entirety to the Farm Credit Administration, to be administered through the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, the Federal land banks, and the national farm loan associations, which have been operating in the field of farm credit and farm purchases since 1916. By virtue of this consolidation, the administrative funds have been reduced from \$1,326,070, as estimated by the Budget, to \$500,000. The bill provides, however, for the full amount of the Budget estimate of \$30,000,000 for the making of tenant-purchase loans under the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

LIQUIDATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS

This activity has heretofore been administered by the Farm Security Administration. Since the provisions in the accompanying bill have abolished that agency and transferred its functions to the Farm Credit Administration, and to the Extension Service, the administration of the resettlement projects is likewise transferred to the Farm Credit Administration, where it is presumed the intent of the Congress respecting the liquidation of these projects will be more effectively and more expeditiously carried out. The amount of the Budget estimate, namely, \$421,039, has been approved by the committee.

EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Under the provisions of section 32, act of August 24, 1935, 30 percent of the customs receipts for the calendar year last ended is appropriated for the above purpose. In recent years there has been carried in the annual bill an appropriation to supplement the amount of the permanent appropriation. Such a provision, however, is entirely without authority of law, and the Budget proposal to reappropriate unexpended balances of this fund for the fiscal year 1943 to supplement the permanent appropriation for the fiscal year 1944 has been omitted by the committee. Under the language of the bill, therefore, there will be available for this purpose only the amount of the permanent appropriation which is estimated to be in the sum of \$96,000,000.

Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937.—For administrative expenses in carrying out the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, the bill reappropriates such sums as may be necessary and within the limitations of law respecting the amounts authorized for this purpose from the unobligated balances of section 32 funds.

Consumers' Counsel.—The committee has approved the Budget proposal to provide for the expenses of the Consumers Counsel through the use of \$175,000 of the original appropriation made without year, of \$100,000,000 for administrative expenses under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. The committee has eliminated, however, the Budget proposal, legislative in character, to exempt the expenditure of this amount from the limitations prescribed in subsection (b) of section 12 of title I of said act.

Former Work Projects Administration programs not to be carried on under section 32 funds.—The committee has inserted a provision pro-

hibiting the carrying on, out of funds appropriated by section 32 of the act approved August 24, 1935, of any program formerly carried on by the Work Projects Administration. If it is deemed expedient to revive or continue any former Work Projects Administration program it is the sense of the committee that appropriations should be provided therefor in some other act and that such revival or continuance ought not to be effectuated out of section 32 money.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The total of the Budget estimate for the Agricultural Marketing Service is \$6,100,640, and the amount recommended in the accompanying bill is \$5,811,860, a reduction of \$288,780.

Marketing farm products.—The Budget estimate of \$355,250 for marketing farm products contemplates a reduction of \$8,000 pursuant to the proposal to eliminate the work under this heading at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. This reduction has been directed to standardization and marketing research on cotton for which the allotment for the current year is \$140,500. This work has been reduced by the Budget at no other station and the committee has restored the full amount of the reduction.

Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency, and Standard Container Acts.—The Budget estimate under this head includes an item of \$10,400 for the administration of the Standard Container Act. The committee has eliminated this item in the accompanying bill.

The evidence before this committee for a number of years past has been to the effect that the market containers controlled under the act have already been completely standardized, and that only here and there has an occasional violation of the act been discovered. In certain years no violations whatever have been reported. The committee has ascertained that the Federal district attorneys have complete jurisdiction and authority to prosecute such violations as may occur under the act and does not believe that the continuance of an appropriation in this act is any longer necessary.

United States Warehouse Act.—For the enforcement of the provisions of the United States Warehouse Act, the Budget has estimated \$440,910. The committee has recommended in the accompanying bill the sum of \$400,000. The committee believes that the liquidation of the Federal Crop Insurance, provided for in the bill, will lighten the burden on this activity to an extent sufficient to absorb the decrease of \$40,910 provided.

Commodity Exchange Act.—The Budget has estimated \$442,330 for enforcement of the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act. The accompanying bill provides \$225,000 for this purpose, or slightly better than one-half the Budget estimate. The committee believes it is obvious the volume of trading during the war emergency will be at such reduced levels that the amount provided should be fully adequate to meet all the needs.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

The Budget estimate of \$2,683,000 for administrative expenses of the Rural Electrification Administration has been reduced by the committee to \$2,258,000, or a reduction of \$425,000. These reductions

are made possible by reason of the fact that many phases of the work of this agency have been brought to a virtual standstill because of the war and the resulting nonavailability of critical materials for new construction. These reductions, in the considered judgment of the committee, will leave the Rural Electrification Administration ample funds with which to carry on all the essential activities which may be occasioned by the limited amount of new construction it will be able to prosecute from the limited supply of copper and other critical materials.

Loans.—For the same reason cited under the foregoing paragraph, namely, the shortage of materials, together with the shortage of available manpower, the committee has reduced the Budget estimate of authorization for loans to cooperatives from \$30,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and feels assured that the reduced amount will meet every need for construction for which the required materials will be available.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has approved the Budget estimate of \$689,259 for salaries and expenses, which is a reduction of \$1,637,542 below the appropriation for the current year. These figures do not supply an accurate picture of the situation in this agency for the reason that many of its activities are financed through transfers from the Farmers Crop Production and Harvesting Loans Appropriation, and from amounts charged against corporations or funds serviced by the Farm Credit Administration. Taking all of these items into consideration, the total net available funds for the fiscal year 1943 are \$8,210,370 and the total which will be available under the Budget presentation will be \$7,852,408. This represents a net decrease in available funds of \$357,962. This latter sum consists of a decrease under 1943 of \$91,640 in travel funds, being the amount returned to surplus in the current year under the provisions of section 4 of the current act and a decrease of \$462,344 in the personal services and other objects of expenditure needed in the conduct of Farm Credit Administration activities, together with an increase of \$196,022 in estimated requirements to cover costs of the reclassification of the grades of 580 crop and seed loan supervisors and other contractual services.

That portion of the funds chargeable against corporations and funds serviced by the Farm Credit Administration is \$2,280,493, for the current year, and will be \$3,224,588 in 1944. The increased amount of funds from the sources mentioned is attributable in part to the fact that next year for the first time the Federal land banks and the banks for cooperatives will be assessed for their portion of the administrative burden. Reductions in amounts required for the administrative function will result from the provision carried in the bill for 1944 for the first time, that Federal land banks and joint stock land banks need be examined only once each year instead of twice each year as heretofore.

Farmers crop production and harvesting loans.—For this activity the bill provides a direct appropriation of \$4,907,273, together with certain unobligated balances of former appropriations providing in all for the operation of this activity for 1944, the estimated total sum

of \$7,688,561 as compared to the amount available for such expenditure for the current year of \$8,074,303. The amount of loans under this activity is estimated both for the current year and for the fiscal year 1944 at \$23,000,000. The amount of collections of principal and interest is estimated to be \$18,625,000 for the fiscal year 1943 and \$19,250,000 for the fiscal year 1944.

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

The committee has approved the Budget estimate of \$7,822,000 to be authorized from the funds of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation for the administrative expenses of that agency, which is a decrease of \$1,288,000 below the amount for corresponding purposes for the current fiscal year. The decrease is attributable largely to the expiration on July 1, 1943, of the authority to make Land Commissioner loans.

REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATIONS

Recently, the Farm Credit Administration has revived the regional agricultural credit corporations, created originally by section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as agencies for the making of loans or advances to farmers and stockmen. These corporations did a voluminous business until about 1934 or 1935, then they ceased to be active, and they have since been continued on a liquidation basis.

The revival of these corporations and their re-entry into the agricultural lending field have provoked widespread protest on the part of private lending agencies, which assert they have ample funds with which to meet all the credit requirements sought to be satisfied through the revival of these Federal institutions.

Governor Black of the Farm Credit Administration, in his testimony before the committee, admitted that there is no bottleneck in the established and ordinary sources of credit. (See p. 1293 of the hearings.) A very searching interrogation failed to elicit from him any information indicating that any producer anywhere in the country will be unable, where credit is justified, to secure adequate loans from the private lending agencies available to him.

The committee believes there is no justification for the present revival of the regional agricultural credit corporations, and it has therefore inserted a limitation in the form of a new section at the end of the bill which will, it believes, make it impossible for these corporations to continue their lending activities.

GOVERNMENT LOANS PROHIBITED WHERE CREDIT OBTAINABLE FROM PRIVATE LENDING AGENCIES

In further pursuance of the policy of discouraging loans by Government agencies if credit is available, on comparable terms, from private sources, the committee has inserted a general limitation in a new section at the end of the bill which will prevent all such loans unless they have been offered to and refused by the private lending agencies customarily engaged in the making of such loans in the region where such loan is proposed to be made.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases

	Budget in- crease (+) or decrease (—) compared with 1943 appro- priation	Recommendation of committee
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY		
Salaries and expenses: Decrease in comparable direct appropriation.	—\$87,604	Approved, and further cut of \$100,000 imposed.
WORKING CAPITAL FUND		
For economical operation of centralized reimbursable services.	+400,000	Do.
OFFICE OF SOLICITOR		
Salaries and expenses: Decrease in comparable direct appropriation.	—167,273	Approved, and additional reduction of \$125,000 imposed on account of diminution of work load resulting from cuts throughout the bill.
OFFICE OF INFORMATION		
Salaries and expenses: Decrease in comparable direct appropriation.	—55,038	Approved.
Printing and binding	—100,000	Do.
Yearbook of Agriculture, Keeping Livestock Healthy, reprint.		\$178,000 inserted by committee.
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION		
Office of Administrator		Cut of \$1,000 below Budget on salary of Administrator imposed.
EXTENSION SERVICE		
Additional cooperative extension work		Bill provides \$300,000 under act of Apr. 24, 1933, in lieu of \$555,000 Budget estimate. Disapproved.
Puerto Rico	+80,000	
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS		
Economic investigations		Bill provides cut of \$100,000 under the Budget estimate of \$2,177,236 on account of diminution of work load resulting from cuts throughout the bill.
Crop and livestock estimates: Current estimates and periodic reports on important war crops.	+200,000	Approved.
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS		
Salaries and expenses: To finance Great Britain-United States Combined Food Board on a full-year basis.	+\$100,000	Approved.
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION		
OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS		
Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico for agricultural experiment stations:		
Hawaii Station Act	+22,500	Do.
Alaska Station Act (June 20, 1936)	+12,500	Do.
Puerto Rico Station Act	+40,000	Do.
Title I, Bankhead-Jones Act		Bill provides reduction of \$63,708 under the estimate of \$2,463,708.
Insular Experiment Stations: Federal experiment station in Puerto Rico, elimination of nonrecurring item for repairs.	—7,000	Approved.
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY		
Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease:		
Direct appropriation	—\$2,409,931	Do.
Reappropriation	+2,409,931	Do.
Eradicating cattle ticks: Curtailment of work chiefly in Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico.	—22,950	Approved, and further cut of \$30,000 imposed.
Meat inspection: To finance on a full-year basis, increased demands for Federal meat inspection pursuant to act of June 10, 1942, extending inspection to intra-state commerce.	+311,200	Approved.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with 1943 appropriation	Recommendation of committee
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY		
Cereal crops and diseases.....	—\$28,790	Approved.
Cotton and other fiber crops and diseases: Curtailment of cotton quality disease and cultural investigations.....	—22,260	Do.
Drug and related plants.....	—3,280	Do.
Dry-land agriculture: Discontinuance of cooperative work at 5 State substations.....	—11,523	Budget cut restored.
Forage crops and diseases.....	—66,500	Approved.
Forest pathology.....	—12,845	Approved, and further cut of \$5,000 imposed.
Fruit and vegetable crops and diseases: Nut investigations.....	—12,410	\$4,988 of the Budget cut restored, for continuance of pecan station at Albany, Ga.
All other investigations.....	—58,999	Approved.
Irrigation agriculture: Curtailment of work to improve crop production under irrigation.....	—7,100	Do.
National Arboretum: Reduction of purchases of plant materials and other supplies and discontinuance of plant propagation work.....	—16,892	Do.
Plant exploration, introduction, and surveys.....	—15,063	Do.
Plant Industry Experiment Farm: Reduction in maintenance of facilities for basic plant research.....	—2,559	Do.
Soil and fertilizer investigations.....	—16,846	Do.
Soil survey:		{ Both these items for which the Budget allotment is \$145,565, have been entirely eliminated, leaving \$49,595 for the map-making item below.
Investigations, classification, and mapping of soils in the fields.....	—2,500	
Field inspection of soil surveys and correlation of soil types and series.....	—4,000	
Adjusting, construction, and drafting soil maps and charts for reproduction.....	—3,770	
Sugar-plant investigations:		{ Budget estimate approved, but there is transferred to the sugar sorghums project \$5,000 from sugar beets and \$5,000 from sugarcane.
Sugar-plant production, breeding, disease, and quality investigations:		
Sugar beets.....	—10,190	
Sugarcane.....	—6,770	
Sugar sorghums.....	—1,480	Approved.
Tobacco investigations: Curtailment of cooperative work on tobacco diseases.....	—6,340	
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE		
General administrative expenses: Discontinuance of photographic laboratory in District of Columbia and curtailment of other expenses.....	—7,280	Do.
Fruit insects: Investigations on—		Budget decrease restored.
Insects affecting deciduous fruits (discontinuance of work on pecan insects at Albany, Ga., and Brownwood, Tex.).....	—15,210	
Fruitfly.....	—5,000	Approved.
Japanese beetle control: Reduction in supervision of nurseries and trapping to determine distribution of the Japanese beetle.....	—18,955	Do.
Sweetpotato weevil control: Reduction of control activities in Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.....	—3,565	Do.
Mexican fruitfly control: Grove and packing house inspection and certification.....	—8,170	Do.
Citrus canker eradication: Curtailment of inspection of citrus-growing properties in Texas.....	—510	Do.
Gypsy and brown-tail moth control: Control operations.....	—19,110	Approved, and additional cut of \$13,000 imposed.
Dutch elm disease eradication: Reduction of work in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Ohio Valley.....	—17,545	Approved.
Phony peach and peach mosaic eradication: Curtailment of orchard inspection work in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Missouri.....	—4,580	Do.
Forest insects: Investigations of insects attacking mature and second-growth timber and development of methods of control.....	—9,980	Approved, and further cut of \$39,700 imposed.
Truck crop and garden insects: Curtailment of investigations on tobacco insects and on insects affecting greenhouse crops and bulbs.....	—16,180	Approved, and further cut of \$75,000 imposed.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with 1943 appropriation	Recommendation of committee
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE—continued		
Cereal and forage insects:		
Cereal and forage insect investigations:		
Chinch-bug investigations at La Fayette, Ind., and Lawton, Okla.	—\$4,000	Cut of \$50,000 below Budget imposed to be apportioned by Department.
White-grub investigations at Madison, Wis., and La Fayette, Ind.	—11,200	
Rice-insect investigations at Crowley, La.	—3,225	
European corn-borer control	+30,000	
Barberry eradication: Reduction of work in Midwestern States.	—9,120	Approved.
Cotton insects: Reduction of boll-weevil control investigations in Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi.	—7,409	Do.
Pink bollworm and <i>Thurberia</i> weevil control: Curtailment of clean-up operations in Lower Rio Grande Valley.	—24,075	Approved, and further cut of \$57,460 imposed.
Bee culture: Curtailment of work on bee diseases at Laramie, Wyo.	—3,970	Approved.
Insects affecting man and animals: Discontinuance of livestock-lice investigations at Menard and Dalles, Tex.	—8,735	Approved, and further cut of \$15,940 imposed.
Insect-pest survey and identification: Identification and classification of insects.	—7,000	Approved, and further cut of \$8,000 imposed.
Foreign parasites: Curtailment of work at foreign parasite receiving station at Hoboken, N. J.	—1,635	Approved.
Control investigations: Curtailment of work on physiology and toxology of insects, and work on new insecticides.	—3,325	Approved, and further cut of \$3,260 imposed.
Insecticide and fungicide investigations: Curtailment of work on accessory materials for use with insecticides.	—5,995	Approved, and further cut of \$13,820 imposed.
Transit inspection: Curtailment of inspection work at various transportation centers.	—2,045	Approved.
Foreign plant quarantines: Curtailment of port inspections at New York, New Orleans, and Seattle and reduction of Mexican border inspections.	—35,943	Do.
Certification of exports: Curtailment of activities at New York.	—1,530	Do.
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND ENGINEERING		
Agricultural engineering investigations:		
Farm mechanical equipment.		Cut of \$19,181 below Budget imposed.
Farm structures and related investigations		Entire project, for which Budget estimate is \$61,195, eliminated.
Mechanical processing of farm products (elimination of nonrecurring items for water tower, \$20,000, and cotton-cutting machine, \$30,000).	—50,000	Approved.
Naval stores investigations:		All Budget decreases approved, but committee has increased the appropriation by \$3,000 above the Budget for additional expenditure at Olustee, Fla.
Investigation of naval stores, production, processes, and equipment.	—900	
Investigation of the composition, properties, components, and derivatives of naval stores.	—1,000	
Investigation of uses, handling, and transportation of naval stores.	—1,000	
Construction and improvements at naval stores station (elimination of nonrecurring item for fire-protection system).	—3,000	
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS		
Salaries and expenses: Discontinuance of work on dehydrated foods for which supplemental appropriation was made in 1943.	—20,000	Approved.
PELTSVILLE RESEARCH CENTER		
Curtailment in maintenance of roads at the center	—5,295	Do.
WHITE PINE PLISTER RUST CONTROL		
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.		Cut below Budget of \$17,347.
Forest Service		Cut below Budget of \$24,832.
Interior Department		Cut below Budget of \$4,163.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with 1943 appropriation	Recommendation of committee
FOREST SERVICE		
General administrative expenses: Reduction of supplies, materials, and equipment.....	—\$3,730	Approved.
National forest protection and management: To handle increased volume of timber sales on the national forests.....	+165,000	Approved, but the item of forest plantation care has been merged with this item without additional appropriation.
Water rights: Curtailment of water-rights survey.....	—490	Approved.
Private forestry cooperation.....		This and cooperative farm forestry are consolidated with an appropriation of \$100,000 for private forestry cooperation and \$546,168 for cooperative farm forestry.
Forest plantation care.....	+415,000	Disapproved. Item has been merged with protection and management appropriation, without any increase in the latter appropriation.
Forest management investigations.....	—27,100	Approved and further cut of \$214,900 imposed.
Range investigations: Reduction in grazing management investigations.....	—12,730	Approved and further cut of \$91,970 imposed.
Forest products investigations:		Budget cuts approved, further cut of \$140,280 approved and the proposal to spend \$30,000 for land disapproved.
Timber harvesting and conversion investigations.....	—5,000	
Forest products statistics.....	—680	
Pulp and paper investigations.....	—6,400	
Timber mechanics and engineering investigations.....	—13,240	
Seasoning and physical properties investigations.....	—7,790	
Chemical composition and wood utilization investigations.....	—6,860	
Wood preservation investigations.....	—7,125	Approved, and further cut of \$89,400 imposed.
Wood structure and growth investigations.....	—2,390	
Forest survey: Curtailment of forest survey investigations.....	—9,963	Approved, and further cut of \$37,580 imposed.
Forest economics investigations, new public domain investigations.....	—5,920	Approved, and further cut of \$50,970 imposed.
Forest influences investigations.....	—6,630	Budget estimate of \$4,000,000 reduced to \$2,492,210.
Forest-fire cooperation.....		Approved.
Forest roads and trails: Forest highways.....	—3,173,750	
EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT		
Decrease resulting from curtailing guayule rubber production.....	—4,729,000	Approved and further cut of \$1,223,000 imposed.
COOPERATIVE FARM FORESTRY.....		Item consolidated with "Private forestry cooperation" under the Forest Service with reduction of \$150,000 under Budget estimate of \$696,168 (see above under Forest Service).
COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION		
Administrative expenses from Corporation funds: Increase to provide for expansion of emergency activities.....	+370,737	Approved.
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ITEMS		
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources:		
Original Budget estimate.....	—44,305,832	Approved, and further cut of \$100,000,000 imposed.
Budget amendment of Feb. 8, recommending additional \$100,000,000 to provide incentive payments to increase production of certain war crops.....	+100,000,000	Disapproved.
Parity payments:		
Direct appropriation: Apparent increase to liquidate contract authorization in 1943 act for full parity payments on the 1942 crops.....	+193,664,648	Approved.
Reappropriation.....	—5,386,958	Do.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with 1943 appropriation	Recommendation of committee
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ITEMS—continued		
Sugar Act: To meet increased rates of conditional payments, pursuant to Public Law 386, 77th Cong.	+\$16,537,090	Approved.
FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT		
Approval of bases for crop-insurance yield and premium rates in counties (reduction in number of branch offices).....	-166,627	Budget estimate further reduced in sum of \$4,318,748, leaving an appropriation of \$3,500,000 with which to liquidate the Corporation.
Storage costs and other direct expenses in connection with commodity reserves.....		
Collection of premiums and adjustment of loss claims.....	-150,000	
General administration and program planning and direction.....	-74,988	
Transfers to other appropriations.....	-75,012	
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE		
General administrative expenses.....		Cut of \$100,000 below Budget.
Soil and moisture conservation and land-use investigations.....		Cut of \$267,856 below Budget.
Soil and moisture conservation and land-use operations, demonstrations and information: General conservation surveys and soil and moisture conservation on demonstration projects.....	-120,000	Approved, and further cut of \$3,000,000 imposed.
Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land (title III, Farm Tenant Act):		
Acquisition of land.....	-175,000	Approved.
Management and protection of land acquired.....	-136,182	Do.
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION		
Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation:		
Budget provides decrease of \$160,649 in direct appropriation and decrease of \$5,000,000 in reappropriation as follows:		
Loans (Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds).....		
Grants.....	-2,000,000	Transferred to Farm Credit Administration with an appropriation of \$12,000,000 for rural rehabilitation, servicing of loans, etc., and \$40,000,000 from Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds for loans.
Farm and home management assistance.....	-495,427	
Investigations of applications and making, collecting and servicing of loans and grants.....	-903,677	
Tenure improvement and farm debt adjustment.....		
Rehabilitation projects (for improvements to projects to expedite their liquidation).....	+175,000	
Migratory labor camps (elimination of item from this appropriation).....	-1,400,000	
Water facilities, arid and semiarid areas.....	-40,000	
Administration.....	-495,000	
Allotments and transfers to other appropriations.....	-1,545	
Farm Tenancy (title I, Farm Tenant Act):		
Farm tenancy loans (Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds).....	-2,500,000	
Technical services, including State and county committees.....	-32,922	
Administrative expenses.....	-72,078	
Liquidation and management of resettlement projects (title IV, Farm Tenant Act).....		Transferred to Farm Credit Administration with Budget estimate approved.
EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES		
Reappropriation.....	-18,726,885	Approved, and further cut of \$25,000,000 imposed, eliminating the entire reappropriation, except for an amount to carry out the Marketing Agreement Act.
MARKETING SERVICE		
General administrative expenses: Savings resulting in elimination of this item as a separate subappropriation.	-31,000	Approved.
Market news service: Decrease in number of market news offices and reduction in market news work.....	-57,085	Do.
Market inspection of farm products: Decrease in number of fruit and vegetable inspection stations and curtailment of service at other stations.....	-23,707	Do.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with 1943 appropriation	Recommendation of committee
MARKETING SERVICE—continued		
Marketing farm products:		
Standardization and marketing research on—		
Fresh and processed fruits and vegetables.....	—\$3,000	Approved.
Livestock, meats, and wool.....	—1,500	Do.
Dairy and poultry products.....	—1,500	Do.
Grain, rice, beans, peas, hay, and seed.....	—4,700	Do.
Cotton.....	—8,000	Budget cut restored.
Tobacco Inspection and Tobacco Stocks and Standards Acts: Decrease due to inability to secure sufficient inspectors to inspect all flue-cured markets.	—42,763	Approved.
Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency, and Standard Container Acts: Curtailment in checking commission merchants, servicing complaints, and testing of containers.	—9,365	Approved, and further cut of \$10,400 imposed to eliminate Standard Container Act.
Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures Acts: Reduction of number of cotton classing offices.	—49,348	Approved.
United States Grain Standards Act: Curtailment in grain supervision offices located in grain markets.	—39,066	Do.
United States Warehouse Act: Discontinuance of new licensing, and inspection of licensed warehouses in the West.	—23,205	Approved, and further cut of \$40,910 imposed.
Federal Seed Act: Closing of 1 Federal-State seed laboratory.	—4,240	Approved.
Packers and Stockyards Act.....	—19,904	Approved, and further cut of \$28,140 imposed.
Naval Stores Act.....	—1,580	Approved.
Enforcement of the Insecticide Act: Discontinuance of fungicide testing station at Corvallis, Oreg., and chemical laboratory at San Francisco, Calif.	—8,835	Do.
Commodity Exchange Act: Abandonment of special trade practice audits.	—23,284	Approved, and further cut of \$217,330 imposed.
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION		
Salaries and expenses:		
Lending activities.....	—62,390	Approved, and further cut of \$425,000 imposed.
Construction assistance and appraised activities.....	—99,999	
Supervision of general operation of cooperatives.....	—67,619	
General administrative activities.....	—47,575	
Loans (Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds).....	+20,000,000	Reduction of \$10,000,000 below the Budget, leaving \$20,000,000 for loans.
FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION		
Salaries and expenses:		
Direct appropriation.....	—1,610,729	Approved.
Transfer from farmers' crop production and harvesting loans.....	+400,312	Do.
Amounts chargeable against activities administered by Farm Credit Administration.	+944,095	Do.
Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans:		
Direct appropriation (to replenish funds available for loans).	+4,907,273	Do.
Reappropriation.....	—7,978,076	Do.
Collections available.....	+625,000	Do.
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (administrative expenses from Corporation funds).	—1,228,000	Do.
Orchard rehabilitation loans (reappropriation).....	—400,000	Do.
Reduction to offset travel funds returned to surplus in accordance with sec. 4 of 1943 act. (See schedule B, p. 83 of hearings for distribution by bureaus.)	—1,500,000	Do.
Curtailment of publications, pursuant to recommendations of Office of War Information.	—4,376	Do.

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in the bill are recommended:

On page 18, under Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations:
and for enabling the Secretary to discharge his functions as a member of the joint Great Britain-United States board known as the Combined Food Board,

On page 39, in connection with the Dutch elm disease:
Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in any State subsequent to the final adjournment of any session of the legislature thereof which shall have begun subsequent to the enactment of the Department of Agriculture Appropria-

tion Act, 1944, unless the laws of such State contain provisions, deemed adequate by the Secretary, requiring the owners of elm trees suffering from the Dutch elm disease to remove and destroy the same without expense to the Federal Government: Provided further, That, in the discretion of the Secretary, no expenditures from this appropriation shall be made for these purposes until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local authorities, or by individuals, or organizations concerned: Provided further, That expenditures incurred by landowners for removal of trees from their own lands shall not be considered a part of such appropriations, subscriptions, or contributions.

On page 65, in connection with the appropriation for "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources":

Provided further, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order (No. 9069) of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or any State or county information employees:

On page 67 of the bill, in connection with the appropriation for farm benefit payments:

That such amount shall be available for the distribution, through established trade channels and nongovernmental agencies, including farmers' cooperative associations, of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or any soil terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary in the 1943, 1944, and 1945 programs under said Act of February 29, 1936, as amended; for the reimbursement of any Federal, State or local government agency for fertilizers, seeds, lime, trees, or other farming materials, or any soil terracing services, furnished by such agency; and for the payment of all expenses necessary in making such grants including all or part of the costs incident to the delivery thereof, and including the payment of inspection fees or taxes for such inspections as may be required under State laws, and the Secretary shall comply with such State inspection laws whenever they are applicable to any such farming materials under his control.

Under the appropriation for farm tenancy, beginning on page 89: *and to reduce and retrench expenditures, said Act shall be administered by the Secretary through the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation of the Farm Credit Administration and by utilizing through cooperative agreements the personnel and facilities of the Federal land banks and the national farm-loan associations,*

On page 91, in connection with the appropriation for liquidation and management of resettlement projects:

To enable the Secretary, through the Farm Credit Administration, to carry out the provisions of section 43 of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1014-1029),

Section 2 of the bill, beginning on page 93:

SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture, or any bureau, office, agency, or service of the Department or any corporation, institution or association supervised thereby, who engages in, or directs or authorizes any other officer or employee of the Department or any such bureau, office, agency, service, corporation, institution or association to engage in, the making of loans under the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (12 U. S. C. 1148), as amended, or the making of loans or advances in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in Food Production Financing Bulletin F-1 or F-2 of the Farm Credit Administration operating under the Food Production Administration, Production Loan Branch.

Section 8 of the bill, on page 97:

SEC. 8. None of the funds herein appropriated or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture, or of any bureau, office, agency, or service of the Department or any corporation, institution or association supervised thereby, who engages in, or directs or authorizes any other officer or employee of the Department or of any such bureau, office, agency, service, corporation, institution or association to engage in the negotiation, solicitation or execution of any loan which has not first been offered to and refused by the private lending agencies customarily engaged in making loans of similar character and at comparable rates in the region where such loan is proposed to be made.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1944

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1943, the estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1944

NOTE.—Items in brackets are not extended into the totals. The figures shown in the column "Appropriations, 1943," are adjusted to include transfers, impoundments of sums appropriated for travel, etc.]

	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1944
Office of the Secretary-----	\$1, 673, 588	\$1, 573, 184	\$1, 473, 184	—\$200, 404	—\$100, 000
Working capital fund for centralized services-----	-----	400, 000	400, 000	+400, 000	-----
Office of Solicitor-----	1, 976, 433	1, 804, 105	1, 679, 105	—297, 328	—125, 000
Office of Information:					
Salaries and expenses-----	546, 038	488, 000	488, 000	—58, 038	-----
Printing and binding-----	1, 300, 000	1, 200, 000	1, 200, 000	—100, 000	-----
Reproduction of 1942 Yearbook of Agriculture-----			178, 000	+178, 000	+178, 000
Total, Office of Information-----	1, 846, 038	1, 688, 000	1, 866, 000	+19, 962	+178, 000
Library-----	469, 007	468, 932	468, 932	—75	-----

Extension Service:					
Payments to States:					
Capper-Ketcham extension work-----	1, 480, 000	1, 480, 000	1, 480, 000		-----
Additional cooperative extension work-----	555, 000	555, 000	300, 000	-255, 000	-255, 000
Extension work, sec. 21, Bankhead-Jones Act-----	12, 000, 000	12, 000, 000	12, 000, 000		-----
Alaska-----	23, 950	23, 950	23, 950		-----
Puerto Rico-----	100, 000	180, 000	100, 000		-80, 000
Salaries and expenses:					
Administration and coordination of extension work-----	641, 358	638, 843	638, 843	-2, 515	-----
Total, Extension Service-----	14, 800, 308	14, 877, 793	14, 542, 793	-257, 515	-335, 000
Bureau of Agricultural Economics:					
Economic investigations-----	2, 206, 806	2, 177, 236	2, 077, 236	-129, 570	-100, 000
Crop and livestock estimates-----	1, 158, 296	1, 354, 266	1, 354, 266	+195, 970	-----
Total, Bureau of Agricultural Economics-----	3, 365, 102	3, 531, 502	3, 431, 502	+66, 400	-100, 000
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations-----	321, 795	420, 670	420, 670	+98, 875	-----
Agricultural Research Administration:					
Office of the Administrator-----	62, 000	61, 965	60, 965	-1, 035	-1, 000
Special research fund-----	1, 150, 000	1, 147, 086	1, 147, 086	-2, 914	-----

¹ In addition permanent annual appropriation, \$4,704,710.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1943, the estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1944—Continued

[NOTE.—Items in brackets are not extended into the totals. The figures shown in the column "Appropriations, 1943," are adjusted to include transfers, impoundments of sums appropriated for travel, etc.]

	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1944
Agricultural Research Administration—Continued.					
Office of Experiment Stations:					
Payments to States:					
Hatch Act.....	\$720, 000	\$720, 000	\$720, 000	-----	-----
Adams Act.....	720, 000	720, 000	720, 000	-----	-----
Purnell Act.....	2, 880, 000	2, 880, 000	2, 880, 000	-----	-----
Hawaii.....	67, 500	90, 000	90, 000	+ \$22, 500	-----
Alaska.....	25, 000	37, 500	37, 500	+ 12, 500	-----
Puerto Rico.....	50, 000	90, 000	90, 000	+ 40, 000	-----
Title I, Bankhead-Jones Act.....	2, 463, 708	2, 463, 708	2, 400, 000	— 63, 708	— \$63, 708
Salaries and expenses:					
Administration of grants to States and coordination of research.....	156, 155	156, 010	156, 010	— 145	-----
Insular experiment stations.....	90, 592	83, 292	83, 292	— 7, 300	-----
Total, Office of Experiment Stations.....	7, 172, 955	7, 240, 510	7, 176, 802	+ 3, 847	— 63, 708

Bureau of Animal Industry:							
General administrative expenses-----	165,840	165,575	165,575	-265			
Animal husbandry-----	801,970	800,000	800,000	-1,970			
Diseases of animals-----	708,030	706,463	706,463	-1,567			
Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: Direct appropriation-----	3,573,869	5,983,800	5,983,800	+2,409,931			
Eradicating cattle ticks-----	276,000	250,000	220,000	-56,000			-30,000
Hog-cholera control-----	102,000	100,580	100,580	-1,420			
Inspection and quarantine-----	666,000	661,350	661,350	-4,650			
Meat inspection-----	6,827,000	7,134,079	7,134,079	+307,079			
Virus Serum Toxin Act-----	223,718	223,148	223,148	-570			
Marketing agreements with respect to hog cholera virus and serum ² -----	(2)	(2)	(2)				
Total, Bureau of Animal Industry-----	13,344,427	16,024,995	15,994,995	+2,650,568			-30,000
Bureau of Dairy Industry-----	756,617	755,720	755,720	-897			
Bureau of Plant Industry:							
General administrative expenses-----	183,430	183,430	183,430				
Cereal crops and diseases-----	577,395	547,070	547,070	-30,325			
Cotton and other fiber crops and diseases-----	446,355	422,940	422,940	-23,415			
Drug and related plants-----	65,890	62,250	62,250	-3,640			
² Funds to carry out this activity transferred from "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Administration."							

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1943, the estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1944—Continued

[NOTE.—Items in brackets are not extended into the totals. The figures shown in the column "Appropriations, 1943," are adjusted to include transfers, impoundments of sums appropriated for travel, etc.]

	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1944
Agricultural Research Administration—Continued.					
Bureau of Plant Industry—Continued.					
Dry-land agriculture-----	\$230, 788	\$219, 040	\$230, 563	—\$225	+\$11, 523
Forage crops and diseases-----	358, 500	292, 000	292, 000	—66, 500	-----
Forest pathology-----	258, 460	244, 100	239, 100	—19, 360	—5, 000
Fruit and vegetable crops and diseases-----	1, 430, 539	1, 356, 840	1, 361, 828	—68, 711	+4, 988
Irrigation agriculture-----	142, 220	134, 900	134, 900	—7, 320	-----
National Arboretum-----	54, 892	38, 000	38, 000	—16, 892	-----
Plant exploration, introduction, and surveys-----	301, 403	286, 160	286, 160	—15, 243	-----
Plant Industry Experiment Farm-----	51, 109	48, 550	48, 550	—2, 559	-----
Soil and fertilizer investigations-----	337, 251	320, 130	320, 130	—17, 121	-----
Soil survey-----	205, 430	195, 160	49, 595	—155, 835	—145, 565

Sugar-plant investigations-----	369, 725	350, 340	350, 340	-19, 385	-----
Tobacco investigations-----	126, 950	120, 520	120, 520	-6, 430	-----
Total, Bureau of Plant Industry-----	5, 140, 337	4, 821, 430	4, 687, 376	-452, 961	-134, 054
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:					
General administrative expenses-----	145, 700	138, 420	138, 420	-7, 280	-----
Fruit insects-----	404, 630	383, 920	399, 130	-5, 500	+15, 210
Japanese beetle control-----	382, 275	360, 120	360, 120	-22, 155	-----
Sweetpotato weevil control-----	71, 585	67, 770	67, 770	-3, 815	-----
Mexican fruitfly control-----	163, 740	155, 320	155, 320	-8, 420	-----
Citrus canker eradication-----	10, 160	9, 650	9, 650	-510	-----
Gypsy and brown-tail moth control-----	382, 570	363, 060	350, 000	-32, 570	-13, 060
Dutch elm disease eradication-----	352, 475	333, 330	333, 330	-19, 145	-----
Phony peach and peach mosaic eradication-----	92, 190	87, 090	87, 090	-5, 100	-----
Forest insects-----	199, 680	189, 700	150, 000	-49, 680	-39, 700
Truck crop and garden insects-----	324, 020	307, 340	232, 340	-91, 680	-75, 000
Cereal and forage insects-----	371, 395	380, 170	330, 170	-41, 225	-50, 000
Barberry eradication-----	182, 970	173, 250	173, 250	-9, 720	-----
Cotton insects-----	148, 439	140, 730	140, 730	-7, 709	-----
Pink bollworm and Thurberia weevil control-----	483, 135	457, 460	400, 000	-83, 135	-57, 460
Bee culture-----	79, 500	75, 530	75, 530	-3, 970	-----

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1943, the estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1944—Continued

[NOTE.—Items in brackets are not extended into the totals. The figures shown in the column "Appropriations, 1943," are adjusted to include transfers, impoundments of sums appropriated for travel, etc.]

	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1944
Agricultural Research Administration—Continued.					
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine—Con.					
Insects affecting man and animals.....	\$175, 105	\$165, 940	\$150, 000	—\$25, 105	—\$15, 940
Insect-pest survey and identification.....	140, 000	133, 000	125, 000	—15, 000	—8, 000
Foreign parasites.....	20, 775	19, 740	19, 740	—1, 035	-----
Control investigations.....	66, 585	63, 260	60, 000	—6, 585	—3, 260
Insecticide and fungicide investigations.....	120, 015	113, 820	100, 000	—20, 015	—13, 820
Transit inspection.....	41, 235	38, 940	38, 940	—2, 295	-----
Foreign plant quarantines.....	719, 550	682, 900	682, 900	—36, 650	-----
Certification of exports.....	30, 710	29, 180	29, 180	—1, 530	-----
Total, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.....	5, 108, 439	4, 869, 640	4, 608, 610	—499, 829	—261, 030

Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering:					
General administrative expenses.....	102, 044	102, 044	102, 044		
Agricultural chemical investigations.....	349, 251	348, 557	348, 557	— 694	
Agricultural engineering investigations.....	348, 333	297, 504	217, 128	— 131, 205	— 80, 376
Naval-stores investigations.....	118, 456	112, 100	115, 100	— 3, 356	+ 3, 000
Total, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering.....	918, 084	860, 205	782, 829	— 135, 255	— 77, 376
Regional research laboratories.....	3, 967, 395	3, 959, 385	3, 959, 385	— 8, 010	
Bureau of Home Economics.....	386, 270	366, 131	366, 131	— 20, 139	
Beltsville Research Center.....	105, 855	100, 560	100, 560	— 5, 295	
White pine blister rust control:					
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.....	730, 000	728, 440	711, 093	— 18, 907	— 17, 347
Forest Service.....	1, 044, 000	1, 042, 992	1, 018, 160	— 25, 840	— 24, 832
Department of the Interior.....	175, 000	174, 910	170, 747	— 4, 253	— 4, 163
Total.....	1, 949, 000	1, 946, 342	1, 900, 000	— 49, 000	— 46, 342
Forest Service:					
Salaries and expenses:					
General administrative expenses.....	569, 144	563, 670	563, 670	— 5, 474	
National forest protection and management.....	12, 710, 691	3 13, 241, 826	12, 826, 826	+ 116, 135	— 415, 000

3 Includes forest plantation care, for which the Budget presented a separate estimate of \$415,000.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1943, the estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1944—Continued

[Note.—Items in brackets are not extended into the totals. The figures shown in the column "Appropriations, 1943" are adjusted to include transfers, impoundments of sums appropriated for travel, etc.]

	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1944
Forest Service—Continued.					
Salaries and expenses—Continued.					
Water rights-----	\$10, 000	\$9, 410	\$9, 410	—\$590	-----
Fighting forest fires-----	100, 000	100, 000	100, 000	-----	-----
Farm and other private forestry cooperation ⁴ -----	810, 442	808, 110	646, 168	—164, 274	—\$161, 942
Forest management-----	543, 829	514, 900	300, 000	—243, 829	—214, 900
Range investigations-----	255, 500	241, 970	150, 000	—105, 500	—91, 970
Forest products-----	991, 789	940, 280	800, 000	—191, 789	—140, 280
Forest survey-----	200, 292	189, 400	100, 000	—100, 292	—89, 400
Forest economics-----	119, 000	112, 580	75, 000	—44, 000	—37, 580
Forest influences-----	133, 000	125, 970	75, 000	—58, 000	—50, 970
Forest fire cooperation-----	3, 992, 210	3, 989, 723	2, 492, 210	—1, 500, 000	—1, 497, 513
Acquisition of lands for national forests-----	294, 862	100, 000	100, 000	—194, 862	-----
Total, Forest Service-----	20, 730, 759	20, 937, 839	18, 238, 284	—2, 492, 475	—2, 699, 555

Forest roads and trails-----	6, 965, 335	3, 778, 723	2, 537, 168	-4, 428, 167	-1, 241, 555
Emergency rubber project-----	19, 000, 000	14, 271, 000	13, 048, 000	-5, 952, 000	-1, 223, 000
Commodity Credit Corporation:					
Administrative expenses from Corporation funds--	[4, 138, 498]	[4, 500, 000]	[4, 500, 000]		
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources--	444, 470, 072	500, 000, 000	300, 000, 000	-144, 470, 072	-200, 000, 000
Parity payments:					
Direct appropriation-----		193, 623, 000	193, 623, 000	+193, 623, 000	
Sugar Act-----	47, 356, 447	63, 883, 060	63, 883, 060	+16, 526, 613	
Federal Crop Insurance Act:					
Administrative and operating expenses-----	8, 327, 912	7, 818, 748	3, 500, 000	-4, 827, 912	-4, 318, 748
Soil Conservation Service:					
General administrative expenses-----	501, 315	501, 315	401, 315	-100, 000	-100, 000
Soil and moisture conservation and land-use investigations-----	1, 339, 429	1, 339, 429	1, 071, 573	-267, 856	-267, 856
Soil and moisture conservation and land-use operations, demonstrations, and information-----	20, 360, 124	20, 130, 000	17, 130, 000	-3, 230, 124	-3, 000, 000

⁴ Represents a consolidation of 2 items: "Private forestry cooperation," for which the Budget estimate is \$111,942, and the bill provides \$100,000; and "Cooperative farm forestry," under the Norris-Doxey Act, for which the Budget estimate is \$547,368, and the bill provides \$397,368.

⁵ \$100,000,000 of which was submitted in H. Doc. 101 for additional incentive payments.

⁶ The Budget estimate provides funds to meet the obligations incurred pursuant to the contract authorization included in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943, for full parity payments on the 1942 crop, and provides for contract authorization to make full parity payments, if needed, in connection with the crop years 1943 and 1944. The bill approves the Budget provision for parity payments on the 1942 crop, but carries neither authorization nor money for parity payments on the 1943 crop.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1943, the estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1944—Continued

[NOTE.—Items in brackets are not extended into the totals. The figures shown in the column "Appropriations, 1943," are adjusted to include transfers, impoundments of sums appropriated for travel, etc.]

	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1944
Soil Conservation Service—Continued.					
Emergency erosion control, Everglades region, Florida-----	\$75, 648	\$72, 248	\$72, 248	—\$3, 400	-----
Total, Soil Conservation Service-----	22, 276, 516	22, 042, 992	18, 675, 136	—3, 601, 380	—\$3, 367, 856
Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land (title III, Farm Tenant Act)-----	1, 443, 162	1, 126, 120	1, 126, 120	—317, 042	-----
Agricultural Marketing Administration: Exportation and domestic consumption of agri- cultural commodities-----	(?)	(?)			-----
Marketing Service:					
General administrative expenses-----	31, 000			—31, 000	-----
Market news service-----	1, 141, 655	1, 084, 570	1, 084, 570	—57, 085	-----
Market inspection of farm products-----	477, 837	450, 430	450, 430	—27, 407	-----
Marketing farm products-----	375, 450	355, 250	363, 250	—12, 200	+8, 000
Tobacco Inspection and Tobacco Stocks and Standards Acts-----	866, 000	812, 530	812, 530	—53, 470	-----

Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency, and Standard Container Acts.....	188, 285	177, 920	167, 520	- 20, 765	- 10, 400
Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures Acts.....	992, 428	937, 580	937, 580	- 54, 848	-----
United States Grain Standards Act.....	783, 358	742, 330	742, 330	- 41, 028	-----
United States Warehouse Act.....	465, 415	440, 910	400, 000	- 65, 415	- 40, 910
Federal Seed Act.....	84, 890	80, 650	80, 650	- 4, 240	-----
Packers and Stockyards Act.....	398, 044	378, 140	350, 000	- 48, 044	- 28, 140
Naval Stores Act.....	31, 700	30, 120	30, 120	- 1, 580	-----
Enforcement of the Insecticide Act.....	176, 715	167, 880	167, 880	- 8, 835	-----
Commodity Exchange Act.....	466, 032	442, 330	225, 000	- 241, 032	- 217, 330
Total, Marketing Service, Agricultural Marketing Administration.....	6, 478, 809	6, 100, 640	5, 811, 860	- 666, 949	- 288, 780
Rural Electrification Administration:					
Administrative expenses.....	3, 007, 083	2, 683, 000	2, 258, 000	- 749, 083	- 425, 000
Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds for loans.....	[10, 000, 000]	[30, 000, 000]	[20, 000, 000]	-----	-----

* See permanent annual appropriation and reappropriation tables.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1943, the estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1944—Continued

[Note.—Items in brackets are not extended into the totals. The figures shown in the column "Appropriations, 1943," are adjusted to include transfers, impoundments of sums appropriated for travel, etc.]

	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1944
Farm Credit Administration:					
Salaries and expenses:					
Direct appropriation-----	\$2, 326, 801	\$689, 259	\$689, 259	—\$1, 637, 542	-----
Transfer from emergency crop and feed loans.	[3, 603, 076]	[3, 938, 561]	[3, 938, 561]	-----	-----
Amounts chargeable against activities admin- istered by Farm Credit Administration-----	[2, 280, 493]	[3, 224, 588]	[3, 224, 588]	-----	-----
Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans:					
Direct appropriation-----	-----	4, 907, 273	4, 907, 273	+4, 907, 273	-----
Collections available-----	[18, 625, 000]	[19, 250, 000]	[19, 250, 000]	-----	-----
Loans and rural rehabilitation:					
Direct appropriation-----	37, 306, 053	36, 607, 573	12, 000, 000	—25, 306, 053	—\$24, 607, 573
Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds for loans-----	[97, 500, 000]	[97, 500, 000]	[40, 000, 000]	-----	-----

Farm tenancy (title I, Farm Tenant Act):					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 471, 860	1, 326, 070	500, 000	-971, 860	-826, 070
Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds for loans-----	[32, 500, 000]	[30, 000, 000]	[30, 000, 000]		
Liquidation and management of resettlement projects (title IV, Farm Tenant Act)-----	427, 126	421, 039	421, 039	-6, 087	
Total, Farm Credit Administration-----	41, 531, 840	43, 951, 214	18, 517, 571	-23, 014, 269	-25, 433, 643
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation-----	⁹ [9, 050, 000]	[7, 822, 000]	[7, 822, 000]		
Total, direct appropriations Department of Agriculture-----	686, 101, 585	947, 134, 491	707, 040, 844	+20, 939, 259	-240, 093, 647

⁸ Excludes \$483,477 for Credit Union Section, transferred to Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation pursuant to Executive Order 9148. Appropriation of \$24,800,000 for 1943 made to Treasury Department for payments to Federal Land banks on account of reduction in interest rate on mortgages.

⁹ Appropriation of \$9,000,000 for 1943 made to Treasury Department for payments on account of reduction in interest rate on mortgages.

PERMANENT ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS

Item	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Extension Service-----	\$4, 704, 710	\$4, 704, 710	-----
Forest Service-----	2, 361, 453	2, 361, 453	-----
Payments to counties from submarginal land program-----	61, 500	66, 500	+ \$5, 000
Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities-----	131, 429, 833	96, 000, 000	— 35, 429, 833
Total, permanent appropriations-----	138, 557, 496	103, 132, 663	— 35, 424, 833

TRUST FUNDS¹⁰

Cooperative work, Forest Service-----	\$2, 000, 000	\$2, 000, 000	-----
Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration:			
Grain moisture content and grade determinations for Commodity Credit Corporation-----	1, 950, 000	1, 925, 000	— \$25, 000
Undistributed cotton-price adjustment payments-----	1, 500	1, 000	— 500
Farm Security Administration:			
Payments in lieu of taxes and for operation and maintenance of resettlement projects-----	1, 175, 000	890, 000	— 285, 000

State Rural Rehabilitation Corporation funds.....	3, 500, 000	3, 600, 000	+ 100, 000
Liquidation of deposits, reserve for maintenance and repair, lease and purchase contracts and agreements.....	110, 250	140, 500	+ 30, 250
Agricultural Marketing Administration:			
Farm products inspection.....	2, 474, 260	2, 474, 260	-----
Classification of cotton for Commodity Credit Corporation.....	125, 000	125, 000	-----
Redemption of order stamps.....	168, 000, 000	-----	- 168, 000, 000
Miscellaneous contributed funds.....	127, 100	134, 900	+ 7, 800
Unearned fees and other charges, unclaimed moneys, etc.....	32, 200	32, 200	-----
Total, trust funds.....	179, 495, 310	11, 322, 860	- 168, 172, 450

¹⁰ Not Government funds. Moneys belonging to others, to be paid to or expended on behalf of the respective owners.

○

Union Calendar No. 124

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2481

[Report No. 354]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 13, 1943

Mr. TARVER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
- 5 ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30,
- 6 1944, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the Secretary of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary, and other personal services in the Office of the Secretary in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, and other necessary expenses, including the purchase of one and the maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; travel expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and drayage charges; advertising, communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department, which are authorized by such officer as the Secretary may designate, \$1,473,184, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 for such services and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$75,476, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1944 shall at any time exceed

1 or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in
2 the Budget for 1944, the amounts transferred or to be trans-
3 ferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which
4 may be expended for personal services in the District of
5 Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts
6 as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing
7 thereon with representatives of the Department of Agricul-
8 ture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Department,
9 shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as
10 changed by such reductions or increases in such appropria-
11 tions or authorizations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary
12 is authorized to contract for stenographic reporting services,
13 and the appropriations made in this Act shall be available
14 for such purposes, and to expend from appropriations avail-
15 able for the purchase of lands not to exceed \$1 for each
16 option to purchase any particular tract or tracts of land:
17 *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of the appro-
18 priations available for salaries and expenses of officers and
19 employees of the Department permanently stationed in
20 foreign countries may be used for payment of allowances for
21 living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized
22 by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a) :
23 *Provided further*, That with the approval of the Secretary,
24 employees of the Department stationed abroad may enter
25 into leases for official quarters, for periods not exceeding one

1 year, and may pay rent, telephone, subscriptions to publica-
2 tions, and other charges incident to the conduct of their
3 offices and the discharge of their duties, in advance, in any
4 foreign country where custom or practice requires payment
5 in advance: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds
6 appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of
7 any officer or employee of the Department who, as such
8 officer or employee, or on behalf of the Department or any
9 division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to
10 be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except
11 as to damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with
12 respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same: *Pro-*
13 *vided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this
14 Act shall be used for laboratory investigations to determine
15 the possibly harmful effects on human beings of spray in-
16 secticides on fruits and vegetables: *Provided further*, That,
17 except to provide materials required in or incident to research
18 or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is
19 available, no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall
20 be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from
21 commodities or materials produced outside of the United
22 States.

23 WORKING CAPITAL FUND

24 For the establishment of a working capital fund,
25 \$400,000, without fiscal year limitation, for the payment of

1 salaries and other expenses necessary to the maintenance and
2 operation of (1) central duplicating, photographic, and tabu-
3 lating services, (2) a central motor-transport service for the
4 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-transport vehicles
5 and other equipment, (3) a central supply service for the
6 purchase, storage, handling, issuance, packing, or shipping
7 of stationery, supplies, equipment, blank forms, and mis-
8 cellaneous materials, for which stocks thereof, not to exceed
9 \$200,000 in value (except for the value of blank forms) at
10 the close of any fiscal year, may be maintained sufficient to
11 meet, in whole or in part, requirements of the bureaus and
12 offices of the Department in the city of Washington and else-
13 where, and (4) such other services as the Secretary, with the
14 approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, deter-
15 mines may be performed more advantageously as central
16 services; said fund to be reimbursed from applicable funds
17 of bureaus, offices, and agencies for which services are per-
18 formed on the basis of rates which shall include estimated or
19 actual charges for personal services, materials, equipment
20 (including maintenance, repairs, and depreciation) and other
21 expenses: *Provided*, That such central services shall, to the
22 fullest extent practicable, be used to make unnecessary the
23 maintenance of separate like services in the bureaus, offices,
24 and agencies of the department: *Provided further*, That a
25 separate schedule of expenditures and reimbursements, and a

1 statement of the current assets and liabilities of the working
2 capital fund as of the close of the last completed fiscal year,
3 shall be included in the annual Budget.

4 Total, Office of the Secretary, \$1,873,184.

5 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

6 For necessary expenses for the Office of Solicitor, includ-
7 ing salary of the Solicitor at \$9,000 per annum, and includ-
8 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
9 where, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodi-
10 cals, and payment of fees or dues for the use of law libraries
11 by attorneys in the field service, \$1,679,105, together with
12 such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as
13 are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year
14 1944 for such expenses, which several amounts or por-
15 tions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not
16 exceeding a total of \$123,250, shall be transferred to and
17 made a part of this appropriation; and there may be expended
18 for personal services in the District of Columbia not to
19 exceed \$845,000: *Provided, however,* That if the total
20 amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal
21 year 1944 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
22 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1944, the
23 amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
24 appropriation and the amount which may be expended for
25 personal services in the District of Columbia shall be in-

1 creased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the
2 Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with repre-
3 sentatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate
4 to the requirements as changed by such reductions or in-
5 creases in such appropriations or authorizations.

6 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For necessary expenses in connection with the publica-
9 tion, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, docu-
10 ments, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display
11 of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and
12 the coordination of informational work in the Department,
13 \$488,000, together with such amounts from other appro-
14 priations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules
15 in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 for such expenses,
16 which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be de-
17 termined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$11,179,
18 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation,
19 of which total appropriation amounts not exceeding those
20 specified may be used for the purposes enumerated as
21 follows: For personal services in the District of Columbia,
22 \$378,556; for preparation and display of exhibits, \$40,000
23 and the preparation, distribution, and display of motion and
24 sound pictures \$50,000, including cooperation with Federal,
25 State, County, Municipal, and other agencies: *Provided, how-*

1 *ever*, That if the total amounts of the appropriations or
2 authorizations for the fiscal year 1944 from which trans-
3 fers to this appropriation are herein authorized shall at
4 any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respec-
5 tively, therefor in the Budget for 1944, the amounts trans-
6 ferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropria-
7 tion and the amount which may be expended for personal
8 services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or
9 decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of
10 the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of
11 the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the re-
12 quirements as changed by such reductions or increases in
13 such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further*,
14 That when and to the extent that in the judgment of the
15 Secretary agricultural exhibits and motion and sound
16 pictures relating to the authorized programs of the various
17 agencies of the Department can be more advantageously
18 prepared, displayed, or distributed by the Office of Infor-
19 mation, as the central agency of the Department there-
20 for, additional funds not exceeding \$300,000 for these pur-
21 poses may be transferred to and made a part of this
22 appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be avail-
23 able for the objects specified herein, including personal serv-
24 ices in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That in
25 the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Depart-

1 ment, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for the
 2 temporary employment, by contract or otherwise, of spe-
 3 cialists, technicians, and experts, without regard to the
 4 Classification Act of 1923, as amended: *Provided*, That no
 5 part of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment
 6 or maintenance of regional or State field offices or for the
 7 compensation of employees in such offices.

8 PRINTING AND BINDING

9 For all printing and binding for the Department,
 10 including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and
 11 services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and
 12 elsewhere, except as otherwise in this Act provided,
 13 \$1,200,000, including the purchase of reprints of scientific
 14 and technical articles published in periodicals and journals;
 15 the Annual Report of the Secretary, as required by
 16 the Acts of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 111,
 17 212-220, 222, 241, 244), March 4, 1915 (7 U. S. C. 418),
 18 and June 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 108), and in pursuance of
 19 the Act approved March 30, 1906 (44 U. S. C. 214, 224),
 20 also including not to exceed \$250,000 for farmers' bulletins,
 21 which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the
 22 different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-
 23 fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out under the
 24 addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives,
 25 and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct, but not in-

cluding work done at the field printing plants of the Forest Service authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220): *Provided*, That the Secretary may transfer to this appropriation from the appropriation made for "Conservation and Use of Agricultural Land Resources" such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and from funds appropriated to carry into effect the terms of section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c), as amended, such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with the activities under said section 32, and from funds appropriated for parity payments under section 303 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with such payments: *Provided further*, That the total amount that may be transferred under the authority granted in the preceding proviso shall not exceed \$550,000.

Reproduction of 1942 Yearbook of Agriculture: For printing and binding 231,250 copies of the remainder of the quotas for the Senate and House of Representatives of Part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture, 1942, entitled "Keeping

1 Livestock Healthy”), as authorized by section 73 of the
2 Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241), \$178,000.

3 Total, Office of Information, \$1,866,000.

4 LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

5 Salaries and expenses: For purchase and exchange of
6 reference books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books,
7 periodicals, and for expenses incurred in completing imper-
8 fect series; not to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; for dues,
9 when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership
10 in societies or associations which issue publications to mem-
11 bers only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers
12 who are not members; for salaries in the city of Washington
13 and elsewhere; for official travel expenses, and for library
14 fixtures, library cards, supplies, and for all other necessary
15 expenses, \$468,932, together with such amounts from other
16 appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the
17 schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 for such
18 salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions
19 thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceed-
20 ing a total of \$750, shall be transferred to and made a part
21 of this appropriation, of which total appropriation not to
22 exceed \$334,640, may be expended for personal services in
23 the District of Columbia: *Provided, however,* That if the total
24 amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal

1 year 1944 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
2 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1944, the
3 amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
4 appropriation and the amount which may be expended for
5 personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased
6 or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau
7 of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of
8 the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the re-
9 quirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such
10 appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further*, That the
11 Secretary is authorized to make copies of bibliographies pre-
12 pared by the Department library, microfilm and other photo-
13 graphic reproductions of books and other library materials
14 in the Department and sell such bibliographies and reproduc-
15 tions at such prices (not less than estimated cost of furnishing
16 same) as he may determine, the money received from such
17 sales to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of this
18 appropriation.

19 EXTENSION SERVICE

20 PAYMENTS TO STATES; HAWAII; ALASKA; AND PUERTO RICO

21 Capper-Ketcham extension work: To enable the Secre-
22 tary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled
23 "An Act to provide for the further development of agri-
24 cultural extension work between the agricultural colleges
25 in the several States receiving the benefits of the Act en-

1 titled 'An Act donating public lands to the several States
2 and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit
3 of agriculture and mechanic arts', approved July 2, 1862 (7
4 U. S. C. 301-308), and all Acts supplementary thereto, and
5 the United States Department of Agriculture", approved
6 May 22, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000.

7 Extension work, Act of April 24, 1939: To enable the
8 Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act en-
9 titled "An Act to provide for the further development of
10 cooperative agricultural extension work", approved April
11 24, 1939 (7 U. S. C. 343 c-1), as amended, \$300,000.

12 Extension work, section 21, Bankhead-Jones Act:
13 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the
14 provisions of section 21, title II, of the Act entitled "An
15 Act to provide for research into basic laws and principles
16 relating to agriculture and to provide for the further de-
17 velopment of cooperative agricultural extension work and
18 the more complete endowment and support of land-grant
19 colleges", approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
20 343c), \$12,000,000.

21 Alaska: To enable the Secretary to carry into
22 effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
23 extend the benefits of the Hatch Act and the Smith-Lever
24 Act to the Territory of Alaska", approved February 23,
25 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), \$13,950; and the provisions of sec-

tion 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of the Adams Act, the Purnell Act, and the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes", approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), \$10,000; in all, for Alaska, \$23,950.

Puerto Rico: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico", approved August 28, 1937 (7. U. S. C. 343f-343g), \$100,000.

In all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico for agricultural extension work, \$13,903,950.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Administration and coordination of extension work: For the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary to administer the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and to coordinate the extension work of the Department and the several States, Territories, and insular possessions, including cooperation with other bureaus and offices of the Department, and Federal, State, county, and other agencies, in the development, preparation, and distribution of educational material designed

1 to increase the effectiveness of cooperative extension work as
2 conducted by the Department in cooperation with land-grant
3 colleges, \$638,843, of which amount not to exceed \$547,610
4 may be expended for personal services in the District of
5 Columbia.

6 Total, Extension Service, \$14,542,793.

7 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

8 "Economic investigations: For acquiring and diffusing
9 useful information among the people of the United States,
10 for conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstra-
11 tions, and for aiding in formulating programs for authorized
12 activities of the Department, relative to agricultural produc-
13 tion, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their
14 broadest aspects, including farm management and practice,
15 utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm
16 supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm
17 finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production
18 to probable demand for the different farm and food products;
19 land ownership and values, costs, prices and income in their
20 relation to agriculture, including causes for their variations
21 and trends, \$2,077,236, together with such amounts from
22 other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in
23 the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 for
24 such salaries and expenses, which several amounts or por-

1 tions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary,
2 not exceeding a total of \$115,377 shall be transferred to
3 and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, how-*
4 *ever,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or
5 authorizations for the fiscal year 1944 shall at any time
6 exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively,
7 therefor in the Budget for 1944, the amounts transferred or to
8 be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount
9 which may be expended for personal services in the District
10 of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts
11 as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing
12 thereon with representatives of the Department, shall de-
13 termine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by
14 such reductions or increases in such appropriations or author-
15 izations: *Provided further,* That no part of the funds herein
16 appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural
17 Economics shall be used for State and county land-use
18 planning.

19 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
20 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
21 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
22 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
23 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
24 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, in co-

1 operation with the Extension Service and other Federal,
 2 State, and local agencies, and for the collection and publica-
 3 tion of statistics of peanuts as provided by the Act approved
 4 June 24, 1936, as amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C.
 5 951-957), \$1,354,266: *Provided*, That no part of the funds
 6 herein appropriated shall be available for any expense inci-
 7 dent to ascertaining, collating, or publishing a report stating
 8 the intention of farmers as to the acreage to be planted in
 9 cotton: *Provided further*, That estimates of apple production
 10 shall be confined to the commercial crop.

11 Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural
 12 Economics, \$3,431,502, including the employment of per-
 13 sons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
 14 either independently or in cooperation with public agencies
 15 or organizations, of which amount not to exceed \$1,801,649
 16 may be expended for personal services in the District of
 17 Columbia, including the salary of the chief of bureau at
 18 \$10,000 per annum, and not to exceed \$1,000 for the pur-
 19 chase of books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers.

20 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL
 21 RELATIONS

22 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the functions
 23 of the Secretary under the Act of June 5, 1930, as amended
 24 (7 U. S. C. 541-545), independently and in cooperation

1 with other branches of the Government, State agencies,
2 purchasing and consuming organizations and persons en-
3 gaged in the production, transportation, marketing, and
4 distribution of farm and food products, and for enabling
5 the Secretary to discharge his functions as a member of the
6 joint Great Britain-United States board known as the Com-
7 bined Food Board, including the employment of persons and
8 means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and the
9 purchase of such books and periodicals and not to exceed
10 \$500 for newspapers as may be necessary in connection with
11 this work, \$420,670.

12 INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTION CONTROL

13 COMMITTEES

14 During the fiscal year 1944 the Secretary may expend
15 not to exceed \$12,500 from the funds available to the Agri-
16 cultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration for
17 the share of the United States as a member of the Inter-
18 national Wheat Advisory Committee, the International
19 Sugar Council, or like events or bodies concerned with the
20 reduction of agricultural surpluses or with other objectives
21 of said Administration, together with traveling and other
22 necessary expenses relating thereto.

23 Grand total, Office of the Secretary of Agriculture,
24 \$24,282,186.

1 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

2 ADMINISTRATION

3 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and ex-
5 penses of the Office of Administrator, including the salary
6 of the Administrator at \$9,000 per annum, and personal
7 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$60,965.

8 SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

9 For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the
10 provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for research
11 into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and
12 to provide for the further development of cooperative
13 agricultural extension work and the more complete en-
14 dowment and support of land-grant colleges", approved
15 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c, 427f) ; for
16 administration of the provisions of section 5 of the said Act,
17 and for special research work, including the planning, pro-
18 gramming, coordination, and printing the results of such re-
19 search, to be conducted by such agencies of the Department
20 as the Secretary may designate or establish, and to which he
21 may make allotments from this fund, including the employ-
22 ment of persons and means in the District of Columbia
23 and elsewhere, and the purchase, maintenance, repair, and
24 operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-

1 carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of field work out-
 2 side the District of Columbia, \$1,147,086, of which amount
 3 \$697,100 shall be available for the maintenance and oper-
 4 ation of research laboratories and facilities in the major
 5 agricultural regions provided for by section 4 of said Act.

6 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

7 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO

8 RICO FOR AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

9 Hatch Act: To carry into effect the provisions of an
 10 Act approved March 2, 1887 (7 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365,
 11 368, 377-379), entitled "An Act to establish agricultural
 12 experiment stations in connection with the colleges estab-
 13 lished in the several States under the provisions of an Act
 14 approved July 2, 1862 (7 U. S. C. 301-305, 307-308),
 15 and of the Act supplementary thereto", the sums appor-
 16 tioned to the several States, to be paid quarterly in advance.
 17 \$720,000.

18 Adams Act: To carry into effect the provisions of an
 19 Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369), entitled
 20 "An Act to provide for an increased annual appropriation
 21 for agricultural experiment stations and regulating the ex-
 22 penditure thereof", and Acts supplementary thereto, the sums
 23 apportioned to the several States to be paid quarterly in
 24 advance, \$720,000.

25 Purnell Act: To carry into effect the provisions of an

1 Act entitled "An Act to authorize the more complete endow-
2 ment of agricultural experiment stations", approved Feb-
3 ruary 24, 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376,
4 380, 382), \$2,880,000.

5 Hawaii: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act
6 entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of certain Acts of
7 Congress to the Territory of Hawaii", approved May 16,
8 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-386b), \$90,000.

9 Alaska: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act
10 entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of the Hatch Act and
11 the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska", approved
12 February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), \$15,000; and the
13 provisions of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to extend
14 the benefits of the Adams Act, the Purnell Act, and the
15 Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, and for
16 other purposes", approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a),
17 \$22,500; in all, for Alaska, \$37,500.

18 Puerto Rico: To carry into effect the provisions of an
19 Act entitled "An Act to coordinate the agricultural experi-
20 ment station work and to extend the benefits of certain Acts
21 of Congress to the Territory of Puerto Rico", approved
22 March 4, 1931, as amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f),
23 \$90,000.

24 Title I, Bankhead-Jones Act: For payments to States,
25 Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, pursuant to authorizations

1 contained in title I of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for
 2 research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture
 3 and to provide for the further development of cooperative
 4 agricultural extension work and the more complete endow-
 5 ment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29,
 6 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), \$2,400,000.

7 In all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
 8 Rico for agricultural experiment stations, \$6,937,500.

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 Administration of grants and coordination of research
 11 with States: For salaries and expenses, including personal
 12 services in the District of Columbia, necessary to enable the
 13 Secretary to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved
 14 March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May
 15 16, 1928, February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20,
 16 1936, and Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-386f),
 17 relative to their administration and for the administration of
 18 an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, \$156,010;
 19 and the Secretary shall prescribe the form of the annual
 20 financial statement required under the above Acts, ascertain
 21 whether the expenditures are in accordance with their pro-
 22 visions, coordinate the research work of the State agricul-
 23 tural colleges and experiment stations in the lines authorized
 24 in said Acts with research of the Department in similar
 25 lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

1 Insular experiment stations: To enable the Secretary
2 to establish and maintain an agricultural experiment station
3 in Puerto Rico, including the erection of buildings, the
4 preparation, illustration, and distribution of reports and bul-
5 letins, \$83,292: *Provided*, That the Secretary may, at his
6 discretion, transfer such property and equipment, including
7 the library, of the Hawaii Experiment Station, formerly
8 maintained by the Department, as he may deem necessary
9 and advisable to the experiment station of the University
10 of Hawaii, which has been conducted jointly and in colla-
11 boration with the former Federal station under the Act of
12 May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-386b) ; and the Secretary
13 is authorized to sell such products as are obtained on the
14 land belonging to the agricultural experiment station in
15 Puerto Rico, and the amount obtained from the sale thereof
16 shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as
17 miscellaneous receipts.

18 In all, salaries and expenses, \$239,302.

19 Total, Office of Experiment Stations, \$7,176,802, of
20 which amount not to exceed \$145,278 may be expended
21 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

22 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
25 trict of Columbia and elsewhere for carrying out the pro-

visions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and related Acts; and the Secretary, upon application of any exporter, importer, packer, or owner of, or the agent thereof, or dealer in, livestock, hides, skins, meat, or other animal products, may in his discretion, make inspections and examinations at places other than the headquarters of inspectors for the convenience of said applicants and charge the applicants for the expenses of travel and subsistence incurred for such inspections and examinations, the funds derived from such charges to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the appropriation from which the expenses are paid; collect and disseminate information concerning livestock and animal products; prepare and disseminate reports on animal industry; purchase in the open market samples of all tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, or analogous products, of foreign or domestic manufacture, which are sold in the United States, for the detection, prevention, treatment, or cure of diseases of domestic animals, test the same, and disseminate the results of said tests in such manner as he may deem best, and purchase and destroy diseased or exposed animals, including poultry, or quarantine the same whenever in his judgment essential to prevent the spread of pleuropneumonia, tuberculosis, contagious poultry diseases, or other diseases of animals from one State to another, as follows:

1 General administrative expenses: For necessary ex-
2 penses for general administrative purposes, including the
3 salary of Chief of Bureau and other personal services in the
4 District of Columbia, \$165,575.

5 Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments
6 in animal husbandry; for experiments in animal feeding and
7 breeding, including cooperation with the State agricultural
8 experiment stations and other agencies, including repairs
9 and additions to and erection of buildings necessary to carry
10 on the experiments, \$800,000: *Provided*, That of the sum
11 thus appropriated \$240,935 may be used for experiments
12 in poultry feeding and breeding, of which amount \$44,080
13 may be used in cooperation with State authorities in the
14 administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry,
15 poultry products, and hatcheries.

16 Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of dis-
17 eases of animals, and necessary expenses for investigations
18 of tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, and analogous products,
19 \$706,463: *Provided*, That fees shall be charged for all
20 diagnoses in connection with rabies, except those performed
21 for agencies of the United States Government, in such
22 amounts as the Secretary shall prescribe, and such fees shall
23 be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

24 Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the con-
25 trol and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and para-

1 tuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's disease
2 of cattle, \$5,983,800: *Provided*, That in carrying out the pur-
3 pose of this appropriation, if in the opinion of the Secretary it
4 shall be necessary to condemn and destroy tuberculous or
5 paratuberculous cattle, or cattle reacting to the test for Bang's
6 disease, and if such animals have been destroyed, condemned,
7 or die after condemnation, he may, in his discretion, and in
8 accordance with such rules and regulations as he may pre-
9 scribe, expend in the city of Washington or elsewhere such
10 sums as he shall determine to be necessary for the payment of
11 indemnities to owners of such animals but, except as herein-
12 after provided, no part of the money hereby appropriated
13 shall be used in compensating owners of such cattle except in
14 cooperation with and supplementary to payments to be made
15 by State, Territory, county, or municipality where condemna-
16 tion of such cattle shall take place, nor shall any payment be
17 made hereunder as compensation for or on account of any
18 such animal if at the time of inspection or test, or at the time
19 of condemnation thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the
20 premises of any person, firm, or corporation to which it has
21 been sold, shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being
22 slaughtered: *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby
23 appropriated no payment as compensation for any cattle con-
24 demned for slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference
25 between the appraised value of such cattle and the value of

1 the salvage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed
2 the amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county,
3 and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and
4 that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than
5 \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any purebred
6 animal.

7 Eradicating cattle ticks: For the eradication of southern
8 cattle ticks, \$220,000: *Provided*, That, except upon the
9 written order of the Secretary, no part of this appropriation
10 shall be used for the purchase of animals or in the purchase
11 of materials for or in the construction of dipping vats upon
12 land not owned solely by the United States, except at fairs
13 or expositions where the Department makes exhibits or
14 demonstrations; nor shall any part of this appropriation be
15 used in the purchase of materials or mixtures for use in
16 dipping vats except in experimental or demonstration work
17 carried on by the officials or agents of the Bureau of Animal
18 Industry.

19 Hog-cholera control: For the control and eradication of
20 hog cholera and related swine diseases, by such means as
21 may be necessary, including demonstrations, the formation
22 of organizations, and other methods, either independently or
23 in cooperation with farmers' associations, State or county
24 authorities, \$100,580.

1 Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quar-
2 antine work, including the eradication of scabies in sheep
3 and cattle and dourine in horses, the inspection of southern
4 cattle, the supervision of the transportation of livestock, and
5 the inspection of vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-
6 hour law, the inspection and quarantine of imported animals,
7 including the establishment and maintenance of quarantine
8 stations and repairs, alterations, improvements, or additions
9 to buildings thereon; the inspection work relative to the
10 existence of contagious diseases, and the mallein testing of
11 animals, \$661,350.

12 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of
13 laws relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat food
14 products, including the purchase of printed tags, labels,
15 stamps, and certificates without regard to existing laws
16 applicable to public printing, \$7,134,079.

17 Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provisions
18 of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158),
19 regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or ship-
20 ment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manu-
21 factured in the United States and the importation of such
22 products intended for use in the treatment of domestic ani-
23 mals, \$223,148.

24 Marketing agreements with respect to hog cholera virus

1 and serum: The sum of \$30,689 of the appropriation
2 made by section 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment
3 Act, approved May 12, 1933, is hereby made avail-
4 able during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein
5 made to carry into effect sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the
6 Act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855),
7 entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act,
8 and for other purposes", including the employment of persons
9 and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

10 In all, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Indus-
11 try, \$15,994,995.

12 ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER

13 CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

14 In case of an emergency arising out of the existence of
15 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-
16 monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of ani-
17 mals, which, in the opinion of the Secretary, threatens
18 the livestock industry of the country, he may ex-
19 pend in the city of Washington or elsewhere any unexpended
20 balances of appropriations heretofore made for this purpose,
21 not to exceed \$305,000, in the arrest and eradication of any
22 such disease, including the payment of claims growing out
23 of past and future purchases and destruction, in cooperation
24 with the States, of animals affected by or exposed to, or

1 of materials contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease,
2 wherever found and irrespective of ownership, under like
3 or substantially similar circumstances, when such owner has
4 complied with all lawful quarantine regulations: *Provided*,
5 That the payment for animals hereafter purchased may be
6 made on appraisement based on the meat, dairy, or breeding
7 value, but in case of appraisement based on breeding value
8 no appraisement of any animal shall exceed three times its
9 meat or dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary
10 emergency, to be determined by the Secretary, the
11 payment by the United States Government for any
12 animals shall not exceed one-half of any such appraise-
13 ments: *Provided further*, That the sum of \$5,000 of the
14 unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$3,500,000 con-
15 tained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal
16 year 1924, approved December 5, 1924, for the eradication
17 of the foot-and-mouth disease and other contagious or in-
18 fectious diseases of animals, is hereby made available during
19 the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made to
20 enable the Secretary to control and eradicate the European
21 fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry.

22 Total, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$15,994,995, of
23 which amount not to exceed \$622,520 may be expended for
24 departmental personal services in the District of Columbia.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$362,740 for personal services in the District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, cooperative investigations of the dairy industry in the various States, inspection of renovated butter factories, repairs to buildings, and not to exceed \$5,000 for the construction of buildings, \$755,720.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the investigation of fruits, fruit trees, grain, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, grasses, forage, drug, medicinal, poisonous, fiber, and other plants and plant industries, and of soils and soil-plant relationships, in cooperation with other branches of the Department, the State experiment stations, and practical farmers; for the erection of necessary farm buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building erected, except head houses connecting greenhouses, shall not exceed \$2,500; and for the employment of persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere required for the investigations, experiments, and demonstrations herein authorized, as follows:

1 General administrative expenses: For necessary ex-
2 penses for general administrative purposes, including the
3 salary of Chief of Bureau and other personal services in the
4 District of Columbia, \$183,430.

5 Cereal crops and diseases: For the investigation and im-
6 provement of cereals, including corn, and methods of cereal
7 production and for the study and control of cereal diseases,
8 for the investigation of the cultivation and breeding of flax for
9 seed purposes, including a study of flax diseases, for the in-
10 vestigation and improvement of broomcorn and methods of
11 broomcorn production, and for determining the distribution
12 of weeds and means for their control, \$547,070.

13 Cotton and other fiber crops and diseases: For investiga-
14 tion of the production of cotton and other fiber crops, in-
15 cluding the improvement by cultural methods, breeding, and
16 selection, fiber yield and quality, cotton soil-fertility, and
17 the control of diseases, \$422,940, of which sum not less
18 than \$14,700 shall be used for experimenting in Sea Island
19 cotton, including its hybridization with other varieties.

20 Drug and related plants: For the investigation, testing,
21 and improvement of plants yielding drugs, spices, poisons,
22 oils, and related products and byproducts, \$62,250.

23 Dry-land agriculture: For the investigation and im-

1 provement of methods of crop production under subhumid,
2 semiarid, or dry-land conditions, \$230,563: *Provided*, That
3 no part of this appropriation shall be used for the establish-
4 ment of any new field station.

5 Forage crops and diseases: For the investigation and
6 improvement of forage crops, including grasses, alfalfas,
7 clovers, soybeans, lespedezas, vetches, cowpeas, field peas,
8 and miscellaneous legumes; for the investigation of green-
9 manure crops and cover crops; for investigations looking to
10 the improvement of pastures; and for the investigation of
11 forage-crop diseases and methods of control, \$292,000.

12 Forest pathology: For the investigation of diseases of
13 forest and shade trees and forest products, including a study
14 of the nature and habits of the parasitic fungi, bacteria, vi-
15 ruses, and other causes of such diseases, for the purpose of
16 developing methods of control and eradication and determin-
17 ing their application, \$239,100.

18 Fruit and vegetable crops and diseases: For investigation
19 and control of diseases, for improvement of methods of cul-
20 ture, propagation, breeding, selection, and related activities
21 concerned with the production of fruits, nuts, vegetables,
22 ornamentals, and related plants, for investigation of methods
23 of harvesting, packing, shipping, storing and utilizing these

1 products, and for studies of the physiological and related
2 changes of such products during processes of marketing and
3 while in commercial storage, \$1,361,828.

4 Irrigation agriculture: For investigations of crop produc-
5 tion on irrigable lands, the quality of irrigation water and
6 its use by crops, and methods for improving and maintaining
7 the productivity of irrigated soils, \$134,900.

8 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
9 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
10 visions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary
11 of Agriculture to establish a National Arboretum, and for
12 other purposes", approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C. 191-
13 194), erection of buildings, employment of persons and
14 means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and travel
15 expenses of employees and advisory council, \$38,000, of
16 which such amounts as may be necessary may be expended
17 by contract or otherwise for the services of consulting land-
18 scape architects without reference to the Classification Act of
19 1923, as amended, or civil-service rules.

20 Plant exploration, introduction, and surveys: For investi-
21 gations in seed and plant introduction, including the study,
22 collection, purchase, testing, propagation, and distribution of
23 rare and valuable seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings,

1 and plants from foreign countries and from our possessions,
2 and also wild native plants, for experiments with reference
3 to their introduction and cultivation in this country, for plant-
4 disease investigations, including nematology, and for plant
5 and plant-disease collections and surveys, \$286,160.

6 Plant Industry Experiment Farm: For the mainte-
7 nance of a general experiment farm and agricultural station
8 in the vicinity of Beltsville, Maryland, \$48,550.

9 Soil and fertilizer investigations: For soil and fertilizer
10 investigations, including soil minerals, soil organic matter,
11 soil solution, soil physical and chemical investigations, soil
12 microbiology, including the testing of cultures procured in
13 the open market for inoculating legumes, other crops, or soil,
14 and if any such samples are found to be impure, nonviable,
15 or misbranded, the results of the tests may be published,
16 together with the names of the manufacturers and of the
17 persons by whom the cultures were offered for sale; for in-
18 vestigations of the causes of soil infertility and the main-
19 tenance of soil productivity; and for investigations within
20 the United States of fertilizers, fertilizer ingredients, includ-
21 ing phosphoric acid and potash, and other soil amendments,
22 and their suitability for agricultural use, \$320,130.

23 Soil survey: For the investigation of soils and their
24 origin, for survey of the extent of classes and types, and for

1 indicating upon maps and plats, by coloring or otherwise, the
2 results of such investigations and surveys, \$49,595.

3 Sugar-plant investigations: For sugar-plant investiga-
4 tions, including studies of diseases and the improvement of
5 sugar beets and sugar-beet seed, sugarcane, and other sugar-
6 producing plants, cultural and production methods, and the
7 improvement and maintenance of soil fertility in relation to
8 sugar plants, \$350,340.

9 Tobacco investigations: For the investigation and im-
10 provement of tobacco and the methods of tobacco production
11 and handling, \$120,520.

12 Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,
13 \$4,687,376.

14 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT

15 QUARANTINE

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For necessary expenses connected with investigations,
18 experiments, and demonstrations for the promotion of eco-
19 nomic entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the
20 best means of destroying insects and related pests injurious
21 to agriculture, for investigating and importing useful and
22 beneficial insects and bacterial, fungal, and other diseases
23 of insects and related pests, for investigating and ascertain-
24 ing the best means of destroying insects affecting man and
25 animals, to enable the Secretary to carry into effect the

1 provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912,
2 as amended (7 U. S. C. 146, 147, 151-167, 281, 282),
3 to conduct other activities hereinafter authorized, and for
4 the eradication, control, and prevention of spread of
5 injurious insects and plant pests, independently or in
6 cooperation with other branches of the Federal Government,
7 States, counties, municipalities, corporations, agencies, indi-
8 viduals, or with foreign governments; including the employ-
9 ment of necessary persons and means in the District of
10 Columbia and elsewhere, rent, construction, or repair of
11 necessary buildings outside the District of Columbia: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That, unless otherwise specifically provided, the cost
13 for the construction of any building shall not exceed \$1,500
14 and the total amount expended for such construction in any
15 one year shall not exceed \$7,000, as follows:

16 General administrative expenses: For general adminis-
17 trative purposes, including the salary of Chief of Bureau and
18 other personal services, \$138,420.

19 Fruit insects: For insects affecting fruits, grapes, and
20 nuts, \$399,130.

21 Japanese beetle control: For the control and prevention
22 of spread of the Japanese beetle, \$360,120: *Provided*, That
23 no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or
24 value of trees or other property injured or destroyed.

25 Sweetpotato weevil control: For the determination and

1 application of such methods of control for sweetpotato weevils
2 as, in the judgment of the Secretary, may be necessary,
3 \$67,770: *Provided*, That in the discretion of the Secretary,
4 no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the con-
5 trol of sweetpotato weevil in any State until such State has
6 provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose:
7 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall
8 be used to pay the cost or value of farm animals, farm crops,
9 or other property injured or destroyed.

10 Mexican fruitfly control: For the control and prevention
11 of spread of the Mexican fruitfly, including necessary surveys
12 and control operations in Mexico in cooperation with the
13 Mexican Government or local Mexican authorities, \$155,320.

14 Citrus canker eradication: For determining and applying
15 such methods of eradication or control of the disease of citrus
16 trees known as "citrus canker" as in the judgment of the
17 Secretary may be necessary, including cooperation with such
18 authorities of the States concerned, organizations of growers,
19 or individuals, as he may deem necessary to accomplish such
20 purposes, \$9,650: *Provided*, That no part of the money
21 herein appropriated shall be used to pay the cost or value
22 of trees or other property injured or destroyed.

23 Gypsy and brown-tail moth control: For the control
24 and prevention of spread of the gypsy and brown-tail moths.
25 \$350,000.

1 Dutch elm disease eradication: For determining and
2 applying methods of eradication, control, and prevention of
3 spread of the disease of elm trees known as "Dutch elm dis-
4 ease" and of a virus disease of elm trees prevalent in the Ohio
5 Valley, \$333,330, to be immediately available: *Provided*,
6 That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in any
7 State subsequent to the final adjournment of any session of
8 the legislature thereof which shall have begun subsequent
9 to the enactment of the Department of Agriculture Approp-
10 priation Act, 1944, unless the laws of such State contain
11 provisions, deemed adequate by the Secretary, requiring the
12 owners of elm trees suffering from the Dutch elm disease to
13 remove and destroy the same without expense to the Federal
14 Government: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of
15 the Secretary, no expenditures from this appropriation shall
16 be made for these purposes until a sum or sums at least
17 equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated,
18 subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local authori-
19 ties, or by individuals, or organizations concerned: *Provided*
20 *further*, That expenditures incurred by landowners for re-
21 moval of trees from their own lands shall not be considered
22 a part of such appropriations, subscriptions, or contributions:
23 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall
24 be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property
25 injured or destroyed.

1 Phony peach and peach mosaic eradication: For de-
2 termining and applying such methods of eradication, control,
3 and prevention of spread of the diseases of peach trees known
4 as "phony peach" and "peach mosaic" as in the judgment
5 of the Secretary may be necessary, including cooper-
6 ation with such authorities of the States concerned,
7 organizations of growers, or individuals, as he may deem
8 necessary to accomplish such purposes, including the certifi-
9 cation of products out of the infested areas to meet the re-
10 quirements of State quarantines, \$87,090: *Provided*, That
11 no part of the money herein appropriated shall be used to
12 pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or
13 destroyed.

14 Forest insects: For insects affecting forests and forest
15 products, under section 4 of the Act approved May 22, 1928
16 (16 U. S. C. 581c), entitled "An Act to insure adequate
17 supplies of timber and other forest products for the people
18 of the United States, to promote the full use for timber grow-
19 ing and other purposes of forest lands in the United States,
20 including farm wood lots and those abandoned areas not
21 suitable for agricultural production, and to secure the correla-
22 tion and the most economical conduct of forest research in
23 the Department of Agriculture, through research in reforesta-
24 tion, timber growing, protection, utilization, forest eco-

1 nomics, and related subjects", and for insects affecting orna-
2 mental trees and shrubs, \$150,000.

3 Truck crop and garden insects: For insects affecting
4 truck crops, ornamental and garden plants, including tobacco,
5 sugar beets, and greenhouse and bulbous crops, \$232,340.

6 Cereal and forage insects: For insects affecting cereal
7 and forage crops, including sugarcane and rice, and including
8 research on the European corn borer, \$330,170.

9 Barberry eradication: For the eradication of the common
10 barberry and for applying such other methods of eradication,
11 control, and prevention of spread of cereal rusts as in the
12 judgment of the Secretary may be necessary to accomplish
13 such purposes, \$173,250: *Provided*, That, in the discretion
14 of the Secretary, no expenditures from this appropriation
15 shall be made for these purposes until a sum or sums at least
16 equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, sub-
17 scribed, or contributed by States, counties, or local author-
18 ities, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplish-
19 ment of such purposes: *Provided further*, That no part of
20 the money herein appropriated shall be used to pay the cost
21 or value of property injured or destroyed.

22 Cotton insects: For insects affecting cotton, \$140,730.

23 Pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil control: For the
24 control and prevention of spread of the *Thurberia* weevil

1 and the pink bollworm, including the establishment of such
2 cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any
3 infestation, and for necessary surveys and control operations
4 in Mexico in cooperation with the Mexican Government or
5 local Mexican authorities, \$400,000.

6 Bee culture: For bee culture, apiary management, and
7 the propagation and distribution by sale of bee-breeding
8 stock, \$75,530: *Provided*, That the rates at which such
9 sales are made shall be fixed by regulations of the Secretary
10 and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the
11 Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

12 Insects affecting man and animals: For insects affecting
13 man, household possessions, and animals, \$150,000.

14 Insect-pest survey and identification: For the identifi-
15 cation and classification of insects, including taxonomic, mor-
16 phological, and related phases of insect-pest control and the
17 maintenance of an insect-pest survey for the collection and
18 dissemination of information to Federal, State, and other
19 agencies concerned with insect-pest control, \$125,000.

20 Foreign parasites: For administrative expenses in con-
21 nection with the introduction of natural enemies of injurious
22 insects and related pests and for the exchange with other
23 countries of useful and beneficial insects and other arthro-
24 pods, \$19,740.

1 Control investigations: For developing equipment or
2 apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines, eradication
3 and control of plant pests, determining methods of disinfect-
4 ing plants and plant products to eliminate injurious pests,
5 determining the toxicity of insecticides, and related phases of
6 insect-pest control, \$60,000, of which not less than \$10,000
7 shall be used for methyl bromide investigations.

8 Insecticide and fungicide investigations: For the in-
9 vestigation and development of methods of manufacturing
10 insecticides and fungicides, and for investigating chemical
11 problems relating to the composition, action, and application
12 of insecticides and fungicides, \$100,000.

13 Transit inspection: For the inspection in transit or other-
14 wise of articles quarantined under the Act of August 20,
15 1912 (7 U. S. C. 161, 164a), as amended, and for the inter-
16 ception and disposition of materials found to have been trans-
17 ported interstate in violation of quarantines promulgated
18 thereunder, \$38,940.

19 Foreign plant quarantines: For enforcement of foreign
20 plant quarantines, at the port of entry and port of export,
21 and to prevent the movement of cotton and cottonseed from
22 Mexico into the United States, including the regulation of the
23 entry into the United States of railway cars and other ve-
24 hicles, and freight, express, baggage, or other materials from

1 Mexico, and the inspection, cleaning, and disinfection thereof,
2 including construction and repair of necessary buildings,
3 plants, and equipment, for the fumigation, disinfection, or
4 cleaning of products, railway cars, or other vehicles entering
5 the United States from Mexico, \$682,900: *Provided*, That
6 any moneys received in payment of charges fixed by the
7 Secretary on account of such cleaning and disinfection shall
8 be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

9 Certification of exports: For the inspection, under such
10 rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe,
11 of domestic plants and plant products when offered
12 for export and to certify to shippers and interested parties
13 as to the freedom of such products from injurious plant dis-
14 eases and insect pests according to the sanitary requirements
15 of the foreign countries affected and to make such reason-
16 able charges and to use such means as may be necessary to
17 accomplish this object, \$29,180: *Provided*, That moneys
18 received on account of such inspection and certification shall
19 be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

20 Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and
21 Plant Quarantine, \$4,608,610, of which amount not to
22 exceed \$615,000 may be expended for personal services in
23 the District of Columbia.

1 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND
2 ENGINEERING

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations
5 hereinafter authorized, independently or in cooperation with
6 other branches of the Department, other departments or
7 agencies of the Federal Government, States, State agri-
8 cultural experiment stations, universities, and other State
9 agencies and institutions, counties, municipalities, busi-
10 ness, farm, or other organizations and corporations, indi-
11 viduals, associations, and scientific societies, including the
12 employment of necessary persons and means in the city of
13 Washington and elsewhere; and for erection, alteration, and
14 repair of buildings outside the District of Columbia at a total
15 cost not to exceed \$15,000, as follows:

16 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
17 for general administrative purposes, including the salary of
18 Chief of Bureau and other personal services in the District
19 of Columbia, \$102,044.

20 Agricultural chemical investigations: For conducting the
21 investigations contemplated by the Act of May 15, 1862
22 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the application of chem-
23 istry to agriculture; for the biological, chemical, physical,

1 microscopical, and technological investigation of foods, feeds,
2 drugs, plant and animal products, and substances used in the
3 manufacture thereof; for investigations of the physiological
4 effects and for the pharmacological testing of such products
5 and of insecticides; for the investigation and development
6 of methods for the manufacture of sugars, sugar sirups, and
7 starches and the utilization of new agricultural materials for
8 such purposes; for the technological investigation of the
9 utilization of fruits and vegetables and for frozen pack investi-
10 gations; for the investigation of chemicals for the control of
11 noxious weeds and plants; and to cooperate with associations
12 and scientific societies in the development of methods of
13 analysis, \$348,557.

14 Agricultural engineering investigations: For investiga-
15 tions, experiments, and demonstrations involving the appli-
16 cation of engineering principles to agriculture; for investi-
17 gating and reporting upon the different kinds of farm power
18 and appliances; upon farm domestic water supply and sewage
19 disposal, upon the design and construction of farm buildings
20 and their appurtenances and of buildings for processing and
21 storing farm products; upon farm power and mechanical
22 farm equipment and rural electrification, upon the engineer-
23 ing problems relating to the processing, transportation, and
24 storage of perishable and other agricultural products; and

1 upon the engineering problems involved in adapting physi-
2 cal characteristics of farm land to the use of modern farm
3 machinery; for investigations of cotton ginning under the
4 Act approved April 19, 1930 (7 U. S. C. 424, 425) ; for
5 giving expert advice and assistance in agricultural and
6 chemical engineering; for collating, reporting, and illustrat-
7 ing the results of investigations and preparing, publishing,
8 and distributing bulletins, plans, and reports, \$217,128, to-
9 gether with the unobligated balance of the funds made avail-
10 able under this head for the fiscal year 1943 for the con-
11 struction of a water tower fire protection system at the United
12 States Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Mississippi,
13 to be available for the same purpose in 1944.

14 Naval-stores investigations: For the investigation of
15 naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components;
16 the investigation and experimental demonstration of im-
17 proved equipment, methods, or processes of preparing naval
18 stores; the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and
19 utilization of naval stores; and for the assembling and com-
20 pilation of data on production, distribution, and consumption
21 of turpentine and rosin, pursuant to the Act of August 15,
22 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b), \$115,100.

23 Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural
24 Chemistry and Engineering, \$782,829, of which amount not

1 to exceed \$450,000 may be expended for personal services
2 in the District of Columbia.

3 REGIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES

4 For all salaries and expenses, including personal serv-
5 ices in the District of Columbia, necessary to enable the Sec-
6 retary to continue the researches established under the pro-
7 visions of section 202 (a) to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II,
8 and subject to the provisions of section 393 of title III, of the
9 Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292,
10 1393), including research on food products of farm com-
11 modities, \$3,959,385.

12 BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

13 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
14 ing not to exceed \$156,657 for personal services in
15 the District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Home
16 Economics for conducting either independently or in coop-
17 eration with other agencies, investigations of the relative
18 utility and economy of agricultural products for food, cloth-
19 ing, and other uses in the home, with special suggestions
20 of plans and methods for the more effective utilization of
21 such products for these purposes, and such economic inves-
22 tigation, including housing and household buying, as have
23 for their purpose the improvement of the rural home, and
24 for disseminating useful information on this subject,
25 \$366,131.

BELTSVILLE RESEARCH CENTER

For general administrative purposes, including maintenance, operation, construction of necessary buildings at a cost of not to exceed \$7,500 for any one building, repairs, and other expenses, \$100,560; which appropriation may be augmented, by transfer of funds or by reimbursement, from applicable appropriations, to cover the charges, including handling and other related services, for equipment rentals (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs); for services, supplies, equipment and materials furnished, stores of which may be maintained at the Center, and for building construction, alteration, and repair performed by the Center in carrying out the purposes of such applicable appropriations and the applicable appropriations may also be charged their proportionate share of the necessary general expenses of the Center not covered by this appropriation.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act for forest protection against the white pine blister rust", approved April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), and in accordance with the provisions thereof, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,900,000; of which amount \$170,747 shall be available to the Depart-

1 ment of the Interior for control of white pine blister rust on
2 or endangering Federal lands under the jurisdiction of
3 that Department or lands of Indian tribes which are under
4 the jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the United
5 States; \$1,018,160 of said amount to the Forest Service for
6 the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering lands
7 under its jurisdiction; and \$711,093 of said amount to the
8 Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for leadership
9 and general coordination of the entire program, method
10 development, and for operations conducted under its direction
11 for such control, including, but not confined to, cooperation
12 with individual States, local authorities and private agencies
13 in the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering
14 State and privately owned lands.

15 FOREST SERVICE

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
18 trict of Columbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary
19 to experiment and to make and continue investigations and
20 report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering,
21 but no part of this appropriation shall be used for any experi-
22 ment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United
23 States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper
24 care of the same; to investigate and test American timber and
25 timber trees and their uses, and methods for the preservative

1 treatment of timber; to seek, through investigations and the
2 planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for the
3 treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That
4 the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved,
5 exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sani-
6 tary system and of connecting the same with any such build-
7 ing, and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a look-
8 out house may be erected, shall not exceed \$7,500, with the
9 exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired,
10 the cost of which was \$7,500 or more, may be improved
11 out of the appropriations made under this Act for the For-
12 est Service by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of
13 the cost of such building as certified by the Secretary; to pro-
14 tect, administer, and improve the national forests, including
15 tree planting and other measures to prevent erosion, drift,
16 surface wash, soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to
17 conserve water and including the payment of rewards under
18 regulations of the Secretary for information leading to the ar-
19 rest and conviction for violation of the laws and regulations
20 relating to fires in or near national forests, or for the un-
21 lawful taking of, or injury to, Government property; to
22 ascertain the natural conditions upon and utilize the national
23 forests, to transport and care for fish and game supplied to
24 stock the national forests or the waters therein; to collate,
25 digest, report, and illustrate the results of experiments and

1 investigations made by the Forest Service; to purchase law-
2 books, reference and technical books, and technical journals
3 for officers of the Forest Service stationed outside of Wash-
4 ington, and for medical supplies and services and other
5 assistance necessary for the immediate relief of artisans,
6 laborers, and other employees engaged in any hazardous
7 work under the Forest Service: *Provided further*, That
8 the appropriations for the work of the Forest Service shall
9 be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse main-
10 tenance and the procurement, care, and handling of sup-
11 plies, equipment, and materials stored therein for distribution
12 to projects under the supervision of the Forest Service and
13 for sale and distribution to other Government activities and
14 to State and private agencies who cooperate with the
15 Forest Service in fire control under terms of written co-
16 operative agreements, the cost of such supplies, equipment,
17 and materials, including the cost of supervision, transporta-
18 tion, warehousing, and handling, to be reimbursed to ap-
19 propriations current at the time additional supplies and ma-
20 terials are procured for warehouse stocks: *Provided further*,
21 That the appropriations for the work of the Forest Service
22 available for the operation, repair, maintenance, and re-
23 placement of motor and other equipment may be reimbursed
24 for use of such equipment on projects of the Forest Service
25 chargeable to other appropriations, or on work of other

1 Federal agencies, when requested by such agencies, reim-
2 bursement to be made from appropriations applicable to the
3 work on which used at rental rates fixed by the Chief For-
4 ester based on the actual or estimated cost of operation,
5 repair, maintenance, depreciation, and equipment manage-
6 ment control, and credited to appropriations currently avail-
7 able at the time adjustment is effected: *Provided further,*
8 That the Forest Service may rent equipment for fire-control
9 purposes to State, county, private, or other non-Federal
10 agencies cooperating with the Forest Service in fire control
11 under the terms of written cooperative agreements, the
12 amount collected for such rental to be credited to appropria-
13 tions currently available at the time payment is received,
14 as follows:

15 General administrative expenses: For necessary ex-
16 penses for general administrative purposes, including the
17 salary of the Chief Forester, for the necessary expenses of the
18 National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by
19 section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514),
20 and for other personal services in the District of Columbia,
21 \$563,670.

22 National forest protection and management: For the
23 administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement,
24 and development of the national forests, including the estab-
25 lishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including

1 the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase,
2 production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the
3 care of plantations and young growth; the maintenance and
4 operation of aerial fire control by contract or otherwise, with
5 authority to renew any contract for such purpose annually,
6 not more than twice, without additional advertising; the
7 maintenance of roads and trails and the construction and
8 maintenance of all other improvements necessary for the
9 proper and economical administration, protection, develop-
10 ment, and use of the national forests, including experimental
11 areas under Forest Service administration: *Provided, That*
12 where, in the opinion of the Secretary, direct purchases
13 will be more economical than construction, improvements
14 may be purchased; the construction, equipment, and main-
15 tenance of sanitary, fire preventive, and recreational facilities;
16 control of destructive forest tree diseases and insects; timber
17 cultural operations; development and application of fish
18 and game management plans; propagation and transplanting
19 of plants suitable for planting on semiarid portions of the
20 national forests; estimating and appraising of timber and
21 other resources and development and application of plans
22 for their effective management, sale, and use; accept-
23 ance of moneys from timber purchasers for deposit into
24 the Treasury in the trust account, Forest Service Co-
25 operative Fund, which moneys are hereby appropriated

1 and made available until expended for scaling services re-
2 quested by purchasers in addition to those required by the
3 Forest Service, and for refunds of amounts deposited in
4 excess of the cost of such work; examination, classification,
5 surveying, and appraisal of land incident to effecting ex-
6 changes authorized by law and of lands within the boundaries
7 of the national forests that may be opened to homestead
8 settlement and entry under the Act of June 11, 1906, and the
9 Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided
10 by the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); and all
11 expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement,
12 protection, and general administration of the national forests,
13 including lands under contract for purchase or for the acqui-
14 sition of which condemnation proceedings have been insti-
15 tuted under the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 521),
16 and the Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 471, 499, 505,
17 564-570), lands transferred by authority of the Secretary
18 from the Resettlement Administration to the Forest Service,
19 and lands transferred to the Forest Service under authority
20 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, \$12,826,826:
21 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for
22 the expenses of properly caring for the graves of per-
23 sons who have lost their lives as a result of fighting
24 fires while employed by the Forest Service: *Provided further*,
25 That in sales of logs, ties, poles, posts, cordwood, pulpwood,

1 and other forest products the amounts made available for
2 schools and roads by the Act of May 23, 1908 (16 U. S. C.
3 500), and the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 501),
4 shall be based upon the stumpage value of the timber.

5 Water rights: For the investigation and establishment
6 of water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands
7 or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection
8 of water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with
9 the administration and public use of the national forests,
10 \$9,410.

11 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
12 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service adminis-
13 tration, including lands under contract for purchase or in
14 process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, and
15 unappropriated public forest lands, \$100,000, which amount
16 shall also be available for meeting obligations of the preceding
17 fiscal year.

18 FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

19 To enable the Secretary (1) to carry into effect, through
20 such agencies of the Department as he may designate, the
21 provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved
22 May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed
23 \$397,368) and the provisions of sections 4 (not to exceed
24 \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed \$65,100), of the Act en-
25 titled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands,

1 for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of
2 national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote
3 the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable
4 therefor", approved June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568),
5 and Acts supplementary thereto; and (2) through the Forest
6 Service to cooperate with and advise timberland owners and
7 associations, wood-using industries or other appropriate
8 agencies in the application of forest management principles
9 to federally owned lands leased to States and to private forest
10 lands, so as to attain sustained-yield management, the con-
11 servation of the timber resource, the productivity of forest
12 lands, and the stabilization of employment and economic con-
13 tinuance of forest industries, not to exceed \$100,000; in all,
14 not to exceed \$646,168; including the employment of per-
15 sons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
16 the purchase of reference books and technical journals; not
17 to exceed \$30,000 for the construction or purchase of neces-
18 sary buildings, and other improvements: *Provided*, That no
19 part of this appropriation which is available for carrying out
20 the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act and sections 4 and 5
21 of the Act approved June 7, 1924, shall be expended
22 in any State or Territory unless the State or
23 Territory, or local subdivision thereof, or individuals,
24 or associations contribute a sum equal to that to be allotted
25 therefrom by the Government or make contributions other

1 than money deemed by the Secretary to be the value equiv-
2 alent thereof: *Provided further*, That any part of this ap-
3 propriation allocated for the production or procurement of
4 nursery stock by any Federal agency, or funds appropriated
5 to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating States
6 for the production or procurement of nursery stock, shall
7 remain available for expenditure for not more than three
8 fiscal years: *Provided further*, That in carrying into effect
9 the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, no
10 part of this appropriation shall be used to establish new
11 nurseries or to acquire land for the establishment of such new
12 nurseries.

13 Forest research: For forest research in accordance with
14 the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act
15 entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and
16 other forest products for the people of the United States, to
17 promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes
18 of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood
19 lots and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricultural
20 production, and to secure the correlation and the most
21 economical conduct of forest research in the Department of
22 Agriculture through research in reforestation, timber grow-
23 ing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related
24 subjects", approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C.
25 581, 581a, 581f-581i), as follows:

1 Forest management: Fire, silvicultural, and other forest
2 investigations and experiments under said section 2, as
3 amended, at forest experiment stations or elsewhere,
4 \$300,000.

5 Range investigations: Investigations and experiments to
6 develop improved methods of management of forest and
7 other ranges under section 7, at forest or range experiment
8 stations or elsewhere, \$150,000.

9 Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests
10 of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products
11 Laboratory, or elsewhere, \$800,000.

12 Forest survey: A comprehensive forest survey under
13 section 9, \$100,000.

14 Forest economics: Investigations in forest economics
15 under section 10, \$75,000.

16 Forest influences: For investigations and experiments at
17 forest experiment stations or elsewhere for determining
18 and demonstrating the influence of natural vegetative cover
19 characteristic of forest, range, or other wild land on water
20 conservation, flood control, stream-flow regulation, erosion,
21 climate, and maintenance of soil productivity, and for de-
22 veloping preventive and control measures therefor, \$75,000.

23 In all, salaries and expenses, \$15,646,074; and in addi-
24 tion thereto there are hereby appropriated all moneys
25 received as contributions toward cooperative work under the

1 provisions of section 1 of the Act approved March 3, 1925
2 (16 U. S. C. 572), which funds shall be covered into the
3 Treasury and constitute a part of the special funds provided
4 by the Act of June 30, 1914 (16 U. S. C. 498) : *Provided*,
5 That not to exceed \$886,034 may be expended for depart-
6 mental personal services in the District of Columbia: *Pro-*
7 *vided further*, That not to exceed \$1,500 may be expended
8 for the contribution of the United States to the cost of the
9 office of the secretariat of the International Union of Forest
10 Research Stations and of the Department of Timber Utiliza-
11 tion of the Comité International du Bois.

12 FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

13 For cooperation with the various States or other appro-
14 priate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and
15 the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance
16 with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act entitled
17 "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the
18 reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national
19 forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the con-
20 tinuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable there-
21 for", approved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564-
22 570), including also the study of the effect of tax laws and
23 the investigation of timber insurance as provided in section
24 3 of said Act, \$2,492,210, of which not to exceed \$72,418
25 and \$2,500 shall be available for personal services and for

1 the purchase of supplies and equipment, respectively, in the
2 District of Columbia.

3 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

4 For the acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of
5 the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C.
6 513-519, 521), \$100,000, of which not to exceed \$18,675
7 may be expended for personal services in the District of
8 Columbia.

9 Total, Forest Service, \$18,238,284.

10 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

11 For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the
12 Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921 (23
13 U. S. C. 23), and for the construction, reconstruction, and
14 maintenance of roads and trails on experimental areas under
15 Forest Service administration, including not to exceed
16 \$59,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
17 \$2,537,168 for forest development roads and trails, repre-
18 senting the balance of the amount authorized to be appropri-
19 ated therefor for the fiscal year 1943 by the Act of September
20 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867), together with \$1,241,555 from
21 the unobligated balances of previous appropriations for forest
22 highways which is hereby reappropriated for forest develop-
23 ment roads and trails; in all, \$3,778,723, to be immediately
24 available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
25 That this appropriation shall be available for the rental,

1 purchase, or construction of buildings necessary for the
2 storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for
3 road and trail construction and maintenance, but the total
4 cost of any such building purchased or constructed under
5 this authorization shall not exceed \$7,500.

6 EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT

7 For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to
8 carry into effect the Act of March 5, 1942, as amended (56
9 Stat. 126-128, 796-797), including personal services in the
10 District of Columbia and elsewhere; printing and binding
11 without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919
12 (44 U. S. C. 111); purchase of books of reference and
13 periodicals; purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles; erection
14 of necessary buildings; procurement of medical supplies or
15 services for emergency use in the field; and the acceptance of
16 donations of land and rubber-bearing plants, and furnishing
17 to employees daily transportation between points of assembly
18 and work projects, \$13,048,000: *Provided*, That any pro-
19 ceeds from the sales of guayule, rubber processed from
20 guayule, or other rubber-bearing plants, or from other sales,
21 rentals, and fees resulting from operations under such Act of
22 March 5, 1942, as amended, shall be covered into the Treas-
23 ury as miscellaneous receipts.

24 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

25 Salaries and administrative expenses: Not to exceed
26 \$4,500,000 of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corpora-

tion shall be available for administrative expenses of the Corporation in carrying out its activities as authorized by law, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed \$400 for periodicals, maps, and newspapers; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; rent in the District of Columbia; and all other necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall be obligated or expended unless and until an appropriate appropriation account shall have been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended: *Provided fur-*

1 *ther*, That none of the fund made available by this paragraph
2 shall be used for administrative expenses connected with the
3 sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks
4 of farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by
5 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

6 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL
7 LAND RESOURCES

8 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
9 sions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation
10 and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936,
11 as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), and the provisions
12 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended
13 (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407) (except the making of payments
14 pursuant to sections 303 and 381 and the provisions of titles
15 IV and V), including the employment of persons and means
16 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed
17 \$50,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, includ-
18 ing such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs
19 within the United States; purchase of lawbooks, books of
20 reference, periodicals, newspapers, \$300,000,000, to remain
21 available until June 30, 1945, solely for programs under
22 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and
23 for compliances with soil-building practices and water-con-
24 servation practices under the Soil Conservation and Do-
25 mestic Allotment Act, as amended, pursuant to 1943 pro-

grams carried out during the period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1943, inclusive: ¹¹*Provided*, That the portion of said amount available for salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying out such programs shall not exceed 50 per centum of the amount expended under the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943, for salaries and administrative expenses for carrying out programs under such Acts for the period from July 1, 1941, to December 31, 1942, inclusive: *Provided further*, That in order to effect such 50 per centum reduction such part of the funds available for salaries and administrative expenses shall be transferred under section 11 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, to the existing extension services of the land-grant colleges in the several States to enable them to carry out all necessary educational, informational, and promotional activities in connection with such programs in these States and no other funds than those so transferred shall be expended for such activities: *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order (No. 9069) of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or any State or county information employees: ¹¹*Provided further*,

1 That such amount shall be available for salaries and other ad-
2 ministrative expenses in connection with the formulation and
3 administration of the 1944 programs of soil-building practices
4 and soil and water-conservation practices, under the Act of
5 February 29, 1936, and programs under the Agricultural Ad-
6 justment Act of 1938, as amended, the total expenditures of
7 which, including administration, shall not exceed \$300,000,-
8 000: *Provided further*, That no part of such amounts shall be
9 available after June 30, 1944, for salaries and other adminis-
10 trative expenses except for payment of obligations therefor
11 incurred prior to July 1, 1944: *Provided further*, That not-
12 withstanding any other provision of law, no local committee-
13 man selected under the provisions of section 8 (b) of the
14 Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended,
15 or section 388 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
16 1938, as amended, shall be compensated for services ren-
17 dered for more than one hundred days if a county Committee-
18 man, or for more than twenty-five days if a community
19 committeeman: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may,
20 in his discretion, from time to time transfer to the General
21 Accounting Office such sums as may be necessary to pay
22 administrative expenses of the General Accounting Office
23 in auditing payments under this item: *Provided further*,
24 That such amount shall be available for the distribution,
25 through established trade channels and nongovernmental
26 agencies, including farmers' cooperative associations, of

1 seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials,
2 or any soil terracing services, and making grants thereof to
3 agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming
4 practices approved by the Secretary in the 1943, 1944, and
5 1945 programs under said Act of February 29, 1936, as
6 amended; for the reimbursement of any Federal, State or
7 local government agency for fertilizers, seeds, lime, trees,
8 or other farming materials, or any soil terracing services,
9 furnished by such agency; and for the payment of all ex-
10 penses necessary in making such grants including all or part
11 of the costs incident to the delivery thereof, and including the
12 payment of inspection fees or taxes for such inspections as
13 may be required under State laws, and the Secretary shall
14 comply with such State inspection laws whenever they are
15 applicable to any such farming materials under his control:
16 *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision
17 of law, persons who in 1943 carry out farming operations as
18 tenants or sharecroppers on cropland owned by the United
19 States Government and who comply with the terms and con-
20 ditions of the 1943 agricultural conservation program, formu-
21 lated pursuant to sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Con-
22 servation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, shall be
23 entitled to apply for and receive payments, or to retain pay-
24 ments heretofore made, for their participation in said pro-
25 gram to the same extent as other producers: *And provided*

1 *further*, That no part of such amount shall be available for
2 carrying out the provisions of sections 202 (a) to (f) of the
3 Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

4 PARITY PAYMENTS

5 To enable the Secretary to make full parity payments
6 for the crop year 1942 pursuant to the authorization under
7 this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation
8 Act, 1943, \$193,623,000, to remain available until June
9 30, 1945, and to be merged with and made a part of the
10 appropriation under this head in said Act, and the unobli-
11 gated balance of appropriation so merged shall remain avail-
12 able until June 30, 1946, for administrative expenses (in-
13 cluding expenses of county and local committees), and not
14 to exceed \$5,000,000 of said unobligated balance may be
15 expended for administrative expenses in the District of
16 Columbia (including personal services) and elsewhere (ex-
17 cluding expenses of county and local committees), including
18 such part of the total expenses of making acreage allotments,
19 establishing normal yields, checking performance, and re-
20 lated activities in connection with wheat, cotton, corn, rice,
21 and tobacco under the authorized farm program as the Secre-
22 tary finds necessary to supplement the amount provided in
23 section 392 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

24 The second proviso contained under this head in the
25 Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943, is

1 amended to read as follow: "*Provided further*, That such
2 payments with respect to any such commodity shall be made
3 upon the normal yield of the farm acreage allotment estab-
4 lished for the commodity under the 1942 agricultural con-
5 servation program and shall be made with respect to a farm
6 in full amount only in the event that the acreage planted to
7 the commodity for harvest on the farm in 1942 was not in
8 excess of the farm acreage allotment established for the com-
9 modity under said program, and, if such allotment has been
10 exceeded, the parity payment with respect to the commodity
11 shall be reduced by not more than 10 per centum for each 1
12 per centum, or fraction thereof, by which the acreage planted
13 to the commodity is in excess of such allotment."

14 SUGAR ACT

15 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
16 sions, other than those specifically relating to the Philippine
17 Islands, of the Sugar Act of 1937, approved September 1,
18 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1100-1183), including the
19 employment of persons and means, in the District of Colum-
20 bia and elsewhere, as authorized by said Act, \$54,883,060,
21 to remain available until June 30, 1945, and in addition,
22 \$9,000,000 to be immediately available and to remain avail-
23 able to June 30, 1944, and to be merged with and made a
24 part of the appropriation under this head in the Department
25 of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943; in all, \$63,883,060.

1 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

2 Administrative and operating expenses: For operating
3 and administrative expenses under the Federal Crop Insur-
4 ance Act, approved February 16, 1938, as amended (7
5 U. S. C. 1501-1518; 55 Stat. 255-256), \$3,500,000, in-
6 cluding the employment of persons and means in the District
7 of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, purchase
8 of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers:
9 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
10 or in connection with the insurance of wheat and cotton crops
11 planted subsequent to July 31, 1943, or for any other pur-
12 pose except in connection with the liquidation of insurance
13 contracts on the wheat and cotton crops planted prior to
14 July 31, 1943.

15 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

16 To carry out the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act
17 to provide for the protection of land resources against soil
18 erosion, and for other purposes", approved April 27, 1935
19 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), which provides for a national
20 program of erosion control and soil and moisture conservation
21 to be carried out directly and in cooperation with other
22 agencies, including the employment of persons and means
23 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of books
24 and periodicals, maintenance, repair, and operation of one
25 passenger-carrying automobile in the District of Columbia,

1 furnishing of subsistence to employees, training of employees,
2 and the purchase and erection of permanent buildings:
3 *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected,
4 or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water
5 supply or sanitary system and connecting the same with any
6 such building, shall not exceed \$2,500 except where build-
7 ings are acquired in conjunction with land being purchased
8 for other purposes and except for eight buildings to be con-
9 structed at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building: *Pro-*
10 *vided further*, That no money appropriated in this Act shall
11 be available for the construction of any such building on
12 land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*, That
13 during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein
14 made the appropriations for the work of the Soil Conservation
15 Service shall be available for meeting the expenses of ware-
16 house maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling
17 of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for dis-
18 tribution to projects under the supervision of the Soil Con-
19 servation Service and for sale and distribution to other Gov-
20 ernment activities, the cost of such supplies and materials
21 or the value of such equipment (including the cost of trans-
22 portation and handling) to be reimbursed to appropriations
23 current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equip-
24 ment are procured from the appropriations chargeable with
25 the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment:

1 *Provided further*, That reproductions of such aerial or other
2 photographs, mosaics, and maps as shall be required in con-
3 nection with the authorized work of the Soil Conservation
4 Service may be furnished at the cost of reproduction to Fed-
5 eral, State, county, or municipal agencies requesting such
6 reproductions, the money received from such sales to be de-
7 posited in the Treasury to the credit of this appropriation,
8 as follows:

9 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
10 for general administrative purposes, including the salary of
11 the Chief of the Soil Conservation Service and other personal
12 services in the District of Columbia, \$401,315: *Provided*,
13 That no part of the money appropriated in this paragraph
14 shall be available for expenditure if any emergency appro-
15 priations are made available for administrative expenses in
16 administering the funds provided in regular appropriations
17 to the Soil Conservation Service.

18 Soil and moisture conservation and land-use investiga-
19 tions: For research and investigations into the character,
20 cause, extent, history, and effects of erosion, soil and mois-
21 ture depletion and methods of soil and moisture conserva-
22 tion (including the construction and hydrologic phases of
23 farm irrigation and land drainage); and for construction,
24 operation, and maintenance of experimental watersheds,
25 stations, laboratories, plots, and installations, \$1,071,573.

1 Soil and moisture conservation and land-use operations,
2 demonstrations, and information: For carrying out preven-
3 tive measures to conserve soil and moisture, including such
4 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and
5 the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement of
6 farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and
7 operation of erosion nurseries, the making of conservation
8 plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information,
9 \$17,130,000: *Provided*, That any part of this appropriation
10 allocated for the production or procurement of nursery stock
11 by any Federal agency, or funds appropriated to any Federal
12 agency for allocation to cooperating States for the produc-
13 tion or procurement of nursery stock, shall remain available
14 for expenditure for not more than three fiscal years.

15 Emergency erosion control, Everglades region, Florida:
16 For research and demonstration work in soil conservation
17 control measures, including research and demonstration
18 work in fire control and irrigation construction work
19 to eliminate fire hazards, in the Everglades region of Flor-
20 ida, \$72,248: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be
21 made for these purposes until a sum at least equal to such
22 expenditures shall have been made available by the State of
23 Florida, or a political subdivision thereof, for the same
24 purposes.

25 Total, Soil Conservation Service, \$18,675,136, of which

1 not to exceed \$1,004,691 may be expended for personal
2 services in the District of Columbia.

3 LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF
4 SUBMARGINAL LAND

5 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
6 title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
7 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1013), including the
8 employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia
9 and elsewhere, \$1,126,120.

10 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AGREEMENT ACT

11 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

12 For administrative expenses in carrying out the Agri-
13 cultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, approved June
14 3, 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.), in accordance
15 with the provisions of section 392 of the Agricultural Adjust-
16 ment Act of 1938, approved February 16, 1938 (7 U. S.
17 C. 1392), as amended by the Act approved January 31,
18 1942 (56 Stat. 41-42), including personal services in the
19 District of Columbia and elsewhere, there is hereby reap-
20 propriated so much as may be necessary of the unobligated
21 balances of the funds made available for the purposes of
22 section 32, as amended, of the Act entitled "An Act to
23 amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other pur-
24 poses", approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c) :
25 *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated by said

1 section 32 of said Act shall be available to carry on any
2 program formerly carried on by the Work Projects
3 Administration.

4 CONSUMERS' COUNSEL DIVISION

5 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

6 Not to exceed \$175,000 of the unobligated balance of
7 the appropriation made by section 12 (a), title I, of the
8 Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, as
9 amended (7 U. S. C. 612), shall be available during the
10 fiscal year 1944 to enable the Secretary to further perform
11 the duty imposed upon him under applicable laws to protect
12 the interests of consumers with due regard to the maintenance
13 of a continuous and stable supply of agricultural commodities
14 adequate to meet consumer demand at prices fair to both pro-
15 ducers and consumers, which sum shall be available for ad-
16 ministrative expenses (including not to exceed \$37,200 for
17 printing and binding) in accordance with the provisions of
18 subsection (a) of the aforesaid section 392.

19 MARKETING SERVICE

20 For the employment of such persons and means in the
21 city of Washington and elsewhere as may be necessary in
22 conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations,
23 either independently or in cooperation with public or private
24 agencies, organizations, or individuals, as follows:

25 Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and

1 distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely infor-
2 mation on the market supply and demand, commercial move-
3 ment, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market
4 prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy
5 and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, peanuts and their
6 products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds, and other
7 agricultural products, independently and in cooperation with
8 other branches of the Government, State agencies, purchas-
9 ing and consuming organizations, and persons engaged in the
10 production, transportation, marketing, and distribution of
11 farm and food products, \$1,084,570.

12 Market inspection of farm products: For enabling
13 the Secretary, independently and in cooperation with
14 other branches of the Government, State agencies,
15 purchasing and consuming organizations, boards of trade,
16 chambers of commerce, or other associations of businessmen
17 or trade organizations, and persons or corporations engaged
18 in the production, transportation, marketing, and distribu-
19 tion of farm and food products, whether operating in one
20 or more jurisdictions, to investigate and certify to shippers
21 and other interested parties the class, quality, and condition
22 of cotton, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables, whether raw, dried,
23 or canned, poultry, butter, hay, and other perishable farm
24 products when offered for interstate shipment or when
25 received at such important central markets as the Secre-

1 tary may from time to time designate, or at points
2 which may be conveniently reached therefrom under
3 such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, in-
4 cluding payment of such fees as will be reasonable and as
5 nearly as may be to cover the cost for the service rendered:
6 *Provided*, That officers and employees who, under proper
7 authorization, use privately owned motor vehicles in the
8 performance of official travel within the corporate limits of
9 their official stations for the purpose of inspecting and grad-
10 ing farm and food products and the supervision thereof at
11 points located within the said corporate limits may be re-
12 imbursed for such travel at a rate not to exceed 3 cents
13 per mile: *Provided further*, That certificates issued by the
14 authorized agents of the Department shall be received in
15 all courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of
16 the truth of the statements therein contained, \$450,430.

17 Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing
18 among the people of the United States useful information
19 relative to the standardization, classification, grading, prepa-
20 ration for market, handling, and marketing of farm and
21 food products, including the demonstration and promotion
22 of the use of uniform standards of classification of American
23 farm and food products throughout the world, and for making
24 analyses of cotton fiber as provided by the Act of April 7,
25 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d), \$363,250: *Provided*, That

1 samples, illustrations, practical forms, or sets of the grades
2 recommended or promulgated by the Secretary for farm or
3 food products may be sold under such rules and regulations
4 as he may prescribe, and the receipts therefrom deposited in
5 the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

6 Tobacco Inspection and Tobacco Stocks and Standards
7 Acts: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect
8 the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to establish
9 and promote the use of standards of classification for tobacco,
10 to provide and maintain an official tobacco-inspection service,
11 and for other purposes", approved August 23, 1935 (7 U.
12 S. C. 511-511q), and an Act entitled "An Act to provide
13 for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco by
14 the Department of Agriculture", approved January 14, 1929
15 (7 U. S. C. 501-508), as amended, \$812,530.

16 Perishable Agricultural Commodities and Produce
17 Agency Acts: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect
18 the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities
19 Act, approved June 10, 1930, as amended (7 U. S. C.
20 499a-499r) and as further amended by the Act of April
21 6, 1942 (Public Law 516), and the Act to prevent the
22 destruction or dumping of farm produce, and for other pur-
23 poses, approved March 3, 1927 (7 U. S. C. 491-497),
24 \$167,520.

25 Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures Acts:

1 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of
2 the Act authorizing him to collect and publish statistics of the
3 grade and staple length of cotton, approved March 3, 1927,
4 as amended by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C.
5 471-476), and to perform the duties imposed upon him
6 by chapter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to
7 cotton futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into
8 effect the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards
9 Act, approved March 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C.
10 51-65), including such means as may be necessary for
11 effectuating agreements with cotton associations, cotton ex-
12 changes, and other cotton organizations in foreign countries,
13 for (1) the adoption, use, and observance of universal
14 standards of cotton classification, (2) the arbitration or
15 settlement of disputes with respect thereto, and (3) the prep-
16 aration, distribution, inspection, and protection of the prac-
17 tical forms or copies thereof under such agreements,
18 \$937,580.

19 United States Grain Standards Act: To enable the Sec-
20 retary to carry into effect the provisions of the United States
21 Grain Standards Act, \$742,330.

22 United States Warehouse Act: To enable the Secretary
23 to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Ware-
24 house Act, \$400,000.

25 Federal Seed Act: To enable the Secretary to carry into

1 effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate
2 interstate and foreign commerce in seeds; to require labeling
3 and to prevent misrepresentation of seeds in interstate com-
4 merce; to require certain standards with respect to certain
5 imported seeds; and for other purposes", approved August
6 9, 1939 (7 U. S. C. 1561-1610), \$80,650: *Provided*, That
7 not to exceed \$250 of this amount may be used for meeting
8 the share of the United States in the expenses of the Inter-
9 national Seed Testing Congress in carrying out plans for
10 correlating the work of the various adhering governments on
11 problems relating to seed analysis or other subjects which the
12 Congress may determine to be necessary in the interest of
13 international seed trade.

14 Packers and Stockyards Act: For carrying out the pro-
15 visions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, approved August
16 15, 1921, as amended by the Act of August 14, 1935 (7 U.
17 S. C. 181-229), \$350,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary
18 may require reasonable bonds from every market agency
19 and dealer, under such rules and regulations as he may
20 prescribe, to secure the performance of their obligations,
21 and whenever, after due notice and hearing, the Secre-
22 tary finds any registrant is insolvent or has violated any pro-
23 visions of said Act he may issue an order suspending such
24 registrant for a reasonable specified period. Such order

1 of suspension shall take effect within not less than five days,
2 unless suspended or modified or set aside by the Secretary
3 or a court of competent jurisdiction.

4 Naval Stores Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry
5 into effect the provisions of the Naval Stores Act of March
6 3, 1923 (7 U. S. C. 91-99), \$30,120.

7 Enforcement of the Insecticide Act: For enabling the
8 Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of
9 April 26, 1910 (7 U. S. C. 121-134), entitled "An Act
10 for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of
11 adulterated or misbranded paris greens, lead arsenates,
12 other insecticides, and also fungicides, and for regulating
13 traffic therein, and for other purposes", \$167,880.

14 Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary to
15 carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange
16 Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), and as further
17 amended by the Act of October 9, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 2),
18 \$225,000.

19 Total, Marketing Service, \$5,811,860, of which amount
20 not to exceed \$298,413 may be expended for departmental
21 personal services in the District of Columbia.

22 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

23 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
24 sions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, approved

1 May 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), as
2 follows:

3 Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses and
4 expenses of studies, investigations, publications, and reports
5 including the salary of the Administrator, Rural Electrifica-
6 tion Administration, and other personal services in the Dis-
7 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and exchange of
8 books, lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodi-
9 cals; not to exceed \$300 for newspapers; financial and credit
10 reports, \$2,258,000.

11 Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and
12 5, and for the purchase of property and costs and expenses
13 incurred in connection therewith in accordance with section
14 7 of the Rural Electrification Act of May 20, 1936, as
15 amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), \$20,000,000, which sum
16 shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Cor-
17 poration in accordance with the provisions of section 3 (a)
18 of said Act and shall be considered as made available there-
19 under; and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is
20 hereby authorized and directed to lend such sum in addi-
21 tion to the amounts heretofore authorized under said section
22 3 (a) and without regard to the limitation in respect of
23 time contained in section 3 (e) of said Act; and the amount
24 of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations
25 which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized

1 and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one
2 time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount
3 sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof.

4 Total, Rural Electrification Administration, \$2,258,000.

5 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For salaries and expenses of the Farm Credit Administra-
8 tion in the District of Columbia and the field, including
9 printing and binding; travel expenses, including not to ex-
10 ceed \$5,000 for travel incurred under proper authority at-
11 tending meetings or conventions of members of organizations
12 at which matters of importance to the work of the Farm
13 Credit Administration are to be discussed or transacted;
14 lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$750 for
15 periodicals and newspapers; contract stenographic reporting
16 services; library membership fees or dues in organizations
17 which issue publications to members only or to members at
18 a lower price than to others, payment for which may be
19 made in advance; purchase of manuscripts, data, and spe-
20 cial reports by personal service without regard to the pro-
21 visions of any other Act; purchase, maintenance, repair, and
22 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in
23 the District of Columbia and elsewhere; garage rental in the
24 District of Columbia; payment of actual transportation and
25 other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem

1 in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from
2 their homes, without other compensation from the United
3 States, in an advisory capacity to the Farm Credit Ad-
4 ministration; employment of persons, firms, and others
5 for the performance of special services, including legal serv-
6 ices; necessary administrative expenses in connection with
7 the making of loans under the provisions of the Act of
8 January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o),
9 and the collection of moneys due the United States on
10 account of loans made under the provisions of said Act and
11 similar Acts administered by the Farm Credit Administration
12 relating to loans for crop production, feed, seed, and harvest-
13 ing; examination of corporations, banks, associations, and
14 institutions operated, supervised, or regulated by the
15 Farm Credit Administration: *Provided*, That the require-
16 ment (12 U. S. C. 952) that Federal land banks and
17 joint stock land banks shall be examined at least twice each
18 year is hereby modified so that such examinations need be
19 made only once each year: *Provided further*, That the ex-
20 penses and salaries of employees engaged in such examina-
21 tions shall be assessed against the said corporations, banks, or
22 institutions in accordance with the provisions of existing laws
23 except that the amounts collected from the Federal land
24 banks, joint stock land banks, and Federal intermediate
25 credit banks pursuant to the Act of July 17, 1916, as

1 amended (12 U. S. C. 657) shall be covered into the
2 Treasury and credited to a special fund, and the Administra-
3 tion shall estimate the cost to the Farm Credit Administra-
4 tion of the administrative supervision of the Federal land
5 banks, the banks for cooperatives, the Federal intermediate
6 credit banks, and the production credit corporations for the
7 fiscal year 1944 and shall apportion the amount so deter-
8 mined among such banks and corporations on such equitable
9 basis as said Administration shall determine, and shall assess
10 and collect such amounts in advance from such banks and
11 corporations and the amount so collected shall be covered into
12 the Treasury and credited to said special fund, which fund is
13 hereby made available to said Administration for expenditure
14 for the purposes set forth in this appropriation: *Provided*
15 *further*, That as soon as practicable after June 30, 1944, said
16 Administration shall determine, on a fair and reasonable basis,
17 (1) the cost of the examination services rendered during the
18 fiscal year 1944 to each Federal land bank, joint stock land
19 bank, and Federal intermediate credit bank and (2) the
20 amount which fairly and equitably should be allocated to each
21 Federal land bank, bank for cooperatives, Federal inter-
22 mediate credit bank, and production credit corporation as
23 the cost during the fiscal year 1944 of their administrative
24 supervision, and if the sum of these two items in any case is
25 greater than the total amount collected from the bank or the

1 corporation concerned, the difference shall be collected from
 2 such bank or corporation or, if less, shall be refunded from
 3 said special fund to the bank or the corporation entitled
 4 thereto; in all, \$689,259, together with not to exceed
 5 \$3,938,561 from the funds made available to the Farm Credit
 6 Administration pursuant to the Act of January 29, 1937
 7 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).

8 Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans: For
 9 loans to farmers under the Act of January 29, 1937 12 U.
 10 S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o), as amended by the Acts of
 11 February 4, 1938 (52 Stat. 26), June 30, 1939 (53 Stat.
 12 939), June 25, 1940 12 U. S. C. 1020n-1), and July 1,
 13 1941 (55 Stat. 444), and July 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 700-
 14 701), \$4,907,273, together with the unobligated balance
 15 (exclusive of the amount of such balance made available for
 16 "Salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration, 1944")
 17 of the appropriation "Crop production and harvesting loans"
 18 as made in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal
 19 year 1937 (50 Stat. 8, 11), and as continued available by
 20 the Acts of February 4, 1938 (52 Stat. 26), June 30, 1939
 21 (53 Stat. 939), June 25, 1940 (12 U. S. C. 1020n-1),
 22 July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 444), and July 22, 1942 (56 Stat.
 23 700-701), together with all collections of principal and in-
 24 terest on loans heretofore or hereafter made under said Act
 25 of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o) :

1 *Provided*, That no employee of the United States on whose
2 certificate or approval loans under said Act of January 29,
3 1937, as amended, or other Acts of the same general char-
4 acter, are or have been made, shall be held personally
5 liable for any loss or deficiency occasioned by the fraud
6 or misrepresentation of applicants or borrowers, if the
7 Governor of the Farm Credit Administration shall de-
8 termine that such employee has exercised reasonable
9 care in the circumstances, and has complied with the regu-
10 lations of the Farm Credit Administration in executing such
11 certificate or giving such approval. Notwithstanding any
12 such determination by the Governor of the Farm Credit
13 Administration, this provision shall not be construed to pre-
14 vent any criminal process against any person who was a
15 party to or had guilty knowledge of such fraud or misrepre-
16 sentation.

17 LOANS AND RURAL REHABILITATION

18 Making and servicing loans: To enable the Secretary,
19 through the Farm Credit Administration and through exist-
20 ing agencies under its supervision, including the Crop and
21 Feed Loan Division and Production Credit Associations, to
22 administer all activities, projects, facilities, and functions here-
23 tofore carried on under the caption, "Loans, grants, and
24 rural rehabilitation," the continuance of which is authorized
25 under the terms of this appropriation, and to provide assist-

1 ance to needy farmers in the United States, its Territories
2 and possessions, unable to obtain credit elsewhere, through
3 making and servicing of loans under this and prior law,
4 \$12,000,000, of which \$8,000,000 shall be available to the
5 Extension Service of the land-grant colleges in the States
6 to provide such farm and home management assistance as
7 may be necessary to borrowers: *Provided further*, That
8 none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for
9 these purposes shall be used for the maintenance or estab-
10 lishment of regional offices.

11 Loan fund: For additional funds for the purpose of mak-
12 ing rural rehabilitation loans to needy farmers, the Recon-
13 struction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to
14 make advances to the Secretary of Agriculture upon his re-
15 quest in an aggregate amount of not to exceed \$40,000,000.
16 Such advances shall be made: (1) With interest at the rate
17 of 3 per centum per annum payable semiannually; (2) upon
18 the security of obligations acceptable to the Corporation
19 heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Secretary pursuant
20 to law; (3) in amounts which shall not exceed 75 per centum
21 of the then unpaid principal amount of the obligations secur-
22 ing such advances; and (4) upon such other terms and con-
23 ditions, and with such maturities, as the Corporation may
24 determine. The Secretary of Agriculture shall pay to the
25 Corporation, currently as received by him, all moneys col-

1 lected as payments of principal and interest on the loans
2 made from the amounts so advanced or collected upon any
3 obligations held by the Corporation as security for such
4 advances, until such amounts are fully repaid. The amount
5 of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which
6 the Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to
7 have outstanding at any one time under the provisions of
8 law in force on the date this Act takes effect is hereby in-
9 creased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions
10 of this paragraph.

11 None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise author-
12 ized under this caption ("Loans and rural rehabilitation")
13 shall be used for (1) the purchase of land or for the carrying
14 on of any land-purchase program; (2) for carrying on any
15 experiment in collective farming, except for the liquidation
16 of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) for making
17 loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500.

18 FARM TENANCY

19 Salaries and expenses: To enable the Secretary to carry
20 into effect the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones
21 Farm Tenant Act approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-
22 1006), and to reduce and retrench expenditures, said Act
23 shall be administered by the Secretary through the Federal
24 Farm Mortgage Corporation of the Farm Credit Adminis-
25 tration and by utilizing through cooperative agreements the

1 personnel and facilities of the Federal land banks and the
2 national farm-loan associations, \$500,000 for necessary
3 expenses in connection with the making of loans under title I
4 of said Act and the collection of moneys due the United
5 States on account of loans heretofore made under the pro-
6 visions of said Act, including the employment of persons and
7 means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive
8 of printing and binding as authorized by said Act.

9 Loans: For loans in accordance with title I of the
10 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937
11 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), \$30,000,000, which sum shall be
12 borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at
13 an interest rate of 3 per centum per annum and which sum
14 shall not be used for making loans under the terms of said
15 Act for the purchase of farms of greater value than the
16 average farm unit of thirty acres and more in the county,
17 parish, or locality in which such purchase may be made,
18 which value shall be determined solely according to sta-
19 tistics of the farm census of 1940; and the Reconstruction
20 Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to
21 lend such sum to the Secretary upon the security of any
22 obligations of borrowers from the Secretary under the pro-
23 visions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act
24 approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006): *Pro-*
25 *vided*, That the amount loaned by the Reconstruction Finance

1 Corporation shall not exceed 85 per centum of the principal
2 amount outstanding of the obligations constituting the security
3 therefor: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may utilize
4 proceeds from payments of principal and interest on any loans
5 made under such title I to repay the Reconstruction Finance
6 Corporation the amount borrowed therefrom under the
7 authority of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That the
8 amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obliga-
9 tions which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is
10 authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding
11 at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by
12 an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof.

13 LIQUIDATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RESETTLEMENT

14 PROJECTS

15 To enable the Secretary, through the Farm Credit
16 Administration, to carry out the provisions of section 43 of
17 title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
18 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1014-1029), including the
19 employment of persons and means, in the District of Colum-
20 bia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding, as
21 authorized by said Act, \$421,039.

22 FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

23 Not to exceed \$7,822,000 of the funds of the Federal
24 Farm Mortgage Corporation, established by the Act of
25 January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h), shall

1 be available during the fiscal year 1944 for administrative
2 expenses of the Corporation, including personal services
3 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses
4 of officers and employees of the Corporation, in accord-
5 ance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations
6 and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-
7 833); printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference,
8 and not to exceed \$250 for periodicals and newspapers; con-
9 tract stenographic reporting services; procurement of sup-
10 plies, equipment, and services; purchase, maintenance, re-
11 pair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
12 vehicles, to be used only for official purposes; rent in the
13 District of Columbia; payment of actual transportation and
14 other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in
15 lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from
16 their homes, without other compensation from the United
17 States, in an advisory capacity to the Corporation; employ-
18 ment on a contract or fee basis of persons, firms, and cor-
19 porations for the performance of special services, including
20 legal services; use of the services and facilities of Federal
21 land banks, national farm loan associations, Federal Reserve
22 banks, and agencies of the Government as authorized by said
23 Act of January 31, 1934; and all other necessary admin-
24 istrative expenses: *Provided*, That all expenditures which
25 under the accounting system prescribed for the Corporation

1 by the General Accounting Office are to be treated as capital
2 investments, increasing the book value of acquired fixed prop-
3 erty (real estate and chattel), shall be considered as nonad-
4 ministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided,*
5 *further,* That except for the limitation in amounts hereinbe-
6 fore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel ex-
7 penses, the administrative expenses and other obligations of
8 the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in ac-
9 cordance with the provisions of said Act of January 31,
10 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1016-1020 (h)).

11 Total, Farm Credit Administration, \$18,517,571.

12 SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this
13 Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to
14 pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee
15 of the Department of Agriculture, or any bureau, office,
16 agency, or service of the Department or any corporation,
17 institution or association supervised thereby, who engages in,
18 or directs or authorizes any other officer or employee of the
19 Department or any such bureau, office, agency, service,
20 corporation, institution or association to engage in, the making
21 of loans under the provisions of section 201 (e) of the
22 Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (12 U. S. C.
23 1148), as amended, or the making of loans or advances in
24 accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in Food
25 Production Financing Bulletins F-1 or F-2 of the Farm

1 Credit Administration operating under the Food Production
2 Administration, Production Loan Branch.

3 SEC. 3. Not to exceed 7 per centum of the foregoing
4 amounts for the miscellaneous expenses of the work of any
5 bureau, division, or office herein provided for shall be avail-
6 able interchangeably for expenditures on the objects included
7 within the general expenses of such bureau, division, or
8 office, but no more than 7 per centum shall be added to any
9 one item of appropriation except in cases of extraordinary
10 emergency.

11 SEC. 4. During the fiscal year for which appropriations
12 are herein made the head of any department or independent
13 establishment of the Government requiring inspections,
14 analyses, and tests of food and other products, within the
15 scope of the functions of the Department of Agriculture and
16 which that Department is unable to perform within the limits
17 of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secre-
18 tary transfer to the Department for direct expenditure such
19 sums as may be necessary for the performance of such work.

20 SEC. 5. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the
21 lump-sum appropriations herein made for the Department
22 shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and
23 horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the
24 conduct of the field work of the Department outside the
25 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That such vehicles shall be

1 used only for official service outside the District of Columbia,
2 but this shall not prevent the continued use for official service
3 of motortrucks in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*,
4 That appropriations contained in this Act shall be available
5 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled
6 and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided*
7 *further*, That the funds available to the Agricultural Con-
8 servation and Adjustment Administration may be used for
9 the maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-
10 carrying vehicle in the District of Columbia.

11 SEC. 6. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the
12 employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary
13 employment of translators when competent citizen translators
14 are not available; (2) employment in cases of emergency
15 of persons in the field service of the Department for periods of
16 not more than sixty days; (3) employment on the Emer-
17 gency Rubber Project; (4) employment by the Rural Elec-
18 trification Administration of not to exceed twenty junior
19 engineer trainees who are citizens of other American repub-
20 lics; and (5) employment under the appropriation for the
21 Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

22 SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in
23 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any per-
24 son who advocates, or who is a member of an organization
25 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the

1 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
2 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
3 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advo-
4 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
5 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
6 force or violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative
7 or supervisory employees of the Department as may be desig-
8 nated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized
9 to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required
10 by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing:
11 *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is
12 a member of an organization that advocates the overthrow
13 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
14 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
15 paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be
16 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
17 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
18 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
19 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
20 provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in
21 this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from
22 any person employed for less than sixty days for sudden
23 emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruc-
24 tion of property, and payment of salary or wages may be
25 made to such persons from applicable appropriations for serv-

1 ices rendered in such emergency without execution of the
2 affidavit contemplated by this section.

3 SEC. 8. None of the funds herein appropriated or author-
4 ized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compen-
5 sation or expenses of any officer or employee of the Depart-
6 ment of Agriculture, or of any bureau, office, agency, or
7 service of the Department or any corporation, institution or
8 association supervised thereby, who engages in, or directs
9 or authorizes any other officer or employee of the Depart-
10 ment or of any such bureau, office, agency, service, corpo-
11 ration, institution or association to engage in the negotiation,
12 solicitation or execution of any loan which has not first been
13 offered to and refused by the private lending agencies custom-
14 arily engaged in making loans of similar character and at
15 comparable rates in the region where such loan is proposed
16 to be made.

17 This Act may be cited as the "Department of Agricul-
18 ture Appropriation Act, 1944".

INDEX

	Page
Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, Bureau of.....	45
Agricultural Economics, Bureau of.....	15
Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act.....	74
Agricultural Research Administration.....	19
Animal Industry, Bureau of.....	23
Beltsville Research Center.....	49
Commodity Credit Corporation.....	62
Commodity Exchange Act.....	81
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources.....	64
Consumers' Counsel Division.....	75
Cooperative farm forestry.....	56
Dairy Industry, Bureau of.....	31
Emergency rubber project.....	62
Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Bureau of.....	36
Experiment Stations, Office of.....	20
Extension Service.....	12
Farm Credit Administration.....	83
Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans.....	86
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.....	91
Farm tenancy.....	89
Federal crop insurance.....	70
Foreign Agricultural Relations.....	17
Forest roads and trails.....	61
Forest Service.....	50
Home Economics, Bureau of.....	48
Information, Office of.....	7
Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land.....	74
Library.....	11
Loans and rural rehabilitation.....	87
Marketing service.....	75
Parity payments.....	68
Plant Industry, Bureau of.....	31
Printing and binding.....	9
Regional research laboratories.....	48
Resettlement projects.....	91
Rural Electrification Administration.....	81
Rural rehabilitation.....	87
Secretary of Agriculture, Office of.....	2
Soil Conservation Service.....	70
Solicitor, Office of.....	6
Special research fund, Department of Agriculture.....	19
Submarginal land, retirement of.....	74
Sugar Act.....	69
White pine blister rust.....	49

Union Calendar No. 124

78TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 2481

[Report No. 354]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1944, and for other purposes.

By Mr. T ARVER

APRIL 13, 1943

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the state of the Union and ordered to be printed



The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. TIBBOTT]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON]?

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE ON REFUGEE PROBLEM TO BE HELD IN BERMUDA

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, late yesterday I learned that an Allied conference on the refugee problem was to be held next week in Bermuda. The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs has been invited to attend that conference, but no member of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House was invited—the committee that will have to act upon all immigration questions that pertain to refugees. I have therefore introduced a resolution today—and I hope for prompt action thereon—empowering the Speaker to name three members of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization who shall attend the refugee conference at Bermuda as an official delegation of this House, and who shall make a report thereon to the Speaker and to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Inasmuch as I have not consulted anyone on my committee concerning this resolution, and as it will be impossible for me to attend the conference, my resolution must be accepted for what it is, an impersonal protest against the fact that no member of the committee that will have to pass on legislation concerning refugees was invited to the conference.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in two respects in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a statement made by Gabriel Heatter, news commentator, over station WOL in Washington.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PRICE]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH], I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may be permitted to extend his own remarks in the RECORD

and to include therein an address he delivered over station WOL last night.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. KENNEDY]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include a further brief description of The American's Creed, by William Tyler Page.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, after disposition of business on the Speaker's table and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered, I may address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GROSS]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have two unanimous consent requests, first that I may be permitted to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN]?

There was no objection.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, it has been charged, I hope falsely, that the Members of Congress jump through the hoop when the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. lobbyists crack the whip. I hope that charge is false, but one thing is dead certain, when the 1944 campaign rolls around every Member of this House is going to be confronted by a campaign financed by A. F. of L. and C. I. O. dollars unless he follows every order issued by the so-called leaders of those unions and even then he has no assurance they will not turn on him. As long as these organizations are collecting millions of dollars a year, and as long as we have a law which prohibits corporations from making political contributions, I know of no reason, even though we do not intend to do anything about the purity of the elections or the preservation of the

rights of the citizens to enable them to register their choice, why as a matter of self-preservation we do not place those labor organizations on the same plane as the corporations and individuals who may have millions of dollars to spend for campaign purposes. Let us have an amendment to the law which will prevent any and all organizations or individuals from purchasing an election or intimidating elected representatives of the people. To accomplish that purpose a bill has been introduced by me. It is my hope that it will not sleep in the Judiciary Committee for a year as did my amendment to the antiracketeering amendment.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL—1944

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, may I see if we cannot arrive at some agreement with reference to the limitation of general debate. May I ask the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] if he will indicate what he thinks would be the proper amount of time?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I would suggest to the gentleman from Georgia that we run until at least 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, which will give us substantially 2 hours tomorrow after disposition of the preliminary business of the day.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, in all probability the conference report on the farm-labor appropriation will come up tomorrow and that might consume an hour or an hour and a half.

Mr. TARVER. Would it be satisfactory to the gentleman if we concluded the general debate with 2 hours tomorrow, devoting the remainder of the day to general debate?

Mr. DIRKSEN. That would be satisfactory.

Mr. TARVER. Then, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue during the day and for 2 hours tomorrow, after the consideration of the bill is resumed, and that then it be concluded, and that the time be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON] and by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Georgia.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending

June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, with Mr. WHITTINGTON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

The Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations has prepared and brought to the House the Department of Agriculture's annual supply bill for the fiscal year 1944. The bill represents many weeks of close study of the numerous problems which are involved, during which hundreds of departmental witnesses, as well as scores of Members of Congress, officials of farm organizations and numerous other persons not connected with the Government were heard. I am sure that during the present period of emergency Members of the House and the people of the country generally will appreciate the very great difficulty which is experienced by our committee in attempting to make adequate provision for those activities of the Department of Agriculture which are vitally and directly essential to the war program, to effect such economies in nonessential activities as may be possible with a view to preserving insofar as we can the financial resources of the Nation for use in its war effort, and at the same time to preserve those vital functions of the Department which have been for many years regarded as necessary to its proper discharge of its duty to foster the welfare of American agriculture generally without particular regard only for those branches of agriculture which are deemed to be of outstanding benefit in the pending emergency. For the welfare of American agriculture throughout future years requires, in my judgment, that we shall not unnecessarily cripple at this time activities which will enable the Department to function efficiently after the emergency is over when many of us expect that a crisis in agricultural conditions will transpire, compared with which present agricultural difficulties will fade into insignificance. We have endeavored to prepare a bill which would meet these objectives in a satisfactory way. There can be no question but that the members of the subcommittee have in all sincerity and with patriotic purpose endeavored to work out and bring to you a bill which is fair and which may be successfully defended from just criticism. Whether they have succeeded in this endeavor is a matter for your determination. I want this House to feel that when the pending bill has been finally passed by the House it represents the views of the majority of the House membership, not merely the views of the majority of a subcommittee or of the Appropriations Committee. I, therefore, invite the most careful scrutiny of its provisions and the offering of amendments by any Members of the House who may not be satisfied with those provisions, notwithstanding our desire to get away for the Easter holidays as soon as possible, this bill should not be passed by the House until its membership has been

fully advised as to what it contains and has decided that its contents satisfactorily meet the objectives which all of us should have in mind.

This bill has been more severely cut below Budget estimates than any supply bill enacted for any of the departments of the Government since a Budget was established. When direct appropriations only are taken into consideration the amount of the cut is approximately \$240,000,000. When there is added thereto the reduction in reappropriations the amount of the cut is \$265,000,000 approximately, but that is far from being the whole story. There is also eliminated from the Budget estimates for R. F. C. loans in the bill \$67,500,000, of which amount \$10,000,000 was deducted from the Rural Electrification loan item, and \$57,500,000 deducted from the Farm Security Administration estimate for the making of loans and for rural rehabilitation. That still is not the whole story. The Budget proposed an authorization for the making of parity payments on agricultural commodities on the 1943 crops, similar to the authorization which was granted in the bill for the present fiscal year for 1942 crops. The authorization for the present year has resulted in an expenditure, which is carried in this bill, and which properly ought to be considered a part of the bill for 1943, amounting to \$193,623,000. It is, of course, impossible to calculate what might have been the amount of parity payments on 1943 crops, had the authorization been carried in the bill, or should it subsequently be inserted in the bill, but if we use the amount of payments required in the 1942 program as the basis for calculation, then in eliminating from the bill the authorization for parity payments recommended by the Budget, the committee eliminates from it approximately an amount of \$193,000,000. So that when all these matters are taken into consideration the pending bill is cut by approximately \$526,000,000 under the Budget—a reduction of approximately 45 percent in the amount of the Budget estimates.

Those who have been interested in trying to show their desire for economy at the expense of the Department of Agriculture, although permitting their tendencies to extravagance to run riot in other directions, ought to be eminently satisfied with what has been done to the farmers' bill. It has not only been cut to the bone, but a portion of the bone has been excised as well. I do not wish it to be understood from the statements which I have made that I am not in full accord with most of the actions of the subcommittee. As a matter of fact, I am so, and I have participated in effecting substantial economies in numerous cuts which have been made below Budget estimates in the pending bill. I believe that this is the time for economy in any direction which is not directly related to the war effort, and that it is incumbent upon all of us to do what we can to bring about the conservation of the financial resources of the Nation, so that they may be utilized in this war for national existence, which is now being car-

ried on. I cannot say, however, that the actions of the subcommittee in all respects in the pending bill were unanimous acts. In connection with at least two of these actions, which are of outstanding importance, my views were not in accord with the views of the subcommittee. I realize that as chairman of the subcommittee it would, perhaps, be inappropriate that I should undertake to offer amendments on the floor of the House to those portions of the bill with which I disagree, and I shall not undertake to do so, but at the same time I feel that my duty as a Representative of my people, and as a Representative interested in the welfare of agriculture throughout the United States, requires that with regard to those two items, I should fully and clearly express my views to the House, and at a later point in the discussion, it is my hope to be able to do so.

There has been much criticism of the Secretary of Agriculture and of some organizations of the Department. Some of that criticism, in my judgment, has been justified, but at the same time I believe that the Secretary is intensely interested in doing the best job he can under very difficult conditions, and while the judgment of many of us may not be in accord with his in his handling of some of the matters with which he has to deal, it is a question of extreme doubt as to whether any of us who criticize would have been able, under the same circumstances, to have effected improvement in his work as a whole. Certainly bitter excoriation and impugnment of motives of men in public service who are universally recognized to be honest, without the critic being able to suggest more feasible and reasonable plans of procedure to effectuate the ends desired, is without justification.

The problem of the Department of Agriculture would be best met and solved by cooperation between those who discharge its administrative functions and those who as Members of Congress are charged with the duty of supplying funds from the national revenues for the purpose of enabling the administrative duties to be performed and bitter antagonisms between the Congress or Members of Congress and the administrative authorities of the Department of Agriculture should be avoided whenever possible even though to do so may be to allow the Secretary of Agriculture and his aides to discharge some of their administrative duties in a manner not entirely satisfactory to members of the legislative branch of the Government.

I desire at this point to make brief reference to the Budget estimate for \$100,000,000 submitted in February for the purpose of allowing the Secretary of Agriculture to provide certain additional incentives to spur the production of certain essential war crops such as, soybeans, peanuts, dried beans, dried peas, flaxseed, grain sorghums, and so forth. I have already, on February 15, 1943, given to the House a complete statement of my views with regard to the rejection by our subcommittee of the estimate in question, and we are advised that the Department has accepted with good grace the action of the subcommittee

and that the Food Administration has worked out a substitute plan which it is hoped may accomplish as much as can be done toward meeting the national need for an increase in production of these essential crops.

I shall now undertake a discussion of some of the more important portions of the pending bill and especially of those portions where the committee in the exercise of its discretion has effected considerable and important changes in Budget estimates. It is, of course, apparent that it is impossible for me within a reasonable time to discuss all of the minor items which are involved. As the bill is read for amendment I shall be glad, insofar as it is possible for me to do so, to advise Members as to the reasons which motivated the committee in making any of these numerous changes in which Members may be particularly interested.

If gentlemen will turn with me to the tabulated statement which begins on page 30 of the committee report, I shall undertake to discuss briefly some of the outstanding items with regard to which changes in Budget estimates have been promulgated in the committee bill.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order and make the point of order that there is no quorum present. I have been in this House 13 years, and this is the first time I have ever suggested the absence of a quorum.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa makes the point of order that a quorum is not present. The Chair will count.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, we are very anxious to conclude the general debate, and I hope the gentleman will withdraw that point. I think the absence is only temporary.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Chairman, as I say, I have been in this Congress a long time, and this is the first time I have ever made the point. The Chairman of the subcommittee is telling us what is in this bill, and I think the Members ought to be here. I think it is most important, but I shall defer to the wishes of the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and withdraw the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa withdraws the point of order.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, the first cut in the office of the Secretary of \$100,000 is justified by the reductions which have been effected in other portions of the bill. If the Secretary of Agriculture is to have \$526,000,000 less in the way of money to administer than was projected by the Budget, it is quite apparent that his needs for administrative personnel will be considerably lessened. It is probably true that that amount of the cut could be properly increased in the event the cuts which have been provided in subsequent portions of the bill are made effective by action of the House.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

The same facts justify the reduction of \$125,000 projected in the funds appropriated for the use of office of the Solicitor.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

We have made provision in this bill, and this is one of the very few items of increase over the Budget estimates, for the reprinting of the 1942 Agricultural Yearbook, at a cost of \$178,000. That cost is considerably less than would be the cost of the preparation and publication of another Yearbook. The 1942 Yearbook, entitled "Keeping Livestock Healthy," has, as I am sure all of my colleagues from rural sections of the country will agree, been of very great interest to the farmers of the United States. Although our small quota of 400 books for each congressional district has been available for only 2 or 3 months, it has, in most instances, in agricultural sections, been exhausted. So that we thought instead of providing for the preparation of another book which might, as in some cases in the past, not be satisfactory, it would be better to provide for the reprinting of an edition of the 1942 Yearbook in similar number to the number originally published, that is, 231,250.

While we have made no other change in the items projected for the Office of Information as to amount, we have decided that too much of the funds provided for this office has been expended in unnecessary and expensive publicity. We have also been advised that the demand for farmers' bulletins for use in the food for war program has been for some time, and will probably continue to be, of very great volume, so much so in fact that the Department frequently is unable to fill orders for such bulletins until as much as 4 to 6 weeks after their reception. This is considered to be a very undesirable condition and we have therefore directed in our report that \$20,000 of the money projected for use in publicity activities be diverted to the provision of sufficient personnel to handle promptly farmers' bulletins orders.

LIBRARY

No change has been made by the subcommittee in the funds estimated for the library of the Department which are apparently the same in amount as were appropriated for the present fiscal year.

EXTENSION SERVICE

In making appropriations for payments to States under the Capper-Ketcham Act and section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act for extension work, the committee is permitted to exercise little discretion but has carried forward in the pending bill, as to the major items involved, the same amount of appropriations which have been made for these purposes for the last several years. It has, however, provided for two reductions. The appropriation of \$555,000, estimated for additional cooperative extension work, was made for the present fiscal year, and estimated for by the Budget for the next fiscal year without legislative authority. The limit of legislative authority is \$300,000, and the committee has, therefore, reduced the amount of this item to the amount fixed by law. The committee regretfully failed to accord with Budget estimate for an increase of \$80,000 for the extension service in Puerto Rico, reducing the amount of that appropriation to \$100,000,

which was the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year. Deploable as is the condition of the people of Puerto Rico, the committee has been unable to feel from the evidence adduced that that condition would be ameliorated to any considerable extent merely by the provision of \$80,000 in additional money for the extension service.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in the consideration of the bill for the present fiscal year, was required to accept a drastic reduction in funds below Budget estimates. A still further reduction projected by the Bureau of the Budget for the next fiscal year of \$29,570 has been increased by the committee to \$129,570; that is, an additional \$100,000 has been cut from this appropriation. Assuming that the work of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is of vast benefit to agriculture—and I certainly am one of those who believe that it is—the economy effected by the committee action should be satisfactory even to all of us who are vitally interested in reducing the expenditures of the Government to the barest possible minimum at this particular time. The Budget estimates for crop and livestock estimates were approved without change.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

The work of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations is peculiarly related to the war effort at this particular time, and the evidence with reference to its accomplishments was of a nature so satisfactory to the committee as to justify in its opinion the approval of Budget estimates as submitted.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

The Agricultural Research Administration, representing the consolidation of research activities within the Department with the exception of those of two bureaus, should be able in the course of time to effect major economies in the work of the Department, to eliminate duplication of effort and to bring about reduction of personnel engaged in research. The consolidation has not been effected for sufficient length of time for us to be able to appraise now what may be the final result, but we have reason to believe that under the efficient administration of Dr. Auchter substantial economies, and at the same time greater and more beneficial results, will be achieved. We regret very much that we were unable to accord in full with the recommendation of the Budget for an increase in salary of Dr. Auchter, from \$8,500 to \$10,000. While we realize that the services of Dr. Auchter are well worth the amount of the salary proposed, we do not believe at this time we should increase expenditures of public funds without compelling reason therefor even in small amounts. We, therefore, provide for a salary of \$9,000 which will be sufficiently high to pay Dr. Auchter as much as is paid any official under his supervision in the Agricultural Research Administration, but effects a saving of \$1,000 below the Budget.

No change was made in the estimate for special research funds of the Agricultural Research Administration.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

What I have said heretofore with reference to the Extension Service is equally applicable to appropriations to States under the Hatch, Adams, and Furnell Acts and under title 1 of the Bankhead-Jones Act. No budget changes have been effected excepting that an appropriation of \$63,708, proposed under title 1, Bankhead-Jones Act, for the purpose of taking care of changes in the allocation of these funds brought about by shifts in agricultural population has been eliminated since the appropriation of these funds is not authorized by law.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

The work of the Bureau of Animal Industry in its various subdivisions is of such vital importance to growers of livestock as to make failure to provide sufficient funds for its various activities an act of indefensible negligence. The committee has approved the Budget estimates with the exception of the reduction of \$30,000 in the amount estimated for cattle-tick eradication. This work has almost been completed and the funds which are carried in the bill for its conclusion should be amply sufficient for the next fiscal year. As is pointed out in the committee report the Budget estimate for eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease \$5,983,800, involving an apparent increase over funds for the present fiscal year of \$2,409,931, is not in fact an increase but is in reality a small decrease of \$53,400 in working funds; \$6,037,200 was available for present fiscal year, since in addition to appropriation of \$3,573,869 for the present fiscal year, there was a reappropriation of prior yearly balances totaling \$2,463,331.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

The estimates of the Budget for the Bureau of Dairy Industry involving no substantial change in the current year's appropriation for that Bureau have been approved without change.

If the Membership of the House will pardon me I think that with regard to a large number of these items which are small in amount I will not undertake at this time to offer the explanations which actuated the committee in taking the action they did in connection with the bill. Later on, or during this discussion, if Members desire to interrogate me about those items I shall be pleased to discuss them.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

One major reduction made in the Bureau of Plant Industry of \$145,565 is in the soil-survey item. Useful as the soil-survey work undoubtedly is and of value as it undoubtedly is to agriculture, it was not the thought of the committee that this work is of a character which can be directly associated with the war effort at this particular time. The results of such surveys as may now be made cannot be made available to the agricultural interests of the country in less than some 18 months or 2 years, and this, we hope, will be beyond the period of the present emergency.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

In the estimates for this Bureau, as well as for other research organizations of

the Agricultural Research Administration, the Budget had projected cuts averaging 5 percent below the amounts made available during the current year. The committee after considering the evidence felt it possible to bring about further reductions aggregating \$261,030 in the items proposed for this bureau, leaving, however, the very considerable balance of \$4,608,610 available for its work during the next fiscal year. A discussion of the nine items in which reductions were made and of the one item in which a small increase was granted is not practicable at this time. It is, I think, sufficient to say that a great deal of this research work, while valuable in character, has already effectively covered the fields in which it was engaged and there is not justified by the evidence any feeling that the work, if continued in full volume during the present emergency period, will probably contribute anything to the war effort commensurate with the funds which would be necessary. We have, therefore, made small reductions in various items involving research and have in addition made some reductions in two control programs, gypsy and brown tail moth control and pink boll worm and thurberia weevil control, in the amounts of \$13,060 and \$57,460, respectively. These reductions in these two control programs still leave for gypsy and brown tail moth control \$350,000, and for pink boll worm control \$400,000. With the present difficulty in securing labor and the necessity for diverting much of the labor used from agricultural production these amounts will, in our judgment, provide sufficient funds for the continuance of these programs for the next fiscal year.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I would prefer to complete my statement. After that I shall be pleased to yield to the gentleman.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND ENGINEERING

Net reductions in the estimates for this bureau in the amount of \$77,376 have been effected, leaving, however, a balance available of \$782,829, which should be ample for the continuance of activities of this organization related directly or indirectly to the war effort during the next fiscal year. The committee is of the opinion that the work and studies in farm structures and related investigations, for which \$61,195 was estimated, may be suspended for the next fiscal year since it is not of a character essential in the war program.

It has also made a reduction of \$19,181 in the amount estimated for farm mechanical equipment investigations. The problem of agriculture today is more concerned with the procurement of farm mechanical equipment already devised and which is not being made available in sufficient quantities to meet requirements than with the devisation of additional types of farm equipment not now in production and which if devised could probably not be manufactured and furnished the farmers of the United States during the pending emergency.

REGIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES

The funds authorized by law for the maintenance of the regional research laboratories have been approved in substantial accordance with the Budget estimate. The report points out some of the accomplishments of the Northern Research Laboratory at Peoria. The administrative authorities have been advised that the work at the three other regional laboratories has not progressed as rapidly nor with such satisfactory results and have been admonished to increase their efforts to show by results justification for the establishment and maintenance of these laboratories.

BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

The Budget estimates for this Bureau have been approved, representing a decrease of \$20,139 below its appropriation for the present fiscal year but leaving a balance to be available of \$366,131. This Bureau has been consolidated with and made a part of the new Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. As one member of the subcommittee, I am somewhat fearful that this consolidation may result in submerging the objectives of the Bureau of Home Economics within the scope of activity of the larger organization with the result that less emphasis will be placed upon the type of work which has been carried on by the Bureau of Home Economics and which has been of vast interest and benefit to the American housewife. We were advised that one of the objectives of the new Bureau will be to study human nutrition problems of countries which have been overrun by the Axis and which the Allies expect in the near future to occupy. However worthy this objective may be, it certainly seems to some of us to involve the assumption of responsibilities which should be the responsibilities of these countries when their own governments are again set up and that certainly work of this type should not be permitted to overshadow the work of the Bureau of Home Economics for the American people.

BELTSVILLE RESEARCH CENTER

The fund approved by the Budget of \$100,560 for the Beltsville Research Center for central administrative costs, representing a decrease of \$5,295 below the appropriation for the current year, has been approved by the committee.

WHITE PINE ELISTER RUST CONTROL

This work is under the divided jurisdiction of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the Forest Service, and the Department of the Interior. Important as it undoubtedly is, your committee feels that great difficulty will be experienced in the next fiscal year in the procurement of sufficient labor therefor which can be spared from work in industry and agriculture. It has effected, therefore, a small reduction of \$46,342 in the amount estimated by the Bureau of the Budget, leaving, however, a total fund available for this purpose for the next fiscal year of \$1,900,000.

FOREST SERVICE

In the Forest Service no reduction below Budget estimates has been made in general administrative expenses nor in the funds estimated for national forest

protection and maintenance, except that \$415,000 estimated for forest-plantation care has been eliminated and the Forest Service required with its estimated appropriation of \$12,826,826 for national forest protection and maintenance to carry on the work of caring for forest plantations with the funds provided in the Budget estimate for national forest protection and maintenance.

Farm forestry cooperation and private forestry cooperation, carried in the Budget under two heads, have been consolidated, involving as they do the same type of work, and a reduction below Budget estimates of \$161,942 has been accomplished by the committee, leaving a balance available for the combined work of \$646,168. Important as this work undoubtedly is, it is felt that under war conditions the economy indicated may be properly effected.

In forest maintenance, range investigations, forest products investigations, forest survey, forest economics, and forest influences your committee has effected substantial reductions below the Budget aggregating approximately \$625,000. Much of this work is covering ground which has been covered for many years and in connection with which additional results beneficial in the war effort cannot be too confidently anticipated. Certainly, under present conditions a reduction in expenditures for these purposes of a very substantial character is justified. Your committee has therefore made the cuts indicated.

In connection with forest fire cooperation work the maximum appropriation authorized by law is \$2,500,000. In the bill for the current year \$4,000,000 is carried, but that is because of an amendment made in the Senate. A year has elapsed since the Congress last considered this matter, and no effort appears to have been made to secure an increase in the authorization through the medium of legislation reported from the legislative committees of the House and Senate having jurisdiction. Desirable as it may be to exceed the authorization, the committee is without power to do so and the funds carried in the bill therefor total \$2,500,000.

There is no provision for any money for the acquisition of lands for national forests except to finish contracts in connection with which the Government is already obligated.

An apparent reduction in the appropriation for forest roads and trails of \$1,241,555 is in fact not a reduction since the committee has provided for reappropriation of that amount from the unobligated balances of previous appropriations for forest highways. As to the amount therefor the Budget estimate is approved.

The reduction in funds for the emergency rubber project was made in accordance with recommendations submitted to the committee by the Forest Service with the approval of Mr. Jeffers, Rubber Administrator. Evidence before our subcommittee showed a production of an inconsequential amount of rubber from the guayule project in California is to be anticipated during the next 2 years, and Mr. Jeffers apparently feels that no im-

portant contribution to the solution of the rubber problem will be possible through the further extension of the guayule project. Aside from this the Government has under lease 53,000 acres of land, most of which would be useful in other agricultural production where more satisfactory results would be probable. It, therefore, contemplates returning to the farmers who customarily have cultivated these lands as much of the 53,000 acres as possible, but continuing the protection and management of the lands already planted in guayule and of its production of guayule plants with the possible end in view of extending the scope of this project should future developments cause that course to appear desirable. The committee in making the cut indicated has accorded with the views expressed by departmental authorities but feel that it is doubtful that anything like the money which is proposed for appropriation can be wisely expended.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The administrative expenses of Commodity Credit Corporation are paid from Corporation funds and no direct appropriation of funds is made in this bill therefor. However, the bill does carry an authorization for the use of Corporation funds for these purposes in the amount of \$4,500,000, as estimated by the Budget, and which constitutes an increase over funds made available for the present fiscal year of \$361,502, which increase has undoubtedly been made necessary by activities in the war program of this governmental agency. The committee has continued the inhibition which it inserted in last year's bill against the sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled agricultural commodities at less than parity prices without the qualifying provisos which were inserted in the Senate. Thus, we bring forward again for Congress' determination an issue which, in our judgment, should be definitely and finally settled—that is, whether the Government should with one hand be undertaking to bring about parity in farm prices and with the other through the use of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks impede the accomplishment of that objective.

PARITY PAYMENTS

The bill, as heretofore pointed out, carries provision for payment of obligations incurred under this heading under authorization carried in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the present fiscal year. It carries no provision authorizing making of commitments by the Secretary for the next fiscal year. As a matter of fact, such an authorization is legislative in character, and while it was incorporated in the act for the present fiscal year, this was done under a rule waiving points of order against the bill and in the absence of a rule waiving points of order, an authorization of this character could not be inserted in the pending bill. The attitude of the committee, however, I think it is fair to state, has been motivated in large part by the feeling of a majority of the committee that payments of this type to farmers should be elim-

inated and further efforts made to insure that all types of agriculture receive parity payments for their products in the market place, rather than through the medium of payments from the United States Treasury. This involves a broad question of policy which should be decided by the Congress.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 specifically authorizes the making of such payments, and I am one of those who believe that until that portion of existing law is amended or repealed, and until all types of farmers are enabled through some other means to secure parity prices for their products, parity payments in justice to agriculture as a whole should be continued. It is small consolation to the farmer to be told that these payments will not be made because he should be able to secure fair prices in the market place, if as a matter of fact, he does not receive such prices in the market place. However, only the producers of wheat and corn are at this time vitally concerned with the continuation of such payments, and since it appears to be the judgment of Representatives from commercial grain-producing areas on the committee that such payments should be abandoned for the present, I have not felt justified to differ with their conclusion as to the action, or rather nonaction, contemplated in the bill for the next fiscal year.

SUGAR ACT

The Budget estimates for the administration of the sugar act have been approved in accordance with what seems to be the established policy of the Congress. As one Member of Congress, however, I cannot fail to approve the viewpoint which was adopted by our subcommittee last year to the effect that the intricate procedure and great expense incurred in the collection of excise taxes and their distribution to sugar producers ought to be avoided, especially under present conditions, when through appropriate action of administrative authorities an adequate price to sugar producers could be assured without this procedure.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

By reducing the estimated appropriation for the administration of this act from \$7,818,748 to \$3,500,000 and directing that these funds shall be used in the liquidation of Government obligations in connection with wheat and cotton contracts executed on crops for the present crop year, and proposing the abandonment of further activity under the program the committee has presented squarely to the Congress the question of the advisability of discontinuing or not this activity. The language of the report indicates the loss of approximately \$40,000,000 in carrying on the program up to the present time and, further, the participation of only about one-third of the wheat farmers and one-tenth of the cotton farmers has not indicated to the minds of the committee a feeling on the part of the wheat and cotton farmers generally that such a program is necessary or advantageous to them. The expense to the Government involved seems to be out of proportion to any benefits to the farmers.

It is recognized that the subject matter is one with regard to which there are great differences of opinion among men who are interested with equal sincerity in the welfare of agriculture and in the continuation of every facility of the Government which may be of benefit to agriculture and which may not involve governmental expenses disproportionate to the benefits which accrue. The action of the subcommittee represents only the viewpoint of its members, and if the judgment of the House is at variance with the conclusion of the subcommittee it will, of course, take appropriate action to the end that its collective viewpoint may be expressed in the pending bill.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

The hearings disclosed that the work of the Soil Conservation Service has been of outstanding importance and benefit, not only to agriculture, but to our Nation as a whole, in the conservation and utilization of those resources which must be preserved for the welfare and enjoyment of all of our people. The testimony of Dr. Bennett and his associates as reported in the hearings as to the accomplishments which have thus far been made, and as to the efforts which are contemplated for the future, amply justify the appropriation of such funds as may be reasonably necessary in the continuation of this work for the next fiscal year. The considerable reductions below the budget amounting to \$3,367,856, occurring in the various items under this head, have been a matter of considerable concern to myself because I conceive that this work of preserving the soil, correcting the processes of erosion which have devastated such large areas in our country, and rendering assistance to farmers in soil-conservation districts who are endeavoring in their farm plans to cooperate with the Food Administration, and to serve to the utmost of their ability our national needs for food products in this time of emergency, is a work directly related to the war effort. The reduction of \$3,000,000 in soil and moisture conservation and land-use operations, demonstrations, and information must inevitably occasion great difficulty in furnishing to soil-conservation districts the type of technical assistance which has been promised them and without which they cannot function efficiently. It will be recalled that a reduction of approximately \$3,000,000 in this project was made last year.

My associates on the committee, however, feel that the procurement of necessary personnel to carry on the work under war conditions will be a matter of extreme difficulty within the next fiscal year. Dr. Bennett gave some interesting testimony concerning losses to the military service from his personnel, which losses, it is anticipated, will continue and probably be accentuated in degree. It is, therefore, doubtful if, under present conditions, his organization can efficiently expend more than the amount provided in the pending bill, \$18,675,136 for all purposes, and it is believed the House should approve the recommendations of the subcommittee for this reduction.

LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUB-MARGINAL LANDS

The Budget estimate under this heading was approved. No money is being provided for the purchase of any more land, but approximately \$34,000 is made available to complete pending contracts in connection with which the Government is already obligated. The remainder of the money estimated is necessary for the protection and management of the Government's property already acquired and for its utilization in the manner contemplated by Congress at the time provision was made for its acquisition.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ADMINISTRATION—EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Section 32 funds amounting to \$96,000,000 are made available by permanent appropriation not carried in this bill for this purpose for the next fiscal year. Certain reappropriations of unexpended balances, however, were proposed in the Budget which were not approved by the committee. However, the bill does carry an appropriation of unexpended balances of section 32 funds for the administration expenses incident to carrying out the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937. In connection with this appropriation the committee has inserted a limitation, legislative in character, upon the use of section 32 funds, prohibiting the carrying on of any program with these funds formerly carried on by the Work Projects Administration. It is hoped this provision will be made in order by the adoption of a rule waiving points of order against it. It is believed that certain projected activities in connection with the use of section 32 funds and which have been either entirely or in part projected for transfer from Work Projects Administration, should not be carried on further at this time unless they are expressly authorized by Congress. It has been proposed to abandon W. P. A. appropriations. These appropriations were always legislative in character. If any part of the work of W. P. A. should be continued proper provision should be made therefor by Congress and W. P. A. work should not be continued merely by shifting it to another established organization of the Government and the use of funds appropriated by Congress to such organizations.

MARKETING SERVICE, AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

Certain minor changes and one major change have been made in Budget estimates for the Marketing Service. These are explained in the committee report. They involve reductions below the Budget totaling \$288,780, but leaving a balance of \$5,811,860, which should be ample for the needs of the Service for the next fiscal year. It is to be noted this amount is \$660,949 below the funds made available for the present fiscal year. The major item of reduction is in the funds provided for the administration of the Commodity Exchange Act. Under present conditions affecting the marketing of farm products, it is felt the commodity exchanges play an insignificant part and that their activities have been so tre-

mendously reduced as to justify the reductions recommended.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Most, if not all, of the members of the subcommittee are deeply interested in the provision of sufficient funds for this organization, and yet under present conditions there seems to be no justification for the maintenance of an organization of unnecessary size to deal with this work, as it can be carried on with limitations that exist upon the use of strategic materials. It will be noted from the hearings that in January of this year only slightly in excess of \$3,000,000 of the \$30,000,000 made available by the 1943 Agricultural Appropriation Act had been obligated. Further obligations in connection with the acquisition of privately owned power lines are contemplated for the present fiscal year and an estimate of \$10,000,000 for such purposes has been submitted for the next fiscal year. However, under the opinion of the Comptroller General which appears in the hearings and which limits the acquisition of such lines to their inclusion as incidental to the establishment of larger projects providing for the extension of electric service to unserved persons in rural areas, it is felt these acquisitions will be much more limited in character than has been contemplated by R. E. A. officials.

Reduction in administration expenses totaling \$425,000 below the Budget has been made upon the basis of the committee's investigations and particularly influenced by reports of the committee's special investigators. The elimination of \$10,000,000 of loan funds will leave \$20,000,000 of such funds available for the next fiscal year which, if the war continues and necessary materials are not obtainable in sufficient quantity for a full program, should be amply sufficient. In the event the war should end before the end of the next fiscal year, it is anticipated that Congress, through the medium of a deficiency appropriation, will make adequate provision for the needs of this organization as may then appear to be justified.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

No reduction below Budget estimates has been made for the activities heretofore carried on by the Farm Credit Administration. The administrative expenses for the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation are paid from funds of the Corporation itself and have been approved in the amount recommended by the Budget. There are, however, certain additions to the funds of the Farm Credit Administration in connection with the work of the Farm Security Administration transferred to that organization which will be hereafter discussed, as well as a limitation upon the use of administrative funds appropriated to the F. C. A., which, it is expected, if approved by Congress, will cause the abandonment of the proposal to revive the regional agricultural credit corporations. A discussion of the reasons thought to justify the insertion of this proviso will be found in the committee's report and also there will be found in the report a discussion of the reasons which motivated the committee in the insertion of section 8 of the bill,

which, in effect, prohibits any agency of the Department from engaging in the making of loans which have not first been offered to, and refused by, private lending agencies customarily engaged in making loans of similar character and at comparable rates in the region where such loans are proposed to be made. It is felt by the committee that there is no excuse for the Government undertaking in areas where adequate credit facilities exist and where loans could be obtained by farmers from private lending agencies at comparable rates to those which obtain in connection with Government loans to engage in competition with private lending agencies in the making of such loans. This, of course, does not exclude the making of loans where local credit is not available or where, if available, rates of interest not comparable with rates on Government loans are insisted upon by private lending agencies.

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

If I may pass on, because I wish to have time in which to undertake to answer questions propounded by Members, I want to discuss now briefly two items to which I have heretofore made reference and with regard to which I am not in accord with the action which has been taken by the subcommittee. Of course, I do not like to be in a minority, especially a minority of the subcommittee of which I undertake to serve as chairman, and yet upon an examination of the votes which I have cast in Congress for the last 16 years, I am better satisfied with some of the votes which I cast in the minority than I am with some of those which I cast while I was associated with the large majority. So notwithstanding that I differ from my colleagues, and regretfully so, I feel it to be my duty to advise you as to the reasons which have led me to reach these conclusions which are contrary to those which they have in all good faith reached for themselves.

First, there is projected here a decrease in the appropriations for soil conservation and other benefits of that type, commonly known as A. C. P. benefits, of \$100,000,000 below the Budget estimate. That decrease is brought about by language which was inserted in the bill as a substitute for the Budget language upon motion of a member of the subcommittee and after the language had been considered for only a few minutes and without any representative of the Department having been called before the subcommittee to explain the effect of the new language and whether or not this work could be appropriately and properly carried on under the limitations contained in the new language. Among other things the new language limits the administrative expense to 50 percent of that which was incurred during the present fiscal year. Some limitation is necessary. I was as active as any member of the subcommittee in trying to develop facts upon which we could base a reduction in administrative expenses, and we finally secured an admission from

the administrative authorities themselves that the amount of the \$53,000,000 estimated for that purpose for the next fiscal year might be reduced by \$10,000,000.

A reduction of that sort, I think, would be amply justified, but to cut the administrative expenses of this organization 50 percent as provided in this bill, without having any evidence from any member of the administrative personnel of this branch of the Department of Agriculture as to whether or not they could conduct the work of the organization with this limitation on their administrative fund is, to my mind, unwise.

Aside from that, the Secretary of Agriculture on December 5, 1942, announced to the farmers of the country the amount that he would pay them, if they would pursue this crop year certain soil conservation practices, and abide by certain restrictions upon the production of some crops, and in connection with those restrictions produce larger amounts of essential war crops. He had authority of law to make that announcement. Section 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act gives him that authority, and he is authorized to obligate the Government up to \$500,000,000. He did obligate the Government. He issued this proclamation to the farmers of the country, and in the main they have signed farm plans indicating the practices they expect to carry on this year, and the amounts they would undertake to produce. That procedure to my mind constitutes a contract between the Government of the United States, a contract authorized by law, and the farmers of the country, and I am not willing to say to the farmers of the country that the Government is going to welch on this contract to the extent of one-fourth of the benefits involved, that we are simply not going to provide the money which has been estimated as necessary to carry out the promise made by the Secretary of Agriculture under authority of law, and so far as I am concerned I shall not vote to repudiate the solemn contract of the Government with the farmers of the country effectuated in that manner. If in future years it should be decided proper to abandon this program, as a great many men think should be true, then Congress should take legislative action to remove from the Secretary of Agriculture the power which he has been authorized to exercise.

Without regard, however, to whether such payments should be eventually eliminated or not, it is my opinion that the action taken by the subcommittee would involve the repudiation by the Government of obligations assumed by the Secretary under authority of law to the extent of one-fourth of the Government's responsibility.

The Secretary's offer to the farmers of the Nation was published by him on December 5, 1942. I am herewith inserting in the Record a letter addressed to me on April 8, 1943, by Mr. Fred S. Wallace, chief, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the accompanying copy of the Secretary's announcement.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT
ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., April 8, 1943.
HON. MALCOLM C. TARVER,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. TARVER: This letter is in reply to your request to Mr. I. W. Duggan, director of the southern division, for certain information regarding the 1943 Agricultural Conservation program.

The 1943 program was approved by the Secretary on December 2, 1942. A copy of the press release issued at the time the program was announced is enclosed, as well as a printed copy of the program bulletin.

There is also enclosed a copy of a farm plan sheet used in Georgia. In general, the farm plan sheets used in other areas in the country are similar, with the exception that they are adapted to local conditions. A copy of the farm plan work sheet, which is enclosed, was used to supplement the farm plan by obtaining information needed by county war boards with respect to machinery requirements, the labor situation and related factors. In this connection, it should be noted that page 1 of the farm plan work sheet is largely a duplication of information obtained on the farm plan sheet and, therefore, page 1 of the farm plan work sheet was usually not completed except in cases where deferment of farm labor was involved. Both the farm plan and the farm plan work sheet were made available to county workers on or shortly after farm mobilization week, which was February 6 to February 14. The farm sign-up began immediately after farm mobilization week in most areas and has now been largely completed in most areas. If you desire any further information, please do not hesitate to call upon me.

Sincerely yours,

FRED S. WALLACE, Chief.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANNOUNCES THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT
AGENCY'S 1943 ADJUSTMENT PAYMENT RATES

Rates of payment to farmers cooperating with the crop-production adjustment phase of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency's 1943 war program were announced today by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Farmers may earn these production adjustment payments in 1943 by complying with their Agricultural Adjustment Agency's acreage allotments for corn, wheat, cotton, rice, tobacco, and peanuts, at the same time meeting individual farm-production goals for special war crops. Following out the Department's policy of full production of all crops needed in the war, severe deductions will be made from each farm's total crop payments in 1943 for failure to plant at least 90 percent of an acreage allotment and 90 percent of a special war-crop goal.

This provision is intended to encourage farmers to make full use of their available land. In many instances, farmers will be encouraged to substitute special war crops for allotment crops—especially for wheat and cotton. After farmers first meet their 90 percent special war-crop acreage requirement, they may take any special war-crop acreage above this figure and substitute it acre-for-acre for allotment crops in meeting the latter's 90-percent planting provision.

In addition to the crop-production adjustment payment described above, farmers also will be able to earn a production practice—or conservation—payment by carrying out specified agricultural practices which improve soil, help prevent erosion, and increase yields of needed war crops. Since these conservation rates vary by regions and States, they are being announced by State Agricultural Adjustment Agency committees.

Payment rates as announced for 1943, based on normal yield of allotted acreages, are shown below together with 1942 rates.

Crop	1942 payment rate	1943 payment rate
	Cents	Cents
Cotton, per pound.....	1.2	1.1
Corn (commercial area), per bushel..	5.5	3.6
Wheat, per bushel.....	9.9	9.2
Rice, per 100 pounds.....	2.4	2.0
Peanuts, per ton.....	125.0	110.0
Potatoes (commercial), per bushel....	1.8	-----
Tobacco, per pound:		
Blue-cured.....	.5	.4
Burley.....	.6	.4
Fire-cured.....	1.3	1.2
Dark air-cured.....	.8	.7
Virginia sun-cured.....	.6	.5
Pennsylvania type 41.....	.4	.4
Cigar filler and binder (other		
than types 41 and 45).....	.6	.5
Georgia-Florida type 62.....	.8	.7

It will be observed from Mr. WALLACE's letter that the farmer sign-up has now been largely completed in most areas. If the Congress shall now fail to provide the funds needed by the Secretary to discharge these obligations which he has assumed under authority of law, it inevitably follows that the Government must welch on its contracts with the farmers to the extent of one-fourth of the money involved. This, to my mind, is unconscionable. If Congress does not want the Secretary to continue to exercise the authority that is given him to commit and bind the Government to a program of this character, it should amend or repeal section 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. It should not repudiate a Government obligation assumed under authority of law. A government which can and will repudiate one type of obligation may be expected to repudiate others. Such conduct on the part of the governing authorities of this Nation cannot inspire confidence at a time when the Government is undertaking to finance its war program through the sale of Government promises to pay. I repeat, if the Government can, and will, repudiate one type of obligation what assurance have we that it will not at some time repudiate others of a different type?

It is not pleasant for the chairman of a subcommittee to thus take issue with the conclusions of his committee, but in this case it is, to my mind, my imperative duty. As a matter of fact, these A. C. P. payments, when originally provided, were justified as being in some measure compensation for the farmers for the restriction of acreage in the production of crops in which large surpluses exist. All of these restrictions have recently been withdrawn by action of the Secretary so far as wheat and corn production are concerned. Cotton and tobacco farmers, however, are still subjected to these restrictions. In the case of cotton a referendum was held shortly after the time when the Secretary announced his offer and the terms of that offer were part of the influences which caused the cotton farmers to approve quotas on cotton acreages. They had also been urged to approve such quotas through speeches of the Secretary, the Director of the Southern Divi-

sion, A. A. A., Senator BANKHEAD, of Alabama, and others, published and circulated at Government expense throughout the cotton-growing area, in which cotton growers were advised that if they refused to approve quotas, Government loans would not be available to cotton on the same basis as for other major crops although the Secretary has since given assurance to wheat and corn farmers that they may grow their crops without restriction and still receive without impairment loans and other benefits to which they would have been entitled upon compliance with restrictions. It is to my mind unfair to any type of farmer that the Government's promises and contracts should be abrogated but it is peculiarly unfair to the cotton farmers of the country who were induced to support cotton quotas through the methods which I have outlined.

It will be observed by those who may read the hearings that I have continually urged throughout the hearings that cotton quotas be removed for the present crop year, leaving to the cotton farmers, of course, the right to resume the application of such quotas to crops for subsequent years in referendums held for that purpose if they so desire. This, however, has not been done. The cotton farmer, therefore, is being left under his self-imposed quota restrictions obtained through representations which under present conditions constitute the equivalent of fraud whether they were so intended or not and at the same time he is being refused compliance by the Government with its solemn contract made under authority of law by the Secretary of Agriculture with regard to the payment in full of benefits that the Secretary offered him immediately before he voted on the quota question.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

We now come to the Farm Security Administration. If you will examine the hearings for the last 2 or 3 years, you will find that I have been as critical of some of the operations of the Farm Security Administration as has any member of the committee. We have conducted examinations running into weeks of time to ascertain the abuses that undoubtedly have grown up in the operation of that organization, and last year we undertook to insert in the bill limitations to correct some of those abuses. They had been granting to individual borrowers in some cases as much as \$9,000 or \$10,000, and we provided in the House bill that the limit should be \$1,000. The Senate, however, raised the amount to \$2,500. They had been buying large tracts of land for subdivision among a lot of people removed from defense areas and other areas, and we inserted in the bill a provision which gave them no authority to buy land. They have been conducting the so-called cooperative farm projects, which we consider to be contrary to the spirit of our form of government and to be more in line with the communistic practices of Soviet Russia. So we provided in the bill that the money in the bill should not be used for the maintenance of those projects, but only for their liquidation.

I want to be perfectly fair. The Farm Security Administration has not observed that mandatory provision, and how it got money with the approval of the Comptroller General to carry them on, despite the injunction of Congress, I do not know. We have not been able to find that out yet. I think the Farm Security Administration and its Administrator, Mr. Baldwin, are subject to severe criticism because of their failure to observe that injunction placed in the agricultural appropriation bill last year by the Congress. I think that our examination of witnesses during the present session, as well as the last session, developed the existence of various other abuses in the Farm Security Administration, in the extension of unwarranted amounts of credit to unworthy clients, this having been an abuse of discretion in the field in some cases, and so far as those acts go, or the lack of discretion on the part of the field personnel is concerned, I do not believe that the central administration in Washington ought to be criticized too caustically on account of that. I do not believe that you can condemn an organization with some 15,000 or 16,000 employees serving over 400,000 farmers in the country simply because of foolish acts or the exercise of foolish judgment by some of the administrative personnel of the organization; but I do believe that steps should be taken to correct those abuses. I think that steps should be taken to liquidate not only these cooperative farm projects but all of these community projects, aggregating 151 in number. Yet I feel that this Farm Security Administration in the aid that it has extended to 975,000 farm families, in the aid that it is now extending to 417,000 farm families, has a place in the Department of Agriculture, has a function to perform, a useful function to perform, and that while we should excise these cancerous growths that have attached themselves to this organization, we ought to preserve it for useful and common-sense purposes. All of us may not be satisfied with what the Secretary of Agriculture has been doing, and I think some of us probably are not, but we do not want to abolish the Department of Agriculture on that account. We are not satisfied with what Mr. Baldwin has been doing, at least I am not, and I know a lot of you are not, but I do not believe we ought to abolish the Farm Security Administration on that account. I do believe that we ought to have the organization charged not only with the duty of helping these 417,000 farm families but with the duty of looking after the Government's stake in these families. The Government has invested \$417,000,000, and somebody ought to be charged with the responsibility of trying to collect as much of the Government's money as may be possible from its investment.

So I cannot in accord with the action which has been taken by the subcommittee in cutting, first, the amount of Farm Security Administration loans from \$97,500,000 to \$40,000,000, and in reducing the amount of funds for administration from approximately \$36,000,000 to \$12,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 additional minutes. And then providing that \$8,000,000 of that \$12,000,000 shall be transferred to the Extension Service, and that the whole thing, including the farm tenant loan purchase program shall be put under the jurisdiction of the Farm Credit Administration.

That action was taken without our making any investigation through administrative authorities to determine just how they would undertake to handle this proposition if it should be dealt with in this manner. It is true that Governor Black was asked a casual question when he was before the committee about whether he could undertake to handle the Farm Security Administration business or not, and he indicated a reluctance to reply, and finally stated of course that it might be possible for him to handle it. But nobody from the Department of Agriculture or any branch of it was called before our committee to discuss this new language which was substituted for the Budget language in the bill and tell us whether or not in their opinion they could continue to carry on the work of the Farm Security Administration or any part of it under the Farm Credit Administration with the funds provided and in the manner designated in the bill.

I say that is not the proper way to legislate; that what the committee should do and what the Congress should do would be to try to revise the framework of the Farm Security Administration so as to eliminate the abuses which have unquestionably arisen in the carrying on of the work of that organization, and then provide whatever funds it might deem necessary, upon the basis of competent evidence, to do what the Congress desires shall be done. There was not any evidence before our committee indicating that we could reduce the amount of loans by \$57,500,000. That is a guess. There was not any evidence indicating that we could cut the administrative funds by \$24,000,000, leaving a balance of only \$12,000,000. That is a guess. What effect is it going to have on this work? Do we want the work to be carried on at all? If so, should we not have some competent official to testify before us as to administrative problems that will arise in the event of transfer to the Farm Credit Administration? Would we not like to have the testimony of some officials of that organization as to just how these problems might be dealt with? I do not like this idea of legislating in the dark. I do not care if it is advocated by the Farm Bureau Federation. I have respect for the Federal Farm Bureau Federation. They have an organization in every county in my Congressional district. It is an organization which, in my district, is composed of outstanding farmers, and I have respect for their judgment. But at the same time we know, and I think all of us know, that that federation is now engaged in an effort to turn over as much as it can of the activities of the Department of

Agriculture to the Extension Service. This farm-labor program has been placed under the Extension Service. A part of the funds for soil conservation and A. C. P. payments are to be, according to the terms of this bill, turned over to the Extension Service. Now it is desired here to turn over to the Extension Service a part of the administrative problems connected with the work formerly carried on by the Farm Security Administration. I am not willing, as far as I am concerned, to let the Farm Bureau Federation write this bill for me, insofar as my individual vote as a Member of Congress is involved. Yet I am frank to say that the Farm Bureau Federation, with regard to some of these more controversial items, has been all powerful in the consideration of the pending bill.

Mr. Chairman, I could talk indefinitely with regard to the items which are here involved, but I want to give a little time to Members who desire to interrogate me.

I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. It delights me to hear the Chairman say that in liquidating some of these community projects, which were set up to relieve distressed farm families, it shall be done in an orderly fashion. I presume that in the closing out of the picture of the Farm Security Administration, as the bill does, they will be forced to carry out the mandates of the Congress as have previously been given them. That should mean, of course, that in these projects, where great holdings of land are held in common use, the closing out will be done in such a way that those men who have helped build up these communities will have an opportunity to share in it? Is that the gentleman's feeling?

Mr. TARVER. The matter of the liquidation of the projects would, of course, under the terms of this bill, be entrusted to the Farm Credit Administration. I am not able to state to the gentleman just how they might undertake to discharge that duty, but I should think that the officials of the organization would certainly give preference in the sale of the lands involved in these projects to those who are now occupying the lands, providing they are worthy of credit and providing it is felt the Government's investment would be repaid in the event of sales to them.

Mr. MURDOCK. Of course, the Government's interest must be protected and no speculators permitted to profit by such investment. The desirable thing is that the individual on the project might become the owner as well as the tiller of the soil?

Mr. TARVER. That is certainly the desire from my standpoint.

Mr. MURDOCK. And from mine. For it should be our policy to rehabilitate as many worthy farm families as possible and enable them to take root in the soil.

Mr. TARVER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. Would the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee on appropriations for agriculture, who has just delivered an unusually fine résumé on this voluminous and most important bill, explain to the House the position on parity payments as they exist under this bill? As I understand it, we are appropriating in this bill \$193,000,000 to take care of the parity payments for the crop year of 1942.

Mr. TARVER. That is right.

Mr. STEFAN. There is absolutely nothing in the bill whatsoever for parity payments for the crop year 1943?

Mr. TARVER. That is right.

Mr. STEFAN. Would the gentleman feel there should be some language, in case the crops do not come up to parity, something in the bill to take care of parity payments, in case these crops do not come up to parity?

Mr. TARVER. I entertain feelings similar to those expressed by my colleague from Nebraska.

The members of our subcommittee which comprises representatives from commercial grain-growing areas of the country, have been of the opinion that the farmer should look for his price for his product to the market rather than through the payments of any sums from the Federal Treasury. Cotton is not involved under present conditions, it is selling either at parity or above parity, as are some of the other five major products, but corn and wheat are the products in which producers are interested here. If the representatives from the commercial grain-growing sections of the country want to abandon for the present this measure of assurance to corn and wheat farmers, I do not feel that I am in position to object.

Mr. STEFAN. I agree with the gentleman that it affects corn and wheat in my State. Perhaps it will mean \$17,900,000 to the corn and wheat farmers in my State, if the crop does not come up to parity.

Mr. TARVER. I am, of course, in sympathy with the viewpoint that the farmer ought to get parity in the open market, but so long as he does not do that and so long as conditions beyond his control prevent him from doing that, I see no reason why the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 relating to parity should not be observed by Congress and appropriations made to make up the deficit, but, as I say, I do not come from a commercial grain-producing area, and for that reason I do not feel justified in taking issue with the judgment of my colleagues who do.

Mr. STEFAN. One further question, if the gentleman will permit: There is one item here not touched on, or I do not believe he has, for I listened carefully to what he had to say and did not hear reference to it; and that is that the item for rural electrification has been cut.

Mr. TARVER. Yes.

Mr. STEFAN. In view of the fact that the Department only recently released 32 projects over the country on rural electrification, why should there be this cut right now?

Mr. TARVER. As I explained, last year the Congress made available for the present fiscal year approximately \$30,000,000 allocated to the R. E. A. I understand that the R. E. A. has used all the money it possibly can in this electrification program but did not nearly take up its funds. We made ample provisions for them; we did not cut out the item but gave them what we thought was reasonably necessary for work during the next fiscal year. The R. E. A. was not able to obligate before January much more than \$3,000,000 out of a \$30,000,000 item which was made available for the present fiscal year. They have plans for the next fiscal year which should enable them to obligate larger sums of money, but they were not able to show the committee how it would be possible for them to obligate anything like the amount of \$30,000,000 as projected in the Budget estimate. We wanted to provide whatever was necessary, and we felt that \$20,000,000 was amply sufficient. We realized—and I believe this is stated in the report; at least I want to state it now if it is not—that, if in the operation of the R. E. A., the provision of additional funds should be necessary at any time within the next fiscal year, Congress would be in session, and it is the anticipation of the committee that such additional funds, if needed, will be provided by appropriate deficiency appropriations.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Was it the attitude of the committee with regard to the experimental research work in forestry that because it did not contribute directly to the war work that it should be discontinued?

Mr. TARVER. No, no; we did not discontinue it. We made some cuts. When compared with the total amounts that have been involved they are not substantial cuts, but taken by themselves alone they might be considered as substantial. Certainly it is a work which might be stepped down, if I may use that expression, for the period of the emergency as not any too directly related to the war effort.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I should like to take just this minute to say that Mr. Taylor of the Farm Security Administration did a splendid job and was of very material assistance in getting badly needed farm labor into my congressional district. If that had not been done the farmers simply could not and would not have planted.

Mr. TARVER. I thank the gentleman. I may say that the funds under which this program has been carried on by the Farm Security Administration have not been carried in the Agricultural appropriation bill but have been allocated to the Farm Security Administration from the President's emergency fund.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Yes; that is true, but in this case, funds were allocated; realizing the emergency na-

ture of the situation they were successful in having additional funds allocated, which was an indication that they could and would cut red tape if the emergency necessitated it.

Mr. TARVER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I see the item for crop insurance is cut out after July 31. For what reason?

Mr. TARVER. We have brought to the House the question of whether or not, in view of the tremendous losses involved in the crop-insurance program it ought to be continued. I think the committee report indicates that the position of the committee was to bring the matter to the House in a way which would permit the House to arrive at its own conclusion.

The Government in 4 years on this program has lost \$41,000,000 above the amounts of the premiums paid by the farmers. The expense, in our judgment, has been out of proportion to the benefits which have been received. Only a little more than one-third of the wheat farmers have participated, and less than 10 percent of the cotton farmers of the country. The majority of farmers themselves evidently do not see any particular benefit to them. Under these conditions, the committee feels not that it ought to abolish the crop insurance organization but that it ought to bring to the House a provision in the bill which will enable the House to vote on that question and make the determination for itself. Of course, the committee will be satisfied with whatever determination is reached by the House. We do not provide for the elimination of this agency. We provide for the liquidation of the organization and the full compliance with every contract which has been made by the Government or will be made prior to July 1 of the present year.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I may say to the gentleman that the cost of administration has been cut in half since we started in 1939 with wheat. The cost at that time was \$26.89 per insured interest.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman has been misinformed. The administrative costs have been growing like a Chinese baby.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I have the figures from the agency.

Mr. TARVER. If the gentleman will examine the hearings, he will find the facts.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I have the figures from the agency that it cost \$26.89 per family for wheat for the year 1939.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman has the figure per family.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I have the figures that 413,221 wheat farm families and 176,480 cotton farm families, a total of 589,701, obtained insurance in 1942, and the cost has been cut to \$13.43 per insured interest compared to \$26.89 per insured interest in 1939. These are the figures from the agency.

Mr. TARVER. I am talking about the total cost of administering the agency, not the cost per family.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. May I ask the chairman of the committee how it is that the committee did not feel that they should let the House act on these other activities that have been eliminated from the bill? The gentleman said you were going to let the House act on the insurance provisions.

Mr. TARVER. Of course, the House will act on everything contained in the bill. We have no power to keep the House from acting upon anything in the bill.

Mr. GRANGER. That is true, but I understand that that matter has been eliminated.

Mr. TARVER. We have brought the question to the House and it is up to you. If you want to continue this program, which is costing the Government so much and is of so little benefit to the farmers, that is your responsibility, but we simply bring that in in this way and show the opinion of the subcommittee.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. With respect to the forest-fire items, did the committee propose any language that in any way would interfere with the practice of the Forest Service, when confronted with an emergency involving a fire, of employing emergency fire fighters and then presenting a bill?

Mr. TARVER. No, we have made the usual \$100,000 token appropriation for that work, which, of course, it is understood will be supplemented by Congress with whatever funds are necessary to carry on the fire-fighting work. But I was talking about this cooperative forest-fire protection item under the McNary bill, where the statutory limit is \$2,500,000, which we could not exceed, although the bill for the present year carries \$4,000,000.

Mr. CASE. I am glad to hear the gentleman make that statement.

Mr. TARVER. The preparation of this bill has been a very difficult matter involving many weeks of study and hearings and infinite attention to detail. This subcommittee has no pride of authorship, nor does it make any assumption of infallibility of judgment in connection with the various actions which have been taken through the medium of this bill submitted to the House for approval. It is earnestly hoped that Members of the House, before they vote on the bill, will study the hearings, and, of course, I know they will be guided in their actions by their conception of their duties to American agriculture in the provision of necessary facilities for that Department which particularly represents the interests of the American farmer.

In what form the bill may finally be passed none of us at this time, with reasonable assurance, can predict, and this is especially true with reference to some of the major and more controversial portions of the bill. In whatever form it may finally be enacted it should repre-

sent the collective and informed judgment of the Congress based upon the evidence which has been, and may be, made available with due regard to the opinions of legislative representatives of farm organizations and to the opinions of all others who are deeply concerned about agriculture, but only insofar as those opinions may be found to have been based upon duly ascertained facts.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the fight is on. We are going to have another grand time on this agricultural bill, in spite of what we tried to do in the committee to avert it. You remember last year this bill was 10 days on the floor of the House.

May I inform the House now—and my chairman, who has just yielded the floor, was not apprised of this fact—that the Committee on Rules has denied us a rule for the consideration of this bill.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. If that is true, it means that about \$150,000,000 for the R. E. A., for the farm tenant land purchase program, for the gypsy moth control, for the sweetpotato weevil control, pink bollworm eradication, and for sundry other activities, will have to be stricken from the bill if points of order are made. The amount of \$150,000,000, or approximately that amount, will be added to the cut of \$526,000,000 below the Budget which has already been effected.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. That is very true, and those items will be objected to, I am informed.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. FULMER. Does not the gentleman think that the Committee on Rules acted wisely in that the Committee on Appropriations has taken over all the legislative functions of the Committee on Agriculture? In fact, this bill contains more legislation than any appropriation bill that has ever been presented to the House since I have been a Member during the past 22 years.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Directly answering the gentleman from South Carolina, may I say that we have, but these supply bills for Agriculture for several years have had to have a rule for their consideration because many items of an emergency and anticipatory nature, as well as other items, have been brought before us without any authorization from the Committee on Agriculture, until they have mounted up to a considerable sum.

Now may I get right to this point, jumping over some things I had first intended to say. This is the milk in the coconut, as I told the Committee on Rules only a couple of hours ago. The only thing that brought the Agriculture Committee before the Rules Committee to deny a rule is the fact that Farm Security was brought in. That was the one

last thing that broke the camel's back. There would not have been any protest from Mr. FULMER's committee for the 50 items that have been considered year after year in this bill, passed over and not objected to, but for the final stroke that this committee gave Farm Security.

Mr. FULMER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FULMER. May I say to the gentleman I made the statement, and several other members from the Agriculture Committee, that the Farm Security item in here was the minor part of the legislation, that certainly there ought to be some revamping, and we have the authority now to investigate it rather than you folks tearing it all up to pieces.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I want to tell the gentleman that is the thing that put the burr in the right place and that is what brought them to the Rules Committee this morning. That is the only thing that did it.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I think the gentleman is making an awfully good and interesting statement. I want to be absolutely clear on it. As I understand the picture, the Rules Committee has denied a rule permitting this bill to come to the floor, I suppose with all points of order waived. Then we have it here, and, if I understood the chairman of the committee correctly, what the committee has eliminated plus these other items will amount to \$650,000,000 in round figures?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. That is right.

Mr. CRAWFORD. As compared with what we have heretofore carried in this bill?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Yes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I want to get very clear on that. Secondly is this point: I assume that the committee struck out the Farm Security Administration budget item?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. It goes out under the rule I guess.

Mr. CRAWFORD. So, then, as the gentleman has explained, if I understood him correctly, that one item goes out and the contest which is going on throughout the country in connection with whether or not F. S. A. is to be continued in its present method of operation we will say really brought the issue right up to the floor and that is really what we have before us along with many other things?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. The point in connection with a lot of these controversial issues is this: The House is going to be denied a chance to vote on them. They will go out on a point of order, and that item will go out on a point of order, the Senate will put it back if it follows their traditions, then we will write the bill in conference and the House will not have anything to do with it.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I very much regret that because I think we should have a vote on it.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I regret it, too, in the interest of the Members of the House.

Mr. MICHENER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. The gentleman has made reference to the Rules Committee indicating that the Rules Committee had taken away from the House some right which it has.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. It has taken away what we have had for years.

Mr. MICHENER. The Rules Committee provides how a bill be considered under the rules of the House. This is not a closed rule.

Mr. TARVER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. The Rules Committee did not provide for any consideration of the bill under the rules of the House because the Rules Committee does not have that authority. We have that right without the permission of the Rules Committee.

Mr. MICHENER. That is what I was trying to say. The chairman of this subcommittee has come before the Rules Committee year after year asking for a rule to bring in a bill carrying items for which there was no authority of law but which were set up, established, and created by Executive order. Many members of the Rules Committee believe in operating our Government under the Constitution, not by Executive order. The constitution of the House is its rules. Every time the Rules Committee grants a special rule, the general rules are suspended. In this the committee refused to suspend the general rules.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. May I ask the gentleman a question? Why did you not do that last year? Why did you not do it the year before?

Mr. MICHENER. I will answer that: For the simple reason, as I understood it, and I think other Members understood it that way, we were promised, or at least we so understood the chairman of the subcommittee to say that he would not come back and attempt to do it next year.

Mr. TARVER rose.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Oh, let me answer that, and then I shall yield to my chairman. The House Agricultural Committee has not done anything in this last year to authorize these things.

Mr. MICHENER. Did the gentleman not come before the committee?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Oh, we do not have to go before the Committee on Agriculture. I now yield to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Michigan has made some statements here to which I object. When he tried to get me to make certain promises, I expressly declined. He has made a statement in the committee and on the floor that I made such promises, and there is not a scintilla of truth in the statement. May I say this, further, that the R. E. A. was not established by Executive order and the Farm Security Admin-

istration, as functioning now, is not established by Executive order. The Rural Electrification Administration was established by act of Congress, and the only thing which makes necessary the procurement of a rule is that we may consider authorizing R. F. C. loans. If we had appropriated the money and made it a straight-out appropriation, it would not be subject to a point of order, and no rule would be necessary.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Or if we had abolished the Farm Security Administration and not transferred some of its activities to something else, it still would not be subject to a point of order, but we tried to smooth these things out, to make a good job of it. I have been an advocate of economy, and I have been serving for years in writing this bill without any outside influence, and, as a matter of fact, before we get through we are going to write this bill in conference.

Mr. CASE. Is it not true that any items that might be placed in the bill by the Senate not in accordance with the rules of the House, could not be agreed to in conference, but would have to be brought back for a vote in the House?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. It is my understanding that if the Senate waves points of order and passes a bill, they are not subject to a point of order in the conference.

Mr. CASE. Oh, the gentleman is mistaken, because if the bill comes back to the House carrying legislation, an objection can be made to the reading of the statement in lieu of the report, and then by that procedure it will be in order to object to the consideration of those things except by final vote of the House.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. If the Senate adopts these points of order, we cannot raise them in the conference.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Yes.

Mr. TABER. If the Senate puts in items subject to a point of order in the House, it is going to be necessary to have every such item brought back to the House by the conferees for a separate vote on each of these items, and on each of these items there would be allowed 1 hour of debate.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Then it will be seen that we are out of a summer vacation, and not merely an Easter vacation. I want to say that we are in one "mell of a hess" from now on on this agricultural bill, and if the great Rules Committee has added to the sum total of intelligence today then I will eat my hat. I do not want to go into different things, because my time has already gone, though I shall yield myself some more time, but I do want to answer my distinguished chairman just a little bit. I want to sort of criticize him a bit. In his opening speech he took up more than half of his time reporting not for the committee but on these items that he objected to. Half of his speech was not defending the committee bill. The chairman was practically alone on these big items, the Farm Security Administration and the incentive payments. The committee stands absolutely against them. The gentleman's own colleagues

were against them. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY], the other colleagues in the majority of the committee, stand together in these two big items that the gentleman from Georgia took so much time about on the floor of the House.

Mr. TARVER. Does the gentleman think that I should not stand alone when my conscience is involved? If so, then I believe he is wrong.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. The gentleman's conscience should have followed his obligation to the committee to report for them.

Mr. TARVER. But my obligation to my country is greater than to my committee.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Then there is no importance whatever to committees any more. That is just thrown out of the window. Let me say a word or two about what he said about incentive payments. There is a real question involved, and it is questionable about whether these incentive payments were authorized.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I will yield myself 10 minutes more. It is wonderful to have all this time to yield to yourself, when there have been times when I wanted to have only 2 minutes, just like the gentleman from Mississippi, and could not get it. There is a loophole in the matter of the incentive payments, that we promised these farmers in December, and they should go ahead and plant. There is a loophole all through that. We met on the 1st of February before they planted potatoes on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and we renounced the support of such payments definitely. We voted definitely as a subcommittee on agriculture against it, with only the chairman opposing it. We brought the Secretary of Agriculture up here and we chastised him for entering into agreements, on the 1st of February, before any planting was done. Now he pities the poor farmers, and so on, because they were led on; and yet they were denied definitely by us on the 1st of February when the issue was brought to us; it was denied in two committees, as I recall it.

Mr. CASE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield briefly.

Mr. CASE. Has not another loophole been found by which the Commodity Credit Corporation, by direction of the Food Administrator, announces now that it will take care of these incentive payments?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Oh, yes. I do not know whether it is the Farm Credit, but I know Mr. Prentiss Brown is advocating incentive payments, in spite of the definite action of our committee and every congressional authority that has been considered. They have all denied incentive payments. We are against it as the appropriating committee for the Department of Agriculture, and in the deficiency committee, of which I happen to be a member, we put it straight to them on the 1st of February. They do not take anything from Congress as

meaning anything—these bureaucrats. They are never whipped.

Mr. BALDWIN of Maryland. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. BALDWIN of Maryland. I just wanted to make one observation, since the gentleman has referred to the potatoes planted in Maryland. There is a 20-percent increase. I do not think the prospect of incentive payments had anything to do with that.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Oh, I did not mean that. I simply used it as the earliest possible crop; that it was not planted when we took our definite action. I could not think of anything earlier than potatoes on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Now, so much for the incentive payments. Yet we have Mr. Brown and these people insisting on incentive payments to encourage the farmers. It is to hold down the price to the consumer. That is not in the interest of the farmer. That is not what the farmer wants. He does not want incentive payments. He does not want parity. He does not want bonuses. That is what I think. He does not want incentive payments. He wants a fair price for his product.

Mr. CRAWFORD. On the market.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. On the market. I thank the gentleman. He wants a fair price on the market. That is what the farmer wants. How can I think of any better illustration of these incentive payments than to say to our boys in Africa and the southwest Pacific, "We are going to hold down the cost of living now. We are going to make it cheap to live while you are gone, for ourselves, but when you come back you are going to pay all this deficit out of the Treasury. We are going to live cheap while you are fighting at the front, but when you come back you can pay for our cheap living while you were fighting." That is the effect of it. That is what we are going to give back to the soldiers who are fighting in Africa and the southwest Pacific. We are subsidizing this out of the Treasury with the promise to pay for the low cost of living on the basis of incentive payments to farmers, that Prentiss Brown tells us we must do. The farmers are not for it. I do not think this is American.

I know another thing: They are not for the Farm Security Administration. That is the thing that brought on all this trouble—this Farm Security Administration. People who have been following this thing should not be surprised about it. It has been in the cards. It has been coming to a dead end for a year or two.

Think of how they treated other things in a half a dozen ways. That is what they have done with their communistic projects of one kind or another. They failed utterly on the farm-labor situation. They spent millions and millions and fell down flat, especially on bringing Mexican laborers up here, and they started out on the proposition of taking all these men out of the hills of Kentucky and Tennessee and taking them away out West and colonizing them and giving them good land to live on. That

is without any authority of law or anything from us. They started out to do bigger things than Tugwell ever thought of. Tugwell was their papa, you know. They have thought of things that Tugwell never dreamed of. We have a precedent in the deficiency bill this year of denying them absolutely a dollar for farm labor. It would be revealing no secret to say that after the Senate raised them to \$40,000,000 we put them back. This deficiency committee stands adamant against them having anything to do with farm labor. Yet today—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has again expired.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I will have to take 10 more minutes.

Mr. BURDICK. I yield the gentleman 30 minutes.

Mr. RIZLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. RIZLEY. Of course, I agree with much the distinguished gentleman from Kansas is saying. Of course, I voted on the matter he was just talking about to reduce that appropriation which I believe his committee brought in from \$23,000,000 to \$12,000,000.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Yes. That is where it should have stayed.

Mr. RIZLEY. But what I am wondering about is this: The Farm Security Administration, as I understand, has been operating for years without any authority of law. Year after year they have been by-passing Congress. They have been by-passing the Committee on Agriculture which is the legislative committee, because they knew if they came before that committee they would not get these huge sums.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I am not so sure of it.

Mr. RIZLEY. So year after year the gentleman's committee, the Committee on Appropriations, has been giving the Farm Security Administration all this money without any authority of law, not sending them to the legislative committee and saying, "Now, you get some authority of law before you get this appropriation." I do not recall that this Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Agriculture has heretofore been so exercised about the Farm Security Administration operating without any authority of law, but this time, because someone raises the question and says that the Farm Security Administration, like every other agency of Government, ought to have some authority of law before they come to a committee and ask for an appropriation, this question is raised. What I cannot understand is why this Appropriations Committee did not say, "Now, you go and get some authority in law from some committee, and then we will look into your appropriation." Why have you not done that heretofore? That is the point I am making.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Now, you must not make a long speech in my time. You can make a short one.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Just let me say that it becomes virtually impossible to write this kind of bill without some legislative

provisions in it. Everybody will remember that 2 or 3 years ago the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER], made points of order against every item in the bill on plant entomology and quarantine, and a great many other items. We sent that bill to the Senate about one-third of the size it was when reported. If you will go down the line and make a point of order against every legislative provision in this bill you will cut it half in two. We tried to be charitable about it, if anything, the Committee on Agriculture, the legislative committee, has been derelict in not providing the statutory basis for the things that we wrote in. If we want to be constructive we will let some of these go, but if you want to be technical you can go through it from beginning to end and hamstring the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. And only cut out \$150,000,000 more, that is all.

I say to the gentleman from Oklahoma that he has it in his lap right now and will have in all likelihood for the next week, 10 days, or 2 weeks; it is in his lap. What does he propose to do about it?

Mr. RIZLEY. As far as I am concerned I am ready to act right now.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. The membership on this committee changes from year to year. There are a couple of Members on it this year who were not there last year. We are not always able to do every year what we did the year before. However, we did our best this year.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. The gentleman has been discussing farm subsidies, and I think he has been expressing the sentiment of the vast majority of the Members.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Mr. DONDERO. I wonder if the gentleman knows that last fall when we were considering the farm parity bill the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FULMER] included a statement in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to the effect that under the policy of farm subsidy the farmers of this country have grown considerably worse off in this respect: That 10 years ago 65 percent of them owned their farms, but now 65 percent of them are tenants. That is the effect of farm subsidies.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Is it possible that the change in the attitude of the committee has resulted in any degree from the increasing stench that has arisen from the Farm Security Administration?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. If I understand right, the answer is yes.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. The gentleman mentioned Mexican farm labor a little while ago. I do not know whether they are going to get as far

north as Kansas, and I question very much whether they will get as far north as my own district, but let me say that in up-State New York for every farmer who has lost his farm through opposition on the part of the Government it will take at least 20 Mexican peons to make up for his effort.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I often have this question asked of me: Why is it necessary to continue any farm benefit subsidy payments at this time when our business, industry, and labor are getting more than they ever got?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. It is not necessary. If I had my way the A. A. A. would be out for the duration.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I want to note at this time and reiterate with reference to farm security that the Committee on Agriculture went to the Rules Committee and was denied a rule as asked. There is no question about it, and I want to make this statement without time to amplify it, that the farmers in my district and all Kansas are not for the Farm Security Administration, especially now in wartime. It is the W. P. A. of the farmers and there is no excuse for it today. If a farmer cannot make money on his farm today he can do pretty well by working out as a hired hand. If he is without funds he can get a pretty good job as a hired man or he can get a good job in a defense plant.

He should not be subsidized in a time like this. It does not make sense; there is no argument for it. The issue was raised in my campaign, to bring it directly before you as a personal matter, and the radio was used against me by the Farmers' Union of Kansas, and just remember I have six strong Farmers' Union counties in my district. I have been on the State board, a vice president of the State and on the national board. What was the result? The result was that my majority was substantial in every one of the six union counties, and they fought me openly. They said I should be defeated because of this farm-security attitude of mine. As I say, the State president spoke against me on the radio, and the whole campaign was waged against me on the basis of farm security, yet I received from the farmers of my six union counties a splendid majority.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas yields back 1 minute.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK].

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, the draft first took labor away from the farmer; it is pretty well gone. Then you will remember that the prices of things the farmer buys today compared to the last war are about 100 percent higher on the average, yet the things the farmer sells today are only 60 percent of what they were in the last World War.

This committee when bringing in this bill has finished its job of putting small and poor farmers out of business. If this bill goes through I want to tell you that it is the final blow to the small farming element of America.

This committee not only made appropriations but it appropriated to themselves the right to write laws that no Committee on Appropriations ought to be permitted to do. If you do not believe that, look at pages 16, 17, 18, 19, and 22 of the report. They have not only started to make laws for the country in regard to agriculture but they have gone into the Criminal Code as well, providing penalties and penitentiary sentences for offenses by those who do not keep in step with this committee. I tell you that in my judgment, and I do not think it is wrong, this subcommittee of all-wise, all-powerful minds has just about completed the annihilation of the American farmer.

I call your attention to pages 84, 87, 89, 96, and 97 of the bill itself and if you do not think they have written laws in there that they had no right to do then you cannot read English. I also call your attention to pages 1293 and 1301 of the hearings, where you will find the inside of all the conversation that took place in the committee. I do not know whether the Farm Security Administration in New York stinks or not—that is what the gentleman from New York said—but my only comment is that is not the only thing that smells bad in that vicinity.

So far as my section of the country is concerned, and I am speaking only for that section, I want to give you just a few facts about the clients of the Farm Security Administration. You say that is the crux of this whole debate; that is all there is to it, according to the gentleman from Kansas. Since 1932 you have evicted farmers or they have signed deeds to the extent that 2,000,000 farmers have left the homes they once had.

I am going to put in the details here, Mr. Chairman, and I will ask permission in the House to insert in connection with my remarks these charts showing foreclosures in the United States for the past 10 years.

TABLE 2.—Estimated number of farms changing ownership by forced sales and related defaults (including delinquent taxes) per 1,000 of all farms, United States and North Dakota, year ending Mar. 15, 1926-42

Year	United States	North Dakota
	Number	Number
1926.....	21.6	59.0
1927.....	23.3	61.1
1928.....	22.8	55.9
1929.....	19.5	42.7
1930.....	20.8	42.3
1931.....	26.1	50.0
1932.....	41.7	76.0
1933.....	54.1	92.9
1934.....	39.1	43.3
1935.....	28.3	24.9
1936.....	26.2	32.5
1937.....	22.4	31.8
1938.....	17.4	32.9
1939.....	17.0	44.4
1940.....	15.9	49.4
1941.....	13.9	49.5
1942.....	9.3	42.4

Division of Land Economics, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

It left three classes of farmers in my section of the country. It left the big

farmer, it left the small farmer who is still operating, and it left a much larger bunch of people on the highways who had been evicted or who had signed away their property for reasons over which they had no control. The question is what are we going to do with them? This committee says they ought to get a loan, or try until they can get a refusal by everybody in the country who is making private loans. What is the use of taking the ragged farmer with eight or ten children out on the highway and telling him first that he must see if he cannot get a loan from a bank. What kind of sense is that when you know he has not a dime, not a cent?

Mr. FULMER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURDICK. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. FULMER. Prior to the establishment of a great many of these agencies to take care of farmers who are helpless, they had to go to these banks. I used to run one myself. They got whatever we would let them have and they paid whatever interest we charged. Under this bill millions of good farmers, unable perhaps to get loans, and if so only at high rates, will not be able to get a loan from these agencies until they are turned down by the various banks in the county, and then they may come back and ask for a loan.

Mr. BURDICK. Let me refer you to page 1301. I wish I had time to read all these hearings as I read them myself. Here is what Mr. Black says:

They are not expected to run around the county and expend their time and effort to get a refusal from every money lender in the territory to see whether they can or cannot get credit and really to establish themselves as deadbeats before they can get credit.

Those are the kind of fellows we have been handling out in North Dakota. Here is what they have done. In the last year they raised 772,000 chickens, an increase of 39 percent over what they did the year before. They produced 5,000,000 gallons of milk, or an increase of 22 percent over the year before. These are down-and-out farmers, everyone of them, not one of them worth \$50 in bank credit, yet they put 6,975 families back to work and they increased their egg output 36 percent. They raised 904,000 dozen eggs last year, an increase of 36

percent over the year before. They raised 7,803,000 pounds of beef. These no-good farmers, these class-3 farmers, made an increase of 53 percent. I will put in the tables and the program for next year.

TABLE I.—Report on Farm Security Administration program as of November 30, 1942, in the State of North Dakota

Farm Security Administration borrowers in the State of North Dakota have made considerable increases in the production of essential agricultural commodities. A sample survey shows that the 6,975 active Farm Security Administration borrowers in the State made the following increases in production in 1942:

Product	Increase in 1942 over 1941	Percent increase
Chickens (pounds live weight).....	772,710	39
Milk (gallons).....	5,093,100	22
Eggs (dozens).....	904,620	36
Pork (pounds live weight).....	6,850,500	82
Beef (pounds live weight).....	7,803,100	53
Soybeans (bushels).....	4,289	(1)
Peanuts (bushels).....	91,807	273

¹ No production in 1941.

Under the rural rehabilitation loan program as of November 30, 1942, in the State \$13,677,520 had been advanced to 41,232 farm families for loans for operating goods since the inception of the program in 1935. The total collections on these loans amounted to \$8,041,741, of which \$6,785,357 represents repayments of principal. As of the same date these collections amounted to 83 percent of matured principal and accrued interest.¹

Under the farm-ownership program as of November 30, 1942, \$1,869,215 had been lent to 277 tenants, hired men, and small operators to enable them to purchase and improve family type farms under the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Collections amounted to \$163,407 of which \$119,781 represents repayment of principal. The total collections of principal and interest amounted to 98 percent of maturities of principal and interest.

In addition to making, servicing, and supervising these loans, the Farm Security Administration has brought about the establishment of 131 community and cooperative services which make available the use of purebred sires, machinery, and other facilities to some 675 farm families who otherwise would lack them.

The total number of all farms listed in the 1940 census for the State is 73,962, of which 45 percent had a gross farm income under \$600 in 1939.

¹ Collection figures are as of December 31, 1942.

TABLE III.—Increase in production of essential foods, 1941-42, by all farmers and by supervised borrowers of Farm Security Administration

Commodity	All farmers		Farm Security Administration borrowers		Percent of total increase by Farm Security Administration borrowers
	Amount of increase, 1941-42	Percent of increase	Amount of increase, 1941-42	Percent of increase	
Milk.....	3,914,000,000	3	1,419,000,000	20	36
Pork (pounds, live weight).....	2,252,000,000	13	192,400,000	36	10
Eggs (dozens).....	516,000,000	15	49,900,000	31	10
Chickens (pounds, live weight).....	1,366,365,000	14	37,100,000	36	10
Beef (pounds, live weight).....	1,767,000,000	11	124,300,000	38	9
Peanuts (pounds).....	1,028,000,000	70	101,700,000	88	10
Soybeans (bushels).....	104,000,000	98	3,360,000	106	3
Dry beans (pounds).....	110,500,000	6	30,100,000	34	27
Sugar beets (tons).....	1,616,000	16	113,000	24	7

Total number of farms..... 6,097,000

Total number of farms actively supervised on which borrower was producing in 1942..... 463,941

Proportion of all farms which are supervised by Farm Security Administration (percent)..... 7.6

¹ Preliminary estimate based on commercial slaughter plus home use. Chicken figures include commercial broilers.

I understood the debate on this appropriation bill for agriculture was to be based on food production for war purposes. The farmers are not to be depleted, the farmers are to be encouraged to increase production, because every man on this floor knows that the Nation with the last loaf of bread will be the nation to win this war. Food is our most powerful weapon. I told you that 7 years ago. I had maps on this floor to show you what food would do in the winning of a war, but I did not get any response from that. Now you are right back again after 25 years just where you were before. Food is the greatest engine that the democracies have. We have not only got to feed ourselves and our allies but we will have to feed the world as well.

If you are going to drive these fellows down and discourage them, the men who are producing this food, you are doing an act against this Government in time of war. Let us see whether the rate of production of these busted farmers has been on an equal with other farmers. Other farmers in the United States were responsible for an increase in the production of food, and taking beef, the farmers of the Nation increased their beef last year 11 percent. How much did these busted farmers increase their production? That is the class that the Farm Security Administration has supported. They increased their beef production 38 percent.

They outstripped the average family in the United States, and the reason for it is that their business was planned.

You can take this loaning function away from the Farm Security Administration and make them go to the Farm Credit Administration for loans, but to loan a man that is down and out \$2,500 does not mean half of the battle. He has to be advised, he has to know what the soil is, he has to have somebody help him. The Farm Security Administration is the institution that helps these farmers help themselves.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURDICK. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. Am I correct in the assumption and understanding of this bill that the loaning functions of the Farm Security Administration have not been destroyed but have been transferred to the Farm Credit Administration?

Mr. BURDICK. The gentleman is correct, but the Farm Credit loans on bankable paper—

Mr. KEEFE. Am I also correct in understanding that the supervisory work which was formerly done by the Farm Security Administration has not been eliminated or destroyed but has been transferred to the Extension Service?

Mr. BURDICK. That is right.

Mr. KEEFE. Therefore, as a matter of fact, is it not a question that we have to determine? The functions remain, but they are transferred from the Farm Security Administration to other agencies.

Mr. BURDICK. That is right.

Mr. KEEFE. So that if those other agencies can continue the work the Farm Security Administration has undertaken, the functions will still be available to this class for whom the gentleman

is making a plea, but under different auspices. Is not that the problem that confronts the Congress in passing on this question?

Mr. BURDICK. That is the choice you will have to make. If these agencies will do it. This "if" is the question.

Mr. KEEFE. That is right.

Mr. BURDICK. Let me read these other figures.

The milk production of all farmers in the United States last year increased over that of the year before an average of 3 percent, but the Farm Security farmers increased their production by 20 percent. The increased production of eggs was 15 percent on the average in the United States, but the Farm Security farmers increased their production 31 percent. The production of beef was increased 14 percent in the United States, but these farmers increased their production 24 percent.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURDICK. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. O'HARA. This thought has occurred to me, and I am troubled about

this problem the same as the gentleman from North Dakota. Out home the farmers who have needed the help of the Farm Security Administration have been helped. The Farm Security Administration has rendered a very fine aid to certain types of these farmers. I wonder if the gentleman can tell us whether that is not true in North Dakota, or whether there are a large number in his State who need the help of the Farm Security Administration that has heretofore been given.

Mr. BURDICK. They either need the support of the Farm Security Administration or of an administration just like it, equipped just like it, to do that particular job. The reason they need it is not that we have not raised crops in North Dakota for the last 2 years. I am going to place in the RECORD figures showing that the Farm Security farmers in North Dakota this year paid back all of the debt they owed the Government for 1942, and overpaid it 290 percent. They need this service to get back into production. They have no credit, and very little property.

TABLE 4

Region and State	Loans with 1942 amounts due		Collections for 1942, as of Feb. 13, 1943			
	Number of borrowers	Amount of loans	Amounts which would be due under fixed-payment plan	Amounts collected, excluding extra payments	Percent collected of amounts due	Extra payments
Region IV:						
Tennessee.....	1,017	\$5,531,800	\$239,308	\$346,191	145	\$93,727
Virginia.....	564	2,998,900	129,735	235,281	181	17,002
West Virginia.....	240	1,180,400	51,064	45,145	88	7,018
Region V.....	5,855	23,487,784	1,026,006	1,348,287	131	472,615
Alabama.....	1,926	7,751,928	341,459	370,084	108	232,492
Florida.....	179	691,425	32,093	34,789	107	10,286
Georgia.....	2,401	9,362,349	404,615	581,119	144	185,943
South Carolina.....	1,349	5,682,081	247,840	362,295	146	43,984
Region VI ¹	4,317	19,180,589	829,752	892,792	108	407,174
Arkansas.....	1,512	6,553,891	283,521	351,526	124	110,137
Louisiana.....	881	4,187,241	181,140	154,739	85	52,599
Mississippi.....	1,924	8,439,457	365,091	386,527	106	244,439
Region VII.....	1,340	9,406,295	406,916	932,614	229	14,150
Kansas.....	435	3,298,583	142,697	235,450	165	4,346
Nebraska.....	351	2,875,555	124,396	313,478	252	7,354
North Dakota.....	279	1,504,268	65,075	194,574	299	2,225
South Dakota.....	275	1,727,889	74,748	189,112	253	225
Region VIII.....	2,615	17,731,156	765,050	1,126,835	147	180,469
Oklahoma.....	1,081	6,806,601	292,454	448,332	153	122,830
Texas.....	1,534	10,924,555	472,596	678,503	142	57,639
Region IX.....	372	2,704,088	116,979	131,244	112	21,137
Arizona.....	20	169,457	7,331	3,984	54	1,500
California.....	153	1,420,303	61,442	78,835	128	6,659
Hawaii.....	165	886,987	38,371	39,826	104	9,978
Nevada.....	4	35,050	1,516	1,824	120	0
Utah.....	25	192,291	8,319	6,775	81	3,000

¹ As of Feb. 2, 1943.

Mr. BALDWIN of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURDICK. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. BALDWIN of Maryland. What does the gentleman think might have happened in the way of payment of these loans had it not been for this war and the increased prices that have resulted therefrom?

Mr. BURDICK. If there has been any increase in the price of wheat, it has not appeared in North Dakota. We are still

producing at less than the cost of production right now.

I am going to insert in my remarks five tables. Tables do not mean much, but if you will approach this subject just as fairly as you would want men to do who were going to try you for something, and remove all prejudice and look this thing squarely in the face, trying to do the right thing for these people and for this country at this time, it will pay you to examine these tables, because every

one means a lot to the thing we are trying to do today.

I wish to compliment the Committee on Rules for refusing this committee the right to come in here and write legislation. I assure the chairman of this

subcommittee right now that there will be plenty of objections to the consideration of those features of the bill which are not in order. There will be an objection to every one of them.

TABLE 5.—North Dakota—Wartime production by standard rural rehabilitation and tenant purchase, Farm Security Administration borrowers

Commodity	Production by all borrowers		Increase in production by all borrowers		Percent	
	1942	Plan 1943	1941-42	1942 plan to 1943	1941-42	1942-43
Milk (gallons).....	28,269,400	32,918,500	5,093,100	4,649,500	22	16
Eggs (dozens).....	3,396,500	5,133,440	904,620	1,736,940	36	51
Chickens (pounds).....	2,775,320	3,995,710	772,710	1,220,390	39	44
Fork (pounds).....	15,205,500	25,905,700	6,850,500	10,700,200	82	70
Beef (pounds).....	22,617,400	30,166,200	7,803,100	7,548,800	53	33
Dry beans (pounds).....	151,087	200,730	42,774	49,643	39	33
Sugar beets (tons).....	6,836	6,032	6,836	—804	—	-12
Soybeans (bushels).....	4,289	13,939	4,289	9,650	—	225
Flax (bushels).....	125,432	307,275	91,807	181,843	273	145

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, it is a very great honor to me to follow the gentleman from North Dakota. He has given the House some of the factual information that I also intended to speak about. It is not necessary that I go over the same ground except, perhaps, to suggest that I did speak about some of those same things on March 1 of this year.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. As a practical proposition, it looks as if the debate has directed itself entirely to the item of farm security. Of course, this item in the bill is subject to a point of order, but so would be any amendment that was offered on the floor to appropriate any funds to the Farm Security Administration, because there is no law authorizing it.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I know that.

Mr. PACE. Therefore, I was wondering what we would accomplish by spending the afternoon discussing the Farm Security Administration when there is no possibility of this House acting on it.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I will give the gentleman two answers to his question. The first answer is that, as far as the farm-tenant-loan part of the program is concerned, that is not subject to a point of order because it is authorized by law. I earnestly hope that funds for that purpose will be included in the bill.

The second part of my answer is that if I did not get up here this afternoon and speak my convictions about this matter, and the importance of keeping the program going and building the economic strength of the small farmer of this country I would not be doing what I considered to be my duty.

Mr. PACE. The gentleman understands that I favor some of the operations of the Farm Security Administration just as much as he does, but it is just the practical situation that I have in mind.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I understand the parliamentary situation that

confronts us. I harbor the hope that by some means or other people smarter than myself may be able to find a solution to it, but whether they do or not, I think there are some things that ought to be said on this floor this afternoon. I have heard the remark made by Member after Member in this House to the effect that while we are attempting to win the greatest and most difficult war in history, none of us should bring forth proposals for "social reform," as it is described. I have even heard them say that the soil-conservation program is a "social reform" program, and make statements of that sort. I say to you that whatever argument might be made against the advancement of proposals for the progress of humanity during the war, those arguments ought to lie with far greater force against attempting to use the war emergency as an excuse for putting over a reactionary program and destroying those features of governmental activity which have been of benefit to the poor people of this country.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Yes; I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. The able gentleman from California refers to the soil-conservation program as a social reform.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Oh, I beg the gentleman's pardon. I said that I had heard it so referred to.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Of course I misunderstood the gentleman who is one of the conscientious and hard working members of the Committee on Agriculture, and I should have known he would not fall into such an error.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Oh, the gentleman will recall, that on one occasion a gentleman was speaking from this well, and referred to the soil-conservation program as a "social reform," and I replied to that gentleman, and the gentleman from Missouri and myself sat down in the back of the chamber and we discussed the matter at that time.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. We all know that the soil-conservation program is an economic program and very vital to our country's future stability and prosperity.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. That is right.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. And I think it is doing more for the future generations of this country than any other program affecting agriculture that we have inaugurated in recent years.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I agree with the gentleman and I have before me a speech of my own that I made on March 1 in which I included the progress and the increased production per acre brought about as a result of the soil conservation program.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. The only reason that I rose at this time is because I did not want my friend to appear to say something that I knew he did not believe in. We, who know and respect him, appreciate his splendid leadership and his deep interest in the problems of agriculture.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I am very much obliged to the gentleman, and if I left the implication that he was fearful of, I appreciate his correcting it, very much indeed. It is proposed in this bill that all the functions of the Farm Security Administration be taken away from it, that the agency be abolished, and that those functions be taken up by other agencies of the Government.

There is only one part of that program to which I want to address myself, and that is the rehabilitation loan part of the program, which is the heart of it, the all important part of it, the part in which I am fundamentally interested. I come from California. I have seen some of the poorer folks that came to our State from other parts of the country, not because they wanted to move away from home, not because they wanted to go to California, but because they did not have any other means of making a living. And I know there were thousands upon thousands of farm families who did not come to California, because they did not have to, and the reason was that along came a governmental agency and said, "We know you cannot get credit from any other source, but if you agree to spend this money to get some livestock on your place, and get some simple machinery and get the things you have to have in order to have a balanced farm program, we will make a loan to you, and assist you in carrying on operations," so that through the course of time the net worth of that little family will have increased \$100 or \$150 or \$200 or \$250 or \$300.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I am sorry, not now. It is only one feature of this program that I want to talk about. I want gentlemen to answer this question. If you found an agency of the War Department that was doing a good job in carrying forward its part of the war, and was getting the thing done and doing it well, and it was serving the cause of the war, would you think it would be serving the cause of the war in splitting up the work of that agency into three or four different parts and parceling it out all over the lot? I do not think you would. In previous years provisions were brought into this House and I supported them

setting certain limitations on the work of the Farm Security Administration and saying they could not do this and could not do that, and if they did this they would have to do it in a certain way. I have no objection to that: Indeed I think one of the great troubles has been in the past few years that all too many agencies have been set up under Executive order, never considered by a legislative committee, and we just appropriated money for the purpose, so that we are now finally confronted with a situation such as in this bill, where an all important agency in my judgment is subject to a point of order.

Our legislative committees should have passed authorizing legislation. They should have done it long since. For this sort of situation ought not to obtain. The Congress ought to decide once and for all whether they want a certain type of work done or not, and they ought to do it in a legislative bill. In my humble opinion, Mr. Chairman, we have one all-important objective connected with the war, from the standpoint of agriculture, and that is maximum food production. The purpose of this farm-security program today, therefore, is not so much putting the individual farm families on the upward road, as the agency has done, but it is to increase the food production of this group of people. That has happened, as the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK] so completely described. Indeed, you have got in America about 1,000,000 farmers at the top of the scale who receive about half of the farm income of this Nation, and at the bottom of the scale you have about 3,000,000 farmers who receive somewhere in the neighborhood of 12 to 15 percent of it. Some of those people can increase their farm production and they do not need hired help to do it. All they need is a little credit to improve their own farm practices and the production of themselves and their families. That is what this agency ought to continue to do. It seems to me that that is what anybody interested in promoting the war program of America would want to do.

If you will think through history a little, you will remember that some of the greatest men in this Nation came from the cabins of some of the very types of farms that this program is aimed to help. You will also know that by and large the sons of families like these families are today wearing the uniform of this country in just about as large numbers as any other group of American people.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I would like to ask the House to consider whether it is going to improve the morale of these men in the Army if they are to read that this agency, which came in and loaned a little money to their folks to enable them to get on their feet, start the kids back to school when they had not been going, was virtually abolished by an act of Congress. I do not believe they are going to be encouraged by reading that. I think it is a shame. I think it is too

bad for this work to be ended. I think we should prevent that from happening if there is any way on earth for us to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(By unanimous consent, Mr. HOFFMAN was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, the statement of the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] that many Americans had come along from the log cabin on up the scale is quite true, but none of them came up by the help of Farm Security. They came up by their own efforts, as I recall history. Lincoln went from log cabin to the White House, but he never had an A. A. A. payment nor a loan from F. S. A.

The gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK] seems to find fault not only with the Republicans but with the Democrats. I have listened to him for something like 8 years, and he has never been in agreement with any of the efforts, as far as I recall, of either party. He has a party of his own. Of course, that is his privilege, and I wish him success with it—not too much success, however. I do not think there is anything to worry about in that direction.

The gentleman makes his characteristic and typical speech. He blames the Democrats and the Republicans and the country at large because some of the farmers up in his State are unable to make a living. In one of my counties there are 35,000 acres of sand land. Some of it blow sand. It is sour. Along in June or July every year we have a frost up there, and it kills whatever does happen to grow on that land. Even the leaves on the scrub oak wither and die, so you know it is a real frost. Now, who is to blame for it? How are you going to cure it? Certainly not by loans to farmers. Until the good Lord sees fit to change the seasons and to prevent frosts, no farmer who settles on that land is ever going to make a living. The only good thing I know of in the New Deal in that country is that they took that land out of cultivation and made it into a sort of forest reserve. Of course, they had to spoil their effort and waste money by building little grass border paths along the trout streams. Then cut brush in the oak grubs and make shelters out in the open for the rabbits. They did not put any signs on the shelters so that the rabbits would know which one to use for this, that, or the other purpose, but they built those shelters out in the oak openings about which J. Fenimore Cooper wrote so entertainingly. I have photographs of those rabbit shelters. Interesting, but costly, and never used by the rabbits. Whenever the New Deal does start anything good it has to waste some money before they get through.

As a whole the move was a good thing, because it took that land out of circulation. The real-estate dealers in our community used to sell that land to the

folks from Chicago, like the farmer from Chicago, Mr. SABATH. They would come over there and they would do this, that, and the other on the land but never were they self-supporting. Most of those people were from the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society, for which I was attorney for many years. Naturally those people failed because the land would not grow anything. All the Government money in the world would not make that land produce. On top of that, they did not know how to farm. I recall one time when one of them came into the office and wanted to sue one of our old farmers for selling him a cow. He said the cow went dry. I said, "I will go out and see." I did not think I could tell by looking at the cow why she went dry, but I did think that by inquiring into the circumstances surrounding it I might be able to learn why that cow went dry. It was June. The pasture was knee high. Where do you suppose they had the cow? They had her tied in a fence corner, feeding her dry hay, and every time one of the children—they had a large family—and I hope the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GROSS] who I see before me, will take notice of this custom now, because it might help him to improve his dairy herd—every time one of those children wanted a drink of milk they would take a tin cup and go out and milk into the cup and give the child what he wanted to drink. Naturally the old cow soon went dry. They did not know how to take care of her.

Now, all the money in the world will not make successful farmers out of some of these farmers that the gentleman from North Dakota speaks about. Not because they are not good people—good farmers perhaps—but because the land is not the kind of land out of which farms can be made. It just cannot be done, I gather. For over 8 years to my knowledge the gentleman from that State has been coming down here and telling us about the misfortunes that happen up there, the unfortunate condition of his people. My conclusion is that his home folks are all right but either climate or soil is such that it is not a good farming locality.

Mr. CASE. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I will; yes.

Mr. CASE. Certainly the gentleman after observing the circumstances under which he discovered this cow going dry was able to give his client in that instance advice that would help to retrieve the situation.

Mr. HOFFMAN. At that time I did not know the gentleman from South Dakota, and of course I had no source of information except nature and having been brought up on a farm, and I only suggested that they give the cow a little grass and quit milking her every 15 minutes.

Mr. CASE. I am sure the gentleman was able to give them good advice.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CASE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the gentleman is out of order. He has not sought recognition from the Chair.

Mr. CASE. I asked the gentleman if he would yield to me.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I shall be pleased to yield to the gentleman if he seeks recognition from the Chair.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes; if the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] agrees that the parliamentary amenities have been served.

Mr. CASE. Then, with the permission of the gentleman, I merely wish to say again for the RECORD that I am quite sure the gentleman from Michigan could give advice to correct the situation he discovered.

Mr. HOFFMAN. No; I did not claim any universal knowledge. I had not been to Washington in those days, I had not learned all those things I have learned since coming down here. I did not then know just passing through the city gives one such wisdom; I did not know about that.

The point is, if we are going to have economy we shall have to cut at some place. We have been told time and time again that this war effort was going to take all of our money, yet every time one of these issues comes up, every single time, there is some pressure group around that wants us to appropriate for some particular thing. Some time ago I received a very nice letter from a group of bankers. They lauded me. I did not believe all the compliments on the first page, but they said some very nice things about my having voted for economy. Then I turned to the next page and there it was—but they wanted an appropriation. That money, you remember, was for the banks to lend to the folks who wanted to build, and they, the bankers, wanted the money appropriated. And I had the same sort of commendatory letters from a group of educators. They thought it was fine, this economy idea, yet when their appropriation came along they went so far as to send some school teachers and professors down here to tell me that that was an exception. And so it is with this. So it is every time we try to limit appropriations. Always a pressure group with a flock of reasons as to why in their particular instance it should not be done.

I realize that this is not a political issue at all. I have one of those letters that came from the city of Milwaukee, the farm organization, or whatever it was. The letter reads:

Milwaukee County Court House, sixth floor, United States Department of Agriculture.

I notice that in it is given a table setting forth the percentage of increase in production, showing that those who had obtained farm security had increased their production by a greater percent than those who had not secured loans. I can understand that. If I only had one cow, one pig, one mule, and 2 acres of corn, I can see how my percentage of production would jump if they would lend me three, four, or five thousand dol-

lars to buy more land, more equipment, and more stock—could not you? Those who secured the loans started from scratch or close to it. Perhaps they did not produce anything prior to getting the loan. Maybe that accounts for that percentage. I would not doubt but what it does.

Do you remember Christmas? We used to have Christmas; I hope we always will—a time to give things to the loved ones, friends, and members of our families. Did you ever know of having to go around or send out an agent to find someone who would accept a Christmas present? Did you ever hear of that? Anyone I ever offered anything to always took it, and I cannot recall that anybody ever solicited me to accept a gift or went around to inquire if someone would accept a gift. Yet we have the triple A and the Farm Security Administration—I would not call it Christmas gifts exactly, because the farmers do something to get it—doing that very thing, soliciting farmers to accept payments of money. They have been doing it for years, that very thing. You know a little while ago when we had this campaign on to release more wheat, this campaign for incentive payments, this campaign to keep the triple A in existence; do you recall how from your districts you received letters and postal cards, and wires, and some personal visits paid for in all too many instances by the very dollars that we appropriated to be paid to farmers? And yet those committeemen, 123 of them in my own little county, 123 of them on the pay roll, found it necessary to go out campaigning for the A. A. A. using the money that was appropriated for the farmer in political activity. And now here comes this letter from Milwaukee. This is a sweet little bit of propaganda; it is very cleverly written and undoubtedly it is paid for by money which Congress appropriated for the benefit of the farmer, and yet farmer politicians—and if you think the farmers are not politicians remember that they learned right at the source, the grass roots—and yet the people who are supposed to represent the farmers take that money. I do not know whether they represent the farmers or not and use it to keep themselves on the pay roll of the Triple A or on the Farm Security organization. Take that money and electioneer for what? Incidentally, for more payments to the farmers, but primarily for funds which will continue them in office.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has again expired.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 additional minute to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. It is disturbing that an organization which is distributing money to farmers finds it necessary to send out paid agents to induce the beneficiaries of those payments to accept them. Is it not time to discontinue that practice? If we have something to give away, if it is worth giving away we do not have to hire someone to accept it. Permit me now to add a few observa-

tions about another way money is being used to influence legislation.

PERNICIOUS POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Powerful political groups have long practiced extortion. Millions of dollars so obtained have been used to influence elections, thwart the will of the people.

Extortion and the use of a portion of the money so obtained to corrupt the electorate, prevent the people from registering their will in the election booth and to control legislation through fear and intimidation have been practiced by big money, by corrupt political leaders and, of late, by convicted criminals who have sought protection and opportunity to ply their trade within the ranks of organized labor.

In 1934, the Congress passed a so-called antiracketeering statute, which was designed to protect the honest citizen engaged in legitimate business. Because one subdivision of that act contained a clause that nothing therein should apply to "the payment of wages by a bona fide employer to a bona fide employee," and also contained another section—United States Code, title 18, section 20 (d)—to the effect that the courts, in construing the act should not apply or construe any of its provisions so "as to impair, diminish, or in any manner affect the rights of bona fide labor organizations in lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof, as such rights are expressed in existing statutes of the United States," the United States Supreme Court, on March 2, 1942, held that extortion practiced by members of a labor union was not illegal.

On the 6th day of March 1942, 4 days after that decision was handed down, a bill was introduced by me to amend those two sections so as to bring within the provisions of the antiracketeering law those racketeers, criminals, ex-convicts, and would-be labor politicians who, seeking refuge behind the label of union labor, were practicing and profiting by extortion.

Although the evil sought to be remedied was acknowledged by practically all, although the remedy was plain, the House Committee on the Judiciary failed to act and it was not until more than a year later that the Hobbs bill was brought before the House and passed.

The Hobbs bill, if it does not meet the fate of the Smith bill, which on two occasions was passed by the House by a vote of more than 2 to 1 but was buried in the other body, will cure the evil at which it was aimed.

It may, however—although I hope not—give the courts an excuse to declare that Congress has approved of other illegal acts which are in a measure protected by the Norris-LaGuardia Act, the Antitrust Act, and the N. L. R. A., as construed by the courts.

While the Hobbs bill may end the particular form of extortion at which it was aimed, it does not prevent the collection of millions—yes, millions—of dollars by those who are in charge of union activities.

From the hearings held by the Truman committee, it appears that in union dues of \$1 a month the two major labor or-

ganizations collect something like \$123,-000,000 a year.

It also appears that, in connection with the construction of buildings at Camp Blanding, one union, in a period of 5 months, collected something like \$900,000 in initiation fees. That was but a drop in the bucket.

It is undisputed that millions upon millions of dollars are collected by the international and local union organizations. Those unions are not required by law to make public statements of their collections and disbursements, as are corporations, as is big business.

To remedy that evil a bill has been introduced by me and it is to be hoped that Congress will adopt it.

It has long been the practice of some of these labor organizations to demand and to collect from men seeking to earn a livelihood at the trades in which they are proficient, tribute for the privilege of exercising the God-given, the constitutional, right to work. That practice is not sanctioned by our Constitution. It is a direct violation of the principle that taxation without representation is unjust. It is the method of the tyrant, of the dictator. It is in contravention of the declaration that we shall have freedom from want and freedom from fear—for, speaking generally, it is to secure freedom from want that men work.

Again, it is because fear is imposed that men pay the tribute demanded. They are forced to pay because of violence or threats of violence. Time and time again legislation is jammed through State legislatures and through Congress because of the fear of what labor organizations will do at the next coming election. Members of Congress recall the time when 300 C. I. O. lobbyists descended upon Washington and demanded that Congress act in accordance with their wishes.

Local police authorities, county prosecutors, sheriffs—yes, and in some instances, it may be said, judges—stand in fear of the political power of labor organizations. They stand in fear of the power of labor organizations into which racketeers, ex-convicts, and criminals have muscled their way.

No one can read the daily papers without acknowledging that, throughout this land of ours, gangs of criminals have time and time again taken over the funds and the organization of legitimate labor unions.

The Chicago Tribune recently carried a series of articles exposing a large number of criminals who, in that city had collected millions of dollars and who held under their thumbs the employees as well as the businessmen engaged in carrying on many legitimate business activities.

Westbrook Pegler, who for the moment seems to be out of the papers, has time and again given us the facts which show that criminals are engaged openly in preying upon honest employees, honest businessmen.

Do not think for one moment that racketeering is not being carried on at the present time under the protection of labor organizations. Within the month, ex-convicts from Detroit, traveling in Buick automobiles, with gas-ra-

tioning books calling for gas sufficient to permit them to travel 3,000 miles a month—36,000 miles a year—were driving back and forth between Detroit and Port Huron, their purpose to so intimidate and frighten drivers of milk trucks that they would pay these ex-convicts for the privilege of earning a livelihood. Those racketeers were hiding behind A. F. of L. badges.

Earlier this week, from Detroit came a letter from a union teamster, who complained because, as he wrote, A. F. of L. teamsters were driving their "big Buick 8's full of their goons, following Coca-Cola trucks," in an effort to force C. I. O. men, who belonged to the brewery workers union, into the A. F. of L. These men already belonged to the C. I. O., but the A. F. of L., by force, would compel them to forsake the union of their choice and join the A. F. of L.

This C. I. O. man further writes:

They—

A. F. of L. goons—
seem to think the laws are not made for them.

These extortionists and other extortionists in the city of Detroit have protection because, and only because, public officials fear the political power of these organizations, which are allowed to contribute millions to campaign funds, and one of which did contribute approximately a half million dollars to the President's campaign fund in 1936.

Tom Dewey, of New York, gained fame and place and the respect and approval of millions of Americans by throwing into prison in New York a few of the more prominent of these extortionists and robbers.

These men gain power and they exercise power because, and only because, Congress and the executive branch of the Government have failed to enact and enforce laws which would render them harmless.

We know that, without money, vast sums of it, and without the terror which they inspire because of the goon squads they are enabled to hire, these men who prey upon American industry would be powerless.

For long there have been upon the statute books of the Nation laws which prohibited contributions to political campaigns by corporations. A similar statute should apply to each and every organization and group which seeks to control political activities by the use of vast sums of money.

Only last summer, the A. F. of L. teamsters union, meeting at its national convention, boasted that it had \$4,000,000 in cash in its treasury and that it owned \$5,000,000 worth of War bonds, and its executive committee authorized one of its officers to use such portion of its cash as might be necessary to defeat certain candidates, to elect certain others.

We have the Hatch Act, which prevents political activities by Federal employees. If a regard for the purity of our elections, for the protection of the system which gives the people the opportunity to rule, will not influence Congress to act, then self-preservation

should induce us to enact legislation which will end this evil.

Just as sure as day follows night, unless Congress clips the claws of ambitious labor politicians, of the ex-convicts who control vast sums collected from workers, Congress will itself become the tool of those racketeers.

If any Member of Congress thinks for one moment that he will have a chance of reelection if he lets this practice continue, then he does not know or does not realize the power of these organizations. It has been demonstrated time and time again that those who have at their command millions of dollars and who exert their power by threatening what will happen at the next election can never be satisfied with the action of any of their puppets.

Sooner or later some issue will arise when a vote will be cast which is displeasing to those who at the moment control the funds of the organization which is in a position to exert its influence at the polls. Then the Member of Congress who has been a yes man, who has followed the wish of that particular labor organization, will, without a moment's hesitation, be cast aside and some official of that organization elected in his place.

To end the acknowledged evil, I have offered an amendment to the Corrupt Practices Act—H. R. 2033—which will add to the list of those named in that statute as ineligible for the making of political contributions, labor organizations and groups. This amendment, in a simple, direct way, will reach the existing evil.

Thinking that it might be too simple, too direct, to suit the lawyers in Congress, I have also offered a separate bill—H. R. 2463—which has for its objective the same purpose, and also adds to the list of those ineligible to make political contributions, trade associations and chambers of commerce.

It is my hope that before another election rolls around this Congress, to protect the purity of our elections, to save itself from being required to meet political corruptionists having at their command millions of dollars, will put this law upon the books.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has again expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN].

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Chairman, I full well appreciate the argument that has been made here that a great deal of this bill, the most objectionable parts at least, is going out on a point of order, therefore there is no need discussing those particular parts of the bill. Yet I think it is very important that we do discuss those parts of the bill in order that the sentiment of this House may be made known so that when this bill goes to the other end of the Capitol that body may restore some of the things that this committee has in effect stricken out by the parliamentary situation into which it has maneuvered this bill.

I want to join with the others in commending the Rules Committee for not

granting the rule that was asked by the Appropriations Committee whereby points of order would have been waived against certain sections of this bill. Frequently I have heard complaints made on the floor of this House against the action of the Appropriations Committee in usurping the powers and prerogatives of legislative committees. May I say that this bill today goes further in that respect, I believe, than any bill I have ever seen presented on the floor of the House and I think it is high time that the House inform the Appropriations Committee that its function is to appropriate money and to allot money to the various agencies that have been set up by legislative enactment and not to legislate on an appropriation bill.

Mr. TARVER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman then would not like to see a bill brought in making available money for rural electrification, for instance? That is one of the items that goes out on a point of order.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I would want to see money made available for the Rural Electrification Administration.

Mr. TARVER. How would you get that done under the statement the gentleman just made?

Mr. SPARKMAN. Permit me to finish, please. I join in the statement made by the gentleman from California that it is not proper procedure for this Congress to be appropriating money from time to time for these various agencies that have not been created by statute, that we ought to have a statutory enactment to authorize those various agencies and the appropriations for them.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. On that point, as a member of the Agriculture Committee, may I say that we are all conscious of the fact that that committee has been ignored and has been given the run-around by a shorter route over to the Appropriations Committee than coming to the Committee on Agriculture and asking us to pass an authorization bill which would be a foundation for the Appropriations Committee to act upon.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The latter method is the way it ought to be handled and that is the only way in which it ought to be handled.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I think it is about time that the practice of that fine committee be broken up and that those gentlemen do as the gentleman from Alabama has suggested, appropriate money upon authorizations made by other standing committees of this House.

Mr. TARVER. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. SPARKMAN. If the gentleman will let me have additional time.

Mr. TARVER. I will yield the gentleman further time.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. TARVER. It is surprising to my mind to hear the gentleman from Missouri state that his committee should be asked by somebody to bring in legislation to authorize appropriations and loans of types which have always been carried in this bill. Gentlemen of the Agriculture Committee have sat by here year after year while we have been providing for these appropriations and loans in agricultural appropriation bills and the individual members of that committee have been voting for these items in the agricultural appropriation bill every year. Yet he says now we ought not to have a rule under which points of order against these appropriations may be waived as in previous years because somebody ought to come to his committee and ask them to pass legislation under which these funds can be made available. That proposal to my mind is as illogical as some of the other proposals which were advanced by the Committee on Agriculture to the Committee on Rules this morning. There are, of course, appropriations and authorizations in this bill for various important purposes, including the farm tenant land-purchase program which the gentlemen in prior years have supported and which will go out on points of order today simply because of the injured dignity of the Committee on Agriculture. When the bill goes to the Senate all of those items will be restored, it will come back here, and it will be considered not in Committee of the Whole but under limited debate in the House and the Members of the House will not have the opportunity to express themselves that they would have today if this rule had been granted. So the Committee on Agriculture to my mind has worked against the purposes which I really believe it had in mind.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I was interested in the statement made by the distinguished gentleman from Georgia that these items would be reinserted in the Senate. It seems to me that gentlemen in the House vitally interested in some of these agricultural items might stop and think for a moment about that. I am thinking of an instance in this present Congress in which an item in the deficiency bill or in the independent offices bill for the National Resources Planning Board was left out by the committee and left out by the House because it had not been authorized by law. It would have been subject to a point of order in the House. Some gentlemen interested in it said that would make no difference because the Senate would put it back. But the Senate did not put it back, it is not in now. The rural electrification program and many of these other things have always been carried in appropriation bills and up to the present time no question was raised for their authority. If the committee had come in without putting those items in the bill, I am sure those same gentlemen would have criticized the Committee on

Appropriations and said we were standing on technicalities. This is really a technical position that is being taken. Some of these items ought to be stricken on points of order, but others have been carried for so long that they are almost a matter of law by custom.

Mr. FULMER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. FULMER. The gentleman, as a matter of fact, has made a very correct statement and that is the thing we are complaining about. These departments will come up and ask for an appropriation without any authorization. They have been receiving lots of them all of these years. In connection with some of these appropriations which have been referred to, for instance those covering boll weevils and other things, the department realizes that if it came to our committee we would put a curb on some of the waste of money down there. As a matter of fact, in connection with the R. E. A., the Department of Agriculture's right to legislate has never been taken away from the Interstate Commerce Committee and given to our committee which we would like to have.

Mr. TARVER. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. FULMER. Yes.

Mr. TARVER. Does the gentleman take the position that officials of the department must come to his committee and ask for legislation before you can legislate? Why do you not legislate without waiting for them to come?

Mr. FULMER. The reason they do not do it is because they can come to the gentleman and get any amount for their purposes.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman is not barred from legislating just because somebody does not ask him to?

Mr. FULMER. And we do not propose to legislate on some of them because they ought not to be carried out.

Mr. TARVER. Then you do not want any of these things such as the rural electrification authorization?

Mr. FULMER. That is a different question. I am for a great many of those things.

Mr. TARVER. Then the gentleman for many years has neglected to bring in legislation authorizing them.

Mr. FULMER. None whatever. I do not believe there is a Member on the floor of this House who believes that my committee has neglected any duty.

Mr. TARVER. You have not brought in any legislation authorizing them, however.

Mr. FULMER. There are going to be many more that we will not bring in and that should not be brought in; but they can come to the gentleman's committee and get an appropriation of sometimes millions of dollars, that ought to be objected to.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman will not stand on the floor and oppose the R. E. A., but he says his committee has not authorized it and is not going to authorize it, if I understand the gentleman correctly.

Mr. FULMER. No.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman has had years in which to authorize these loans if he had seen proper to do it.

Mr. FULMER. I did not make that statement.

Mr. TARVER. That is the substance of what the gentleman meant.

Mr. FULMER. I disagree with the gentleman. As a matter of fact, the Committee on Agriculture does not have any right to legislate for the R. E. A. That is before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. But they have never gone to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and asked for any legislation.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. May I ask the gentleman from South Carolina, as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, what he has done in 3 months under the resolution to investigate Farm Security that was adopted by the House?

Mr. FULMER. Over 12 months ago my committee went before the Committee on Rules with a resolution requesting the privilege of investigating the Farm Security Administration. We got that resolution reported and passed by this House just 2 or 3 weeks ago. Does the gentleman believe my committee can investigate that Administration from every angle in 2 or 3 weeks? We expect to do it, and you ought to wait until we do it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. May I ask the gentleman from South Carolina how much time he thinks we can stand. We have had that in the hearings from January. We usually finish the consideration of this agricultural appropriation in the House in March. The bill must be passed by the 1st of July. The Senate has to have its hearings on the bill, and it must pass the Senate and come back here for further consideration. The Lord knows we are behind time now, yet the gentleman has brought in no report on the Farm Security Administration in 3 months.

Mr. FULMER. Does the gentleman believe we could bring in a report in 3 months?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Does the gentleman expect to have it effective this year or next year?

Mr. FULMER. We are going to have it effective when we get definite information, and weed out the bad, and maintain the good. The gentlemen on the Committee on Appropriations have no business going into that item until we bring in our report.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. It is too late for this fiscal year.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS. This unfortunate practice of writing legislation on appro-

priation bills, continued over a period of years, has brought us to this day when we may see some important and useful agencies dropped out because of the fact that we have not provided the legislation for them that we should have provided in past years. We may lose some of the useful agencies on that account.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The gentleman is certainly correct.

Then there is this additional feature that I think perhaps this argument has overlooked, that by this bill the Committee on Appropriations has gone far beyond anything it has ever attempted before or that anybody has ever argued it had a right to do; that is, without any recommendation from any legislative committee or from the Department of Agriculture or the Budget Bureau or anybody else having anything to do with the Government, they have sought to disband governmental agencies and to transfer functions from one agency to another, and to do away with agencies that have been set up by legislative enactment of this House. I think that that is far worse than the other practice we have allowed to grow up, but it shows the trend. If we allow this thing to go on, either the Committee on Appropriations becomes the legislative body and the legislative committees fade into insignificance or else that happens which I predict will happen, that this House will disband the Committee on Appropriations or else greatly restrict its powers.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. I am surprised that the gentleman has forgotten in 1 short year that the House and the Congress disbanded the Civilian Conservation Corps in exactly the way the gentleman says he has never heard of—that is, by denying funds for its continuance. That is the only way in which the Committee on Appropriations under the rules can act for the elimination of a Government agency. That sort of a provision is not subject to a point of order and is not involved in the discussion of whether or not a rule ought to be granted.

Mr. SPARKMAN. No, but there is this difference: I submit that you have the power to come in here and deny funds to any agency you want to, but when you do that you present an issue to be decided on the floor of this House. When you break up an organization, or say by direct wording that no further contracts, for instance, shall be made under the Crop Insurance Act, or say that certain functions of this particular agency shall be performed by some other agency, and then get a rule waiving points of order, there is nothing left for us to do.

Mr. TARVER. May I say to the gentleman that no point of order could be urged against such a provision, but the matter is still within the jurisdiction of the House. It can strike out all or any part of the language in this bill that it may desire to strike out.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I realize that, and the House is going to take some such action as that, too, as the gentleman

has already seen. Let me get on with my statement, if I can.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has again expired.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 minutes more.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Chairman, I have always tried to follow the record in reaching a decision on any case. I have read these hearings as best I could since noon yesterday when they were first made available to us, and I submit that is another bad practice of the Committee on Appropriations—the withholding of printed hearings and the bill and the report until 24 hours before a bill comes in, and sometimes until the very time the bill is up for consideration. But I have read as best I can these hearings, and I have tried to find out what was in there upon which this committee based its action, for instance, in doing away with the Farm Security Administration. The only persons I can find who opposed the Farm Security Administration, with the exception of two or three who came along with these gentlemen, were Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, a constituent and a friend of mine, and Mr. Oscar Johnston, the manager, I believe, of the biggest cotton plantation in this country, or one of the biggest, comprising thousands of acres, owned by a foreign syndicate. I have a very high regard for both of these gentlemen. Mr. Johnston has done some very fine work with the Cotton Council, and Mr. O'Neal has done some fine work with the American Farm Bureau Federation. But down in my own district, I have farm neighbors of Mr. O'Neal who say that while they have high regard for him, he is wrong, and that he does not know what is taking place down there.

Mr. O'Neal, I dare say, has not been out on some of those upland thin-soiled farms in 20 years, and if he ever goes down there—he stays in Chicago and down here in Washington most of the time—if he ever goes down there to that portion of Alabama, and goes into the country, he usually goes into that rich river-bottom section and he sees the big acres there. My district has a great many of that type of farms, also my own county, but I like to go out into the barrens, or as they call them down there the barns, and I like to get out there and see some of those little 40- and 60- and 80-acre farms, where those people are struggling with soil almost too thin to grow anything with which to make a living, but they are making it by the hardest way, and they are doing it because there is a Government agency that is able to come in and lend them some money to rehabilitate themselves, and buy the seed with each year, and to buy a pair of mules and a plow, and a cow and some chickens and things of that kind. I dare say if Mr. O'Neal went out and looked at that type of farm, he would have a different outlook on this program. What does Mr. Johnston know about that? His time is taken up there with this immense plantation of thousands of acres, and with tenants and day laborers working on those farms. He does not come into daily contact with

individual farm families that are trying to make a living. I do down in my district, and I make this challenge, that if any Member of this House will go into his own district and visit those farms, those farms that have been purchased under the farm tenant purchase program, that are being enabled to run under the rural rehabilitation program of the Farm Security Administration, then there is not a Member of this House, if he does that conscientiously and without prejudice and bias, who will come in here and say that the Farm Security Administration ought to be done away with.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. Yes.

Mr. TARVER. Does the gentleman think it would be a mistake to cut out of the bill the Farm Security Administration? The gentleman said awhile ago I think that we ought not to carry any appropriations in the bill not authorized by law, and that the Appropriations Committee was usurping functions not intended for it by making such provision. How can the gentleman reconcile those two positions?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I understand the point.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has again expired.

Mr. TARVER. I yield the gentleman 2 minutes more.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I understand, and the point I make is that it ought to be legislatively authorized, but we have not done it in the past, and if we have allowed this custom to grow up, we are subject to condemnation, but nevertheless the committee not only brought this action, and not only cut out the functions and the funds of the Farm Security Administration, but it has left us no means of putting them back into the bill.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. Yes.

Mr. TARVER. The committee has left in the bill, and while I agree with the gentleman about the transfer of this activity—\$40,000,000 is transferred for those purposes, and \$12,000,000 for administrative purposes. So that the gentleman is not correct in saying that the committee has left no funds for these activities.

Mr. SPARKMAN. But the gentleman's committee has destroyed the Farm Security Administration. It is liquidating the Farm Security Administration, and while it has made those funds available for these purposes, it has transferred them over to another agency of government without any recommendation from the Department of Agriculture or anybody else. It has done something that ought to be done only upon the recommendation from the Department or from legislation for a governmental reorganization, and nothing short of that.

The opponents of F. S. A. have brought in a number of individual cases. I can take any Government agency you want to mention and I can pick out bad cases, mistakes that that agency has made. I do not uphold the Farm Security Admin-

istration in any mistakes it has made. I have criticized it freely. I thought it made a mistake in its farm labor program. But it did not invite that program. The Government asked it to perform that duty. The agreement with the Government of Mexico laid down the specifications upon which that labor could be imported. I was glad to see that job taken away from F. S. A. I am glad to see any and all of these mistakes corrected. I believe if this investigating committee is allowed to continue its work we shall see those mistakes corrected, and we shall see the Farm Security Administration continuing to do a good job.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has again expired.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], a member of the subcommittee.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, before discussing the highly controversial items in the pending measure, I want to pay a sincere tribute to the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Georgia, Judge TARVER. If you will examine these 1,800 pages of hearings, you will probably find less irrelevant matter, less inconsequential material than in any hearing with which I have been identified. That is a testimony to the gentleman from Georgia who has kept the witnesses in the groove. If you want to see some expert inquisitorial work, just devote yourself to the hearings for a little while, because you will see that the witnesses never escaped answering the question. So I say here and now that the gentleman from Georgia, Judge TARVER, had done a monumental and fine piece of work in conducting these hearings.

While we have not always seen eye to eye, I do want to say that the amount of energy he has devoted to this bill for 60 days is certainly worthy of public commendation. I hope all the world may hear and particularly the people in Georgia, when I say that he is a great public servant. We differ, of course. We have differed on a number of items, but that does not diminish the fact that he has done an outstanding piece of work.

Then I should pay a tribute to the committee clerk, Mr. Arthur Orr. It has often been said that the clerk ought to beget the confidence of the members. I think I would reverse that and say that I shall be happy if I beget the confidence of Arthur Orr, the clerk of this committee. He has been in this service for 21 years or more. You can search far and wide for someone who is more familiar with the abstruseness, the techniques, the obscurities with which we are constantly dealing. Painstakingly and with great labor, with great diligence has he devoted himself to the job in season and out, and I feel a sense of deep personal gratitude for his friendship, his counsel, and his assistance.

I want to say as much for the other members of the committee. You know, it is no easy task to sit in a committee from 10 o'clock until half past 12 or 1, get a hasty lunch, and get back at 2 o'clock and remain there until 5 or 5:30, digging

around, and then drag a ton of literature to your hotel room at night, trying to keep up on a job of this kind.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think the gentleman would speak for himself. I know we would like to speak for his diligence and his efficiency.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I humbly thank the lady from Massachusetts. But it is a real job preparing one of these bills. I think we should invite your charity when we come in.

May I make one allusion to this question of points of order that may be raised? I do not know how you are going to write an appropriation bill that does not have some legislative provisos in it. If I went to the trouble to take this bill and start with page 1 and strike out every provision that technically, at least, seems in violation of the rule which interdicts the insertion of legislation in an appropriation bill, I probably could reduce it to 30 pages the first time over. Then if you devote yourself more assiduously to the job there would probably be less than half the original bill remaining. Frankly, I do not know how you are going to do the job, when you deal with anything like the Department of Agriculture, with innumerable bureaus and agencies, countless functions, dealing with the production and distribution of food. It is enough to baffle anybody. I expect if I remained at this type of labor for a quarter of a century I will only have scratched the surface of the problems which one constantly encounters in this task.

A few years ago when HENRY WALLACE was Secretary of Agriculture, he was sitting on the edge of the committee table and in the course of a casual discussion I said, "Mr. Secretary, do you manage to fathom all the things in the Department?" He said, "Well, Congressman, I just think around the periphery, is about all." He said, "I learned long ago that it is just impossible for me to know but a small portion of the things that are under my jurisdiction as Secretary of Agriculture."

So we labor with the supply bill for the Department with high hope, with diligence, with faith, and so we come and perhaps ask a bit of charity as you regard our labors.

But I want to be realistic and want to deal with a few of these controversies. The first matter I want to deal with is crop insurance, because that question was raised today. I remember when the Congress authorized insurance of wheat. I stood in this well and battled as vigorously and as diligently as I knew how to stop it. I have not relented in the effort. I have been doing it every year, trying to stop this colossal, disastrous venture in the whole field of crop insurance, but I have been unsuccessful. The committee, however, has finally decided that crop insurance must go if it is the will of the House and if the House approves. There is reason for it. I want to sketch the reason, but before doing so, let me give you a little background. First, crop insurance was authorized by

title V of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. It applied in the first instance only to wheat. In June of 1941 the act was amended to include cotton. In substance it assures a yield of 50 or 75 percent, the difference being, of course, a higher premium.

The Crop Insurance Corporation had a capital of \$100,000,000. They have completed 4 full years of wheat insurance, and what is the score? Here it is; you will find it in the hearings. In 4 years they collected premiums either in cash or in bushels of wheat to the equivalent of \$28,000,000 plus. Fix that in mind; those are the premiums they received from the farmers. They paid out in indemnities \$45,000,000 plus; so the excess of indemnities over premiums is \$17,000,000. This is item No. 1. Do not forget, however, that the Crop Insurance Corporation does not operate like a private insurance enterprise. In the case of a private enterprise the cost of doing business is reflected in the premium. In the case of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation the administrative money comes out of the Federal Treasury.

How much have we spent on wheat to administer this program in 4 years? Here are the figures: \$23,245,638. We paid out \$17,000,000 more than we took in; then add the administrative expenses in 4 years and you will observe that we have lost out of the capital structure, meaning out of the Treasury, \$41,000,000 plus.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Briefly.

Mr. CASE. Was there any actuarial basis on which the premiums were determined?

Mr. DIRKSEN. They have been assuring us that they have been hiring good actuarial talent in setting up the bases, not only for wheat but for cotton as well.

Mr. CASE. Then how does the gentleman explain the great discrepancy between the premium collected and the benefits paid out?

Mr. DIRKSEN. The point lies in the fact they feel they have got to insure a hazard even if they know they are going to lose money. I think either myself or the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] asked Mr. Smith, the President of this Corporation:

Suppose you know that in a given area there is either a lack of moisture or some other condition, and you know at a glance that you are going to lose money; do you insure in that area?

The answer was:

Yes.

We have insured cotton for 1 year. The premiums were six millions plus measured in dollars; the indemnities were \$7,474,000. The losses, including those yet to be paid and estimated to be paid, will be approximately \$1,335,000 for the first year of cotton insurance.

What shall we do? The National Farmers Union in the program submitted to the committee said: "You should include insurance on flax and on corn." The gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD], who is a member of the subcommittee, said that if we continue

to insure these other products they will probably want California fruit insured. Shall we go on and on in this venture until finally we lose \$25,000,000, \$30,000,000, \$40,000,000 a year? Or shall we take account of realities now and say we will protect the contracts we have out and then stop? I think that is in the interest of a safe and sound agriculture.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I do not believe that any farmer in the United States who has a full appreciation of what the true situation is, and that millions must come out of the Federal Treasury year after year because of administrative expenses and the excess of indemnities over premiums, would want us to proceed in that manner.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. BECKWORTH. I was interested in the figures the gentleman gave with reference to cotton, to the effect that \$1,300,000 has thus far been lost. Does the gentleman have any idea what percentage of the cotton farmers actually took this cotton insurance?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes; from 10 to 11 percent.

Mr. BECKWORTH. May I ask a further question?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Is it the gentleman's opinion that those were the smaller farmers or the larger crop farmers, which?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I will say to my friend that I have not made a break-down as to the class of farmers who received the benefits.

Mr. BECKWORTH. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. HARE. I know the gentleman has been very careful to count the cost of this insurance to the Federal Government. I am just wondering whether or not the members of the committee made inquiries to find out what amount it had cost the Government in the last 4 or 5 years, or 10 years, in paying for losses on crops in case of excessive rain, excessive drought, and excessive losses of crops due to circumstances over which the farmers have no control?

For instance, a few years ago for about 3 years in succession we made appropriations for the benefit of farmers who lost their crops on account of wind in what we know as the Dust Bowl. I am wondering whether or not if this law is repealed and we go back to the old status, the Government itself would not be called upon over a period of years to expend a larger sum of money to assist farmers who have heavy losses on account of circumstances over which they have no control, than to continue the policy of crop insurance and attempting to develop a greater participation in the insurance program.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The answer to the question raised by my friend is very simple indeed. Why beat all around the bush to achieve that result? Why have

hundreds of people on the pay roll? Why have hundreds of actuaries and field men and spend millions of dollars in administrative costs? Why not go right straight to the heart of the problem and take care of them without all this expense and lost motion?

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. In other words, the figures the gentleman has given the House mean that in 3 years' more time the entire capital structure of the farm-insurance program will have been dissipated.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Just about.

Mr. DONDERO. Why does not the Government charge premiums enough to pay the running expenses of the program?

Mr. DIRKSEN. If we charged premiums enough, we could not get sufficient farmers to come in; then you are carrying a huge burden of administrative expense with a disproportionate return.

Mr. DONDERO. Private industry must operate exactly on that basis?

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is true, but private industry does it on an efficiency basis, while the Government does not operate quite that way.

Mr. MICHENER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. The gentleman from Illinois will remember that when this crop-insurance matter was before the Congress in the first instance, it came in as an endeavor to place on a sound economic basis a method whereby farmers might pay for insurance which would guarantee them against these hazards.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Exactly; that is right.

Mr. MICHENER. Wheat was used as the guinea pig because the experts in the Department indicated it was the most susceptible to sound insurance philosophy.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes; and to measurement.

Mr. MICHENER. And to measurement. A little later cotton was added because they thought that that might work. The point I am getting at is this: Has the experiment or the pioneering in the endeavor to accomplish a sound economic objective gone far enough so that we can reach a wise determination? For instance, in a manufacturing project it is usually contemplated that there will be 2 or 3 years running at a loss in the pioneering stage. I agree with the gentleman this should be eliminated if it is definitely economically unsound.

Mr. DIRKSEN. We have had 4 full years of experience.

Mr. MICHENER. This should be eliminated provided there has been a thorough demonstration of the fact that crop insurance operated by the Government cannot operate successfully. If it can win it is much better than incentive payments, bonuses, and subsidies.

Mr. DIRKSEN. My answer to that is that of course I as an individual sitting on the subcommittee have become fully

satisfied that it is a failure, that it will return a loss to the Federal Treasury, that in a period of about 2 or 3 years more we will have impaired to the last dollar the capital structure of the insurance corporation. That is enough to satisfy me.

Mr. CASE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CASE. Has money been lost on the wheat program each year?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Each year. There has been no exception.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I wish to ask the gentleman two questions, first in reference to page 15 of the report.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Is this related to something I have not discussed?

Mr. CRAWFORD. No, no. On page 15, the committee report shows 146,621 persons employed in various capacities. Does that include this insurance personnel?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Some of the work is done by the agricultural adjustment agency, but I shall discuss that matter.

Mr. CRAWFORD. My second question is this: Going back to the matter of actuaries. If you have the best actuaries that money can buy or that there is in the country, and the underwriting department passes on poor risks, does that not destroy your insurance capital structure?

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is right.

Now, Mr. Chairman, let us get to the milk in the coconut, as they say, namely, the Farm Security Administration. First, it is rather regrettable that all the testimony and all the evidence available to the subcommittee does not appear in the hearings. I say that advisedly, and I refer, of course, to the fact that the information that was brought forth by the committee investigators is confidential until filed with the committee and does not appear in the record of the hearings. Moreover, it was not available until the final days of consideration of this measure.

Let us get this whole thing straight. There have been so many misinterpretations as to what is really being done by this bill.

The Farm Security Administration primarily performs three major functions. First, rural rehabilitation loans and the servicing of those loans. Those are loans up to \$2,500, serviced by 2,700 home demonstrators or supervisors and an equivalent number of managers, so-called farm managers and others. They have a force of nearly 16,000 altogether. Their first function is rehabilitation loans for people who are trying to get along, together with these service charges. Included also in this work is the farm debt adjustment services.

The second function is farm-tenant purchases under the Bankhead-Jones Act, and the third is water facilities and migrant camps, and so forth.

Let us see what the Budget said about them. It struck from the bill these migrant camps. You will remember the

controversy we had on the floor last year about that. That is out. The Budget did not include any money for it.

There was some money for water facilities and there were \$97,500,000 for rehabilitation loans to be obtained under authority of this act from the R. F. C. To make those loans and to service these loans there was an item of \$36,000,000. The latter is mostly salaries, travel, and for expenditure. That is where the \$36,000,000 goes.

Did we destroy those functions? No, we did not. We did not destroy them. The functions are still in the bill. You will find them on page 87. We still make rural rehabilitation loans, although we cut the amount from \$96,500,000 down to \$40,000,000. They can still hire people to travel and show folks how to cook and how to till the soil and milk the cows, but we cut the services amount from \$36,000,000 to \$12,000,000 and then we earmarked \$8,000,000 of the \$12,000,000 and said that that is to go to the Extension Service because it has 10,200 people in the field already. It has been doing a great job also. There is a county home demonstrator and an extension agent in every agricultural county in the United States. Let me therefore emphasize that this activity has been preserved and will be carried out in the main by the Extension Service.

Let me show you what they did last year, and this is from their report. I refer now to the Extension Service. They reached 71 percent of the farm families of the United States. They made 23,000,000 contacts in a single year. They made 3,250,000 personal calls on farmers. Do we have to have an extension agent knock on the door one day, then have a Farm Security Administrator knock on the door the next day? Or are we going to take a sound, realistic view of this matter and say, "Here are two agencies operating on parallel tracks, one more paternalistic than the other, no doubt, but there is no excuse from the standpoint of efficiency and economy for that sort of situation to exist." So we say, all right, we will preserve the function of making the loans, but we transfer it to the Farm Credit Administration because they are already in the business of extending credit for all purposes, and let the Extension Service handle the home and farm management functions because they are already equipped with offices in 2,900 counties and have a total force in excess of 10,000 men and women to undertake this work. Must we have several agencies with a duplication of organizational set-up doing a similar kind of work? Why not be realistic about this matter by preserving the function of making and servicing loans and rendering home and farm assistance, but doing it through an existing agency which has had decades of experience in this field?

As for the cost of doing business, an examination of the figures of the Farm Credit Administration in handling emergency crop, seed, and feed loans, compared with the cost of administration by the Farm Security Administration will indicate at once which of these

agencies has the soundest operation. Travel, personnel, supplies, and other expenses of F. S. A. in making loans aggregating \$576,000,000 was about \$275,000,000. That means \$1 of expenditure for each \$2 loaned and serviced. Farm Credit Administration, on the other hand, is carrying about 1,164 loans per supervisor, and the expense has been about \$2.39 for the entire amount of each unpaid loan.

Consider the credit functions of the Farm Credit Administration. They have Federal land banks, they have commissioner loans, they have intermediate credit banks, they have banks for co-operatives, they have production credit corporations in every Federal Reserve district, they have 530 production credit associations, with 240,000 farmer stockholders. They have 4,750 people on the pay roll of the P. C. A.'s, exclusive of the Extension Service and exclusive of the Farm Security Administration.

Where is this duplication going to stop if Congress does not stop it? Where is it going to stop if the Committee on Appropriations does not stop it? The legislative Committee on Agriculture has not stopped it. We have the testimony before us. Should we then blink the fact and not think of it realistically and say, "Here is an operation in a credit field, so in consequence let us put them together, consolidate these credit functions, and obtain greater efficiency, greater coordination, and substantial savings. Let us not destroy the function." And it has not been destroyed. Not one of these functions has been destroyed.

As to the question whether the Farm Credit Administration can handle it, I asked Mr. Black, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, when he was before the committee, what he could do about it. I will give you the paging. On page 1308 appears this question:

Is there any reason why the personnel of the Farm Credit Administration could not undertake that responsibility?

Meaning the Farm Security Administration.

Mr. BLACK. I expect that we could do it.

I am telling no tales out of school when I say that I talked to him over the telephone after he appeared before the committee. I said, "Mr. Black, can you handle it?" He said, "Oh, yes; we can handle it." Obviously, he could not say more. His answer was sufficient and satisfactory.

What more do we need? Do we have to have Mr. Wickard come up and give us 200 pages of testimony? After all, Mr. Black is running that agency, and he is a credit expert. It is enough for me when he says that the Farm Credit Administration can handle it. So we put it in the Farm Credit Administration.

There is another reason for it, and that reason does not appear in the hearings. Perhaps I should say many reasons. We hired some pretty good investigators. I think the greatest piece of work this House ever did recently was to pass Resolution No. 69 to set up an investigatory force for the Committee on Appropriations. Good men were selected. We sent

these investigators down to investigate, and they came back with a report. I want my friend from Alabama to listen, because I have summarized nearly 20 items that have been turned up by the investigators. I will read them to you. This is a digest of the investigators' reports on Farm Security activities.

No. 1:

Liquidation of the resettlement projects has been definitely delayed.

That is what the investigators said. We put a mandate in the report last year and said, "You have not been doing your job." We criticized Mr. Baldwin very caustically and said, "Now, get busy to liquidate these mementoes of Mr. Tugwell." So the investigators came back with their report and said, "Liquidation of the resettlement projects has been definitely delayed."

No. 2:

Duplication with the Extension Service.

Who said that? The men whom we sent into the field to get the facts.

Next, the Budget said when they went down to call on the Budget officials that the Farm Security Administration is overorganized by 20 to 25 percent. I have known that for years. The Budget has just become aware of it. But Mr. Baldwin must have known it. Since we were in the position of trying a lawsuit without the evidence or witnesses when we had no investigators, we had to take his word. But the Budget Bureau now comes in with the answer to the investigators and says that F. S. A. is overorganized 20 or 25 percent.

Next, they had 230 engineers in 1943. I do not know what they do with so many engineers. They reduced this item to 197 for the next fiscal year. And to it their clerical, administrative, and fiscal help, and they will have 337 in the engineering department at salaries of \$925,000. Why were they requested? Is it not the duty of an agency to economize wherever possible and do the public business at the lowest practicable cost?

They spent \$630,000 on publicity in the field last year. So said the committee investigators. They spent \$550,000 on regional staffs. So said the investigators.

The investigators said that the Home Management Service, with more than 2,000 fine women working in it, could be curtailed or eliminated. You would save in salaries \$4,000,000 and \$1,000,000 in the travel account. Who said that? The investigators we sent down into the field.

What did Mr. Patterson and Mr. Schwartz, of the Budget, tell the investigators when they went to the Budget Office? This is what they said.

No. 1:

Farm Security Administration branches out contrary to the intent of Congress.

That is the President's Budget Bureau speaking.

What else did they say? They said the migrant labor camps were not well handled.

What else did they say? The Budget experts said they were overorganized.

What else did they say? The Budget experts said that they can simplify their organization by following the Farm Credit Administration plan. That is what we did. We preserved these functions and simply transferred them to the Farm Credit Administration.

What else did the Budget say?

There is duplication with the Farm Credit Administration and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

What else did the Budget say? They said—

It is possible that the social program should be given to the Extension Service.

That is what we did. We transferred the direction of this rural rehabilitation and relief program to the Farm Credit Administration with a proviso that the farm and home management assistance work should be handled by the Extension Service.

I regret exceedingly that the reports of the investigators could not be made available to all Members. Had this been the case, I feel certain that those who at first blush thought the committee had been a bit severe in its action would readily concur in the committee action. Unfortunately, however, the time was short and the report was late in arriving. But here is the case, developed by men in the service of the Appropriations Committee. They are men who are skilled in investigation and have in almost every case had long experience in governmental administration. Their report will, in my opinion, sustain the very action which the subcommittee took in transferring these functions to the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the Extension Service.

The Farm Security Administration confesses its own derelictions, because the investigators went to call on Mr. Gibboney, the director of Rural Rehabilitation Division, and what did he say? He said, first of all, that you could eliminate the State offices and it would not be disastrous. If an F. S. A. official makes this concession, why were not the State offices eliminated long ago? Is it not their responsibility to operate as economically as possible, especially so at a time when the people are burdened with taxes?

The investigators found that they have 275 district offices.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 15 minutes more.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Two hundred and seventy-five district offices, and 567 persons employed in them. The personnel cost \$1,708,000, and their traveling expense amounted to \$763,000 for the district offices. They have a great information staff. Do you know how many? They have 70 people doing publicity in the field for Farm Security, but that is not the whole story. The word went out that everybody in the field had to do the equivalent of 5 days of publicity work for Farm Security every month. When you break that down, you find it is equivalent to 205 man-years, so that you have another \$453,000 on publicity, making a

total of \$637,000 for this work. Must F. S. A. drum up business and virtually advertise for clients?

Are we not already being overwhelmed by government by publicity? I recognize that a certain amount of paper work must be done but must the air be fairly darkened by a barrage of publicity, directives, releases, regulations, orders, rules, forms, procedures, and what not? Consider the most efficient and successful agencies of the Government. They are the least publicized. They quietly go about the business of rendering service with a minimum of fanfare and publicity. That is why they render good service, beget the confidence of Congress, and avoid controversy and undue criticism. It is bad enough for the office of the Secretary to have to do it. Mr. Salisbury, the head director of information, testified that they got out 2,200 releases last year. That does not include the pamphlets, the books, the brochures, the circulars, the bulletins, the leaflets, and a million other things that they get out. In fact, they have gone publicity wild, and yet here they are trying to publicize themselves instead of trying to reduce it, to get efficient, economical operation. I am for preserving the functions, and we have preserved the functions, but we could not go along with the record of achievement of the Farm Security Administration, and despite our castigations, and our criticisms, they persisted in the errors of their ways, and I see nothing else to do except to suggest that we save the functions and give them to the Farm Credit Administration, which is already operating in the farm-credit field.

A great many things might be said about the efficacy of this program, and I will go along with it. There are a lot of things that I don't like, and I want to say to my friend from Alabama, who examined the testimony of Oscar Johnston, that he should examine the testimony of Administrator Baldwin, when he came back the second time, to reply to Mr. Johnston's testimony. Oscar Johnston testified about a project known as the Plum Bayou project, and after we had gotten the story, we had Mr. Baldwin come back, and here is the story that Mr. Baldwin gave us. The project is 5 years old. It had 293 families on it to begin with. One hundred and twenty-nine left the project in 5 years. Where did they go? Do not fall into the trap that they were taken into the Army, because they did not go there. Forty-one left the project to go into defense plants, 3 went into the Army, 37 elsewhere, 17 were asked to leave, and 26 left for miscellaneous reasons. It is not all gold that glitters, and it is not all a one-sided story, if you please, if you just go to the trouble to examine some of these projects. I correctly interpret the table submitted on this project, 52 of the occupants received 10 or more loans, 37 received grants ranging from \$15 to \$165 and Mr. Baldwin's own admission, as indicated on page 1707 of the hearings, was that "The operating loans on this project are not in good shape."

Speaking of the aid rendered by F. S. A. permit me to read to you what appeared in a Negro newspaper known as the Delta Leader, in the issue of Sunday, February 21, 1943, under the title, "Others, Too." You will find this editorial in full in the hearings. The Farm Security had gotten out a release to the effect that a Negro had finally paid out in a space of 4 years and got his own farm. Here is what the author of this editorial says:

If the Government wants the truth, we can furnish a long list of Negroes who have bought and paid for farms in 4 years, and who are not connected with Farm Security Administration.

Then this question was asked: Can anything good come out of F. S. A., and, if so, what?

Mr. Chairman, I will go along with the program. I want to help people, but I want to do it efficiently. I do not want a great superstructure of field offices and regional offices and district offices and people constantly knocking on the door. We have two sets of such people in the field now—the Farm Credit Administration and the Agricultural Extension Service—and why should we not utilize them? Why should we not save a little money? Is not that the sensible thing to do? We preserve these functions. Rural-rehabilitation loans will continue to be made. Home- and farm-management assistance will continue under the Extension Service. Farm-tenant loans will continue to be made. The subcommittee, therefore, brings you a program whereby it believes that this function will be more efficiently and economically discharged. What more could it do?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Nobody seems to have any information on the subject of the little farmers who have been served by Farm Credit Administration and how they have increased their milk production by 1,000,000,000—

Mr. DIRKSEN. Oh, do not take up my time on that. That has been read into the RECORD. I know all about it. I have no doubt that they increased their production, and why should they not?

Mr. O'CONNOR. But I have not finished—which amounted to an increase in the milk production of the country of 36 percent of the entire increase. Does not the gentleman think that that is important at this time?

Mr. DIRKSEN. If the figures are exact and if the figures are true.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Does the gentleman know whether they are true?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I do not know whether they are true. I tried to find out, and they said they used the technique of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and they probably made a spot check around.

I do not know whether they are true or not. If they are true I am glad. Moreover, there is no reason why production should not increase under the direction of the Farm Credit Administration and the Extension Service.

Mr. O'CONNOR. What is the best information the gentleman has?

Mr. DIRKSEN. The best information I have is what the Farm Security gave us. We could not go down and find out how much increase there was in a client's butter production in 1942.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. To say that they increased milk production 36 percent by the activity of the Farm Security Administration is ridiculous on its face. When you consider the small number participating in farming, it is ridiculous on its face.

Mr. DIRKSEN. There is no need for me to belabor the point. The essential point is, we have not destroyed the function. In one case we reduced the amount of the loans available. We have reduced the money for services, personnel, and traveling, by combining it with the Farm Credit Administration. We left the money for farm-tenant purchases exactly on the basis that the Budget sent it to us. There was an effort in the committee to reduce it by \$10,000,000. I fought my own colleagues and said, "No; this is a good part of the program. I have fought it for years on one basis or another. I have gotten licked plenty often, but I will go along with that program." So we reported it at \$30,000,000 for farm-tenant purchases alone.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. On this question of personnel, the gentleman mentioned the Farm Credit which would be left in addition to the Farm Security and Agricultural Extension Service. I understood there were 110,000 people in the A. A. A. Do those figures overlap, or is that another farm administration that goes all over the country?

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is right. That is still another farm administration organization. Let me say a word about the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and then I want to get to this question of policy.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Will the gentleman yield before he leaves that phase of his discussion?

Mr. DIRKSEN. If the gentleman will hurry I will yield, but I shall not yield any further.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Of course, the gentleman has referred several times to statements that I made. I hope I can ask him this question in some manner, either pontifical or otherwise.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am sorry. It was a pleasantry, I assure my friend.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The gentleman, of course, refers to the investigation that was made for the subcommittee. I have looked carefully through these hearings and I find no such investigation.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It is not in there.

Mr. SPARKMAN. After all, this Congress must depend upon the hearings that are submitted to it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The gentleman makes a case.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Furthermore, the House has authorized its own investigating committee to go into these very things. I am wondering why we could

not at least have had the benefit in some form of the statement of these investigators.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am sorry to say to the gentleman that I, as one member, was not in a position of authority to put them into the hearings. I would rather have the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] answer that.

Mr. TARVER. Let me point out that these investigators were only authorized a short time ago. While our subcommittee took immediate action to have the investigation made, the report was not made available until after the hearings had been closed.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. No. I have something else that I want to talk about.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 15 additional minutes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I want to talk about the question of broad general policy. I think the great issue before this Congress and the great issue before the American farmer is this: Shall he continue as a free farmer to get his price in the open market place, or shall he become a controlled farmer operating under a subsidy basis? We are trying to point the way in the bill that we brought in. Do not forget that the National Farmers' Union which appeared through a representative before our committee, made this statement, and he is one of the real friends of the Farm Security Administration. He said, "We favor unchallenged Federal control." Those were Mr. Handschin's words to the subcommittee. He thought perhaps it was a poor exercise of grammar, but that is what he meant. Make no mistake. It is not accidental that our former colleague, Prentiss Brown, has been going over to the Senate side and asking for incentive payments. It is no accident that the President resisted the effort to exclude benefit payments from parity. It is all a part of the great pattern of subsidies by whatever name they are invoked, coupled with control. It is a question of whether this great sprawling Department of Agriculture, with its many ramifications, shall control by the subsidy route or whether the American farmer is going to remain free and find parity in the market place. We have not come to grips with it. We have just cast it off and brushed it off, but it is moving on apace, and we are going to have to settle it.

Let us not undertake to fool the farmer. He will not be fooled very long. We must determine whether the farmer is to be shackled with controls or left to enjoy freedom and fair prices. We can have soil conservation, agricultural research, and similar services without subjecting him to constant control and direction.

But subsidies and incentives are in the air. There are subsidies on coffee and subsidies on petroleum. There are subsidies on milk. If you want to get some interesting reading, read that portion of the hearings on page 1133 that relate to the agricultural marketing service and see where we pay nearly 5 cents

a quart in the New York market, in addition to what the State welfare agency pays to subsidize milk to the consumer. Read the hearings and see how we are paying out of the Federal Treasury more than that amount, nearly 6½ cents a quart, in the Chicago area. The State welfare agencies pay a part and the Marketing Administration pays a part as a kind of consumer subsidy.

Mr. TARVER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. TARVER. It might not be inappropriate in that connection to point out to the House that we have inserted in the bill a provision which would prohibit the transfer of any W. P. A. funds to the section 326 function.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is right.

Mr. TARVER. And that is one of the provisions that goes out by reason of the failure of the Rules Committee to adopt a rule.

Mr. DIRKSEN. My distinguished chairman is exactly right.

I have never relented in my conviction that the salvation of agriculture is based upon farmers who enjoy freedom and a fair price. Parity in the open market is after all the greatest of production incentives.

We worked on this thing a long time thinking we could point the way to free the farmers to find their price in the open market place. Who has been responsible for this? You and I. The Congress has been just as responsible as anyone. Because we are vulnerable on that point the President has licked us every time. Let us pick up the thread of legislative activity in this field and see what has occurred in the last decade. In the act of 1933 we state in the very beginning that its purpose is to give the farmer purchasing power equivalent to the base period for the period under consideration. That was 10 years ago. Then we passed the Soil Conservation Act of 1936 which provided that when the Secretary finds that the market price is below the fair-exchange value he shall act. We meant that the farmer should have parity in the act of 1933 and in the act of 1936. When the Supreme Court got through we took it up in a late session and passed the act of 1938. We said that the purchasing power of the farmers' commodities should be equivalent to that of the base period 1909-14. We were talking about parity for the farmer without any strings attached. Parity price and parity income became household words. We were persuaded that the formula for farm relief was sufficient bushels times a fair price. In that same act we provided for conservation loans; we provided for parity payments within the limit of funds that were made available by appropriations. We provided for funds to shore up the market. So you see we were aiming at the parity objective in 1933, in 1936, and in 1938.

Then what happened? The thing that happened is chargeable to the Congress because in the Price Adjustment Act of 1938, title V, we appropriated \$212,000,000 to make parity payments,

but we said in effect: "You must not pay more than 75 percent of parity." You see we began to chisel on ourselves, we just dumped the ante 25 percent. Then in the Appropriations Act of 1939 we appropriated \$225,000,000 for parity, but we said: "You cannot pay over 75 percent of parity." We were still chiseling on the very thing that we had so solemnly recited in 1933, in 1936, and in 1938. Then in the Appropriations Act of 1940 we appropriated \$212,000,000 for parity, but we said: "No farmer shall share in it if he exceeds his acreage allotment." We were going to hold him right down to it. Then we came along with the penalty wheat provision, of 49 cents a bushel if he hauled the excess wheat to the market, until the Ohio farmers challenged it and it went to the Supreme Court, out of which issued a tortured opinion such as I have never in my life read in the lawbooks. But we were chiseling on ourselves. Is it any wonder that the President licked us at every turn? Is it any wonder that they got the opinion we have been kidding the farmers? We say: "Give him parity." Then we say: "Give him 75 percent of parity"; and then we say: "Do not give him any parity payments if he exceeds his acreage allotment"; and then we say: "Sock him 49 cents a bushel if he hauls too much wheat into the market." We said the same thing in the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1941.

Then, in 1940, comes the first of the Price Control Acts, which provided that prices of farm commodities should not be fixed below 110 percent of parity or an equivalent formula. We were going to lead him up into the clouds of ecstasy. Then, in the Price Control Act of 1942, which was enacted when the President said: "You do it or I will," we cut it down to 100 percent or the highest price prevailing in the 9-month-period of that year. And then what? Then came the Pace bill to change the parity formula. Then came the Bankhead bill to exclude benefit payments and parity payments in the calculation of parity under the Price Control Act. Then there was the President's Executive order, that which recited that benefit and parity payments must be included for the purpose of calculating parity ceilings. What is the real answer to the President's contention? It is to bring farm prices to parity in the open market. Once done, it will make no difference whether benefit payments are included or excluded. Moreover, it will bring courage, faith, and hope to the farm producers of the Nation.

Who has been doing the temporizing? We have been doing it. We have made ourselves vulnerable, and I have an idea that we have been kidding the farmer just a little too long. The time has come now to resolve this question of whether he is going to be a free farmer, not under the domination of so many of these agencies, whether he gets a fair price in the market place, or whether he is going to be subsidized and controlled. Mr. Handschin, of the National Farmers' Union, beautifully let the cat out of the bag when he said:

We demand unchallenged Federal control.

You cannot argue with those words. Mr. Handschin is the legislative representative of Mr. Patton's National Farmers Union. I assume he speaks for the organization. They seek unchallenged Federal control. There cannot be freedom and also unchallenged Federal control. It is one or the other. If the object is unchallenged control of agriculture, what of the "four freedoms" for which farmers and the sons of farmers are fighting today in Africa and in the Pacific?

So we have streamlined it. We took out parity payments. After all, suppose they are paid, they must be included, you see, in determining that parity price that the farmer shall get. Would it not be a lot better for him to get his parity price in the market without a parity payment? Would it not be grand if we just pay him for soil-enriching practices and say: "Now, we will get away from all these subsidies, we are going to let you be a free agent, we are going to let you alone"? Oh, Governor Townsend had it right when he came before us to discuss the incentive payment proposition before the committee. Governor Townsend was in charge of the food production program. I said, "Governor, what, in your judgment, is the greatest incentive for getting production?"

Do you know what his answer was? He said: "A good big price; you cannot beat it." That was the answer. But that does not prevail because between our good and beloved former colleague Marvin Jones, who used to be chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and the distinguished former Justice of the Supreme Court, the Honorable James Byrnes, and the Secretary of Agriculture, the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, the Honorable Chester Davis, and all those who come to give direction to present policy, the idea is to pay incentive payments based upon goals and programs plus other benefit payments, and thus keep prices from uniformly achieving parity in the open market.

So to recapitulate the action heretofore taken by Congress, we so solemnly enacted into the law of 1933, 1936, and 1938 that the farmer should have a price equivalent to the price in the base period of 1909 to 1914, meaning, of course, a parity price. Then in 1938 and 1939 we appropriated funds, not for parity but for 75 percent of parity. In 1940 and 1941 we appropriated funds for parity but docked him if he exceeded his acreage allotment. At that time we also provided a penalty if he hauled his excess wheat to market. In 1941 and early 1942 we were still proclaiming the parity goal in the price-ceiling acts. In late 1942 came the stabilization order, including benefit payments in the calculation of parity, and there we are. Or where are we? It is neither a consistent, logical, or courageous record when viewed in the perspective of 10 years of effort. The basic problem has not been solved; namely, freedom and open-market parity or control and subsidies?

We are going to get licked on that issue every time until we meet it squarely. No use of clashing or crossing

sabers with the President on the thing until our own course is clear. We have woven a serpentine, labyrinthian path. We began with parity at the top, then get to 75 percent of parity. We threw in penalty wheat, we threw in a dockage for overacreage, now the inclusion of parity payments, until finally I do not know whether the farmer knows where he is or not. But I do know one thing. I have been close enough to the soil to know that he wants to be let alone. He does not want somebody to take him over every 40-acre field and tell him when to sow and when to reap.

They dedicated a great memorial to a great President the other day—a beautiful piece of work. How appropriate it is that this bill came to the floor on the day of Jefferson's anniversary. It was he who said, and it ought to be emblazoned on the cold marble, that when they undertake to direct when to sow and reap from Washington the people will want bread. And they are wanting bread today in lots of places. There are lots of children whose bitter cry goes up to God Almighty, as they go to bed without their supper, in a land of plenty. God save America. What is the answer? More control? More money out of the Treasury for subsidies, more incentive payments, or maybe a little larger share of freedom for that rough-handed fellow who sits on the gang plow or holds onto the plow handles, who goes out into the darkness to milk his cows to add to the food supply of the Nation? A little more freedom and a fair price coupled with that freedom in the market place is, in my judgment, the answer that the individual, rugged, devoted, God-fearing American farmer wants as the solution to this problem.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. In spite of all this slavery that we have had described to us last year, is it not a fact that we produced the greatest crop of foodstuffs and other crops in all the history of this Republic?

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is right.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. And that we had an excess after our allies and our own domestic requirements were filled; for the first time in the history of this Republic we had a substantial surplus, some 6 or 7 percent?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I want to answer the gentleman in this way. I want to tell him about the little fellow who went out to the edge of town.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Tell me what I asked the gentleman about.

Mr. DIRKSEN. This will be the answer. He got a little old triangle of ground out behind the tracks and what were weeds once and tin cans was made to become a beautiful fertile place, blooming as the rose with flowers and vegetables. When the preacher called on him one day the preacher said: "Joe, you and God have made this a very lovely place." Joe says, "Parson, you should have seen it when only God had it." In other words, Joe had something to do

with it. Joe and God because production depends also on weather.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman permit me to make a little observation?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. The gentleman seems to have forgotten awhile ago in the pathetic picture he drew that God and this great beneficent Government of ours had anything to do with the farmers who were wrecked and wrecked beyond recovery.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I may say to the gentleman it is the very faith of the farmer, close to God's own soil, nurtured and suckled there with the wind going through the trees and the lilt of the lark in his heart that has kept him going when the bureaucrats were all against him and he had no place to turn.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. The gentleman is so rhetorical and eloquent that I do not know whether he has answered the question or not.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The gentleman referred several times to the subsidies which have been paid to the producer. Is it not a fact that that term is a misnomer and that in reality many of these incentive payments and benefits which have been paid to the farmer are actually benefit payments and subsidies paid to the consumer in order to depress prices at a time when the purchasing power of our Nation is at an all-time peak?

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is exactly so in the matter of milk that I referred to a moment ago sold in Chicago, in Manchester, in Boston, and in New York, with a subsidy out of the Federal Treasury.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. I am not sure whether the gentleman answered my question or not, but may I say to the gentleman that Burdette, I believe it was, one of these great combinations of American philosophers, said that you cannot argue against success.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is right.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. And God and this administration led the American farmer to the greatest achievement on earth at any time last year.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BECKWORTH. I am very much impressed with the word "success" that has just been mentioned here. I would like for the gentleman to comment on the word "success" when we consider that seven-eighths of the cotton farmers enjoyed, according to the 1940 census, when the total value of their entire crop, counting livestock, poultry, forest products, and what they used from their gardens, a range in dollar value from \$1,056 to

\$456. I would like a little comment on that type of success.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Really, my good friend from Texas should refer that to the querent, in this case the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. MORRISON]. I need only observe that in my own pocket is a ration card.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. In spite of the poetry that has been injected into the case, may I say that the real answer to the gentleman from North Carolina is the fact that God last year gave us the best year in 30 years, not the New Deal.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Let me conclude with this. When we start reading this bill it will be possible to fairly take the substance right out of it by points of order. Take for instance, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, which has appropriations for peach mosaic eradication, for fruit insects, gypsy and brown-tail moth control, Dutch elm disease eradication, cotton insects, Japanese beetle, and so forth. There is no statutory authority for those.

If you want to do a real honest-to-goodness job of butchering a bill, just get your pencils sharp and look at all the provisos in the bill. Figure for yourselves what items are not authorized by law. When the time comes to read each of those paragraphs, stand in your place and say, "Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the paragraph." And out it goes.

But what about these activities? Where was the House Committee on Agriculture in not giving statutory character to activities of that kind? We have just taken up the load, that is all. We have gone along in our charitable fashion trying to do a job of producing a bill that will keep these functions in operation as efficiently and as economically as we know how.

If you want to have a great Roman holiday, a great point-of-order holiday, get yourselves fixed for tomorrow when they start reading the bill, and we will send over to the Senate just about the enacting clause and no more. Then you will have your holiday and they will do the job over on that side. But I promise you that when they write all these provisions back in the bill there will be an hour of debate on each one when the bill comes back to the House, and may God give me breath enough to talk an hour on each one. Then we are going to be here until next summer writing an agricultural appropriation bill.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. No doubt about that.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. STEWART. What percent of the dollar does it cost to administer the Farm Security Administration?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I have not figured it out on a percentage basis, except insofar as this servicing goes. It seems to me that they lay out about \$1 for every \$2

of loans and servicing that they make. It is enormously high, and it is not an efficient operation.

And now, Mr. Chairman, let me conclude where I began. Once more let me address a tribute to the gentleman from Georgia, Judge TARVER, for his fine, efficient work as chairman of our subcommittee, to all my colleagues on the committee with whom the labor of 60 days in the preparation of this bill was a congenial task, and to the gracious, helpful, devoted, and efficient clerk of the committee, Mr. Orr. I am convinced that given an opportunity, every item in this bill and every action taken by the committee can be defended on the high ground of principle and sound public policy.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD].

Mr. GIFFORD. May I say to the gentleman from Illinois that I hope he will take the floor on a question of personal privilege. He has been called only an average Congressman. He is so far above it that I want him to refute that statement.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FOLGER] 5 minutes.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to call the attention of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] to the fact that the complaint which the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER] made was that they wrote a sentence of 144 words and did not put a period in it. That is what I got out of his complaint.

Mr. Chairman, I feel very much like I imagine the boy who had been expelled from school would feel, who had been allowed to go back to the schoolhouse but not to bring his books. From the interpretation I get after listening to the situation we are in, under the rule adopted in this matter, our speaking here is entirely in vain. We might be allowed when the time for reading the bill comes to offer amendments to strike and strike and strike, and leave nothing except the enacting clause. That is not a very satisfactory contemplation. I thought I saw in this bill, particularly in reference, entirely in reference, to the Farm Security Administration, the fine hand of our good friend, Mr. O'Neal. The bill itself, with respect to the Farm Security Administration, reveals that he must of necessity have had a very strong hand in dividing up and distributing amongst several agencies the work that this Administration was called upon to do. I heard the gentleman speak before a committee of the Senate, and it sounded to me like a wagon wheel that was out of plumb, running in every direction and getting louder but getting nowhere. That is the place they invite us to now.

Mr. Chairman, I am not able to go into the ramifications of the justification on paper for the continuation of the Farm Security Administration, but I do know, in my county and in counties next

to me, the Farm Security Administration has provided such means, by grants of loans to those who need them and who are worthy of them, and by assistance that has been given to the farmers as, in my opinion, increases the efficiency of production in my county by 50 percent in the last 2 years, and that is not confined to 1942. Wonderful improvement has been made. I have letters in my files from bankers and other businessmen who are not immediately dependent upon farming for a livelihood or for existence, who have appealed to me to cast my vote, it being assumed that is all I had, to continue the Farm Security Administration, admitting that in some particulars perhaps they had made mistakes, but by and large and on the whole, that they had done good work in assisting production in this country and helping the farmers to get upon their feet. We see the results of it. Those results are before us. The speech that my good friend, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] made should have been made if he had intended to accomplish anything, in 1930, and withheld from all men who were dependent upon farming for a livelihood for themselves and their families and contributing to the production the country needed, and not let them have it and then see what would have become of this country if those things had not been done by somebody else.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES].

(By unanimous consent, Mr. SIKES was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. SIKES addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS].

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I rise to express my regret that several agricultural agencies which I consider to be essential agencies are now in jeopardy, and to express my deep regret that we are not even permitted a chance to vote upon the continuance of the Farm Security Administration.

I have not always agreed with the Farm Security Administration in all phases of their work. Less than 2 weeks ago I arose here in the House to criticize the recruiting of labor by the Farm Security Administration in the State of Louisiana. I thought that this agency at that time was making a serious mistake in its efforts to recruit farm labor in places where there was an actual acute shortage of labor. But upon subsequent investigation I realized this was a work not welcomed by the Farm Security Administration and was not an essential part of their fundamental service which is rehabilitation—rehabilitation of the unfortunate farmers who have worked from day to day and year to year with no hope in the present and but scanty and meager prospect of hope in the future.

Some 2 years ago in the South we had a fairly normal crop. In one area in the Southwest, which area extended over perhaps six parishes in Louisiana and perhaps six or eight counties in the State of Texas, there was a faulty rainfall, rain falling at the wrong time and in quantities which the land was not able to absorb and this area was left practically without a crop to harvest. I can recall in one parish in central Louisiana the cotton crop was less than 10 percent of a normal crop. I can recall in that parish where the feed crop was less than 10 percent of a normal crop. Those farmers found themselves at the end of a season, which had been generally successful for the farmers of the entire South, without cotton to sell to raise money and without feedstuff to use to keep their livestock going and their farms operating. They were left in a hopeless position. They were the poor who were not able to send a delegation here to Washington. Larger farmers sent delegations; the business people sent delegations here pleading for assistance; bankers from that section sent delegations here for a like purpose. They urged the Government to do something to aid this area which would otherwise be completely prostrate due to the local and complete crop failure. The work was turned over to the Farm Security Administration. This agency went in there with its own individual way of handling the rehabilitation of the poor farmers. They made small weekly loans to the individual families; they made small grants, gave supervisory help, and, at a very small cost to the United States Government, F. S. A. had rehabilitated that area and today those little farmers who were practically wiped out 2 years ago have worked themselves back until they are in a reasonably prosperous condition. Farming on little plots of 40, 60, 80, or 120 acres in that community, they have worked themselves back until today they form an integral part of the agricultural war program and today they are not only not a burden, but are carrying on to produce the food and the fiber necessary to win this war for the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. BROOKS. So I say, Mr. Chairman, that we might reduce the amount of funds which we are prepared to appropriate to this agency; we might even circumscribe their operations and limit their authority; but that agency which in that region has been termed the "agricultural Red Cross" should be allowed to continue. It should be allowed to continue to rehabilitate where rehabilitation is necessary and it should be permitted to exist to meet other emergencies which may arise in the agricultural regions of the country from time to time. With its personnel and its wealth of experience, I doubt that any other Federal agency is able to handle the small, border-line, hill farmer and assist him as effectively as is the Farm Security Administration. And so I express the deep hope that as this bill moves on into the other body here in the

Capitol, ways may be found to restore the Farm Security Administration to the agriculture bill and to carry on the fundamental, essential work of this agency.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE].

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, after listening to the very eloquent gentleman from the State of Illinois in his detailed discourse on the condition of the farmer, a flood of thoughts come to the mind of a man who has operated a farm and had to depend on the market for the sale of his produce and who, by experience, knows some of the reasons for the conditions in which agriculture finds itself today in all this parity payment program we have been struggling with in the 10 years I have been on this floor, and I freely confess I have taken a good deal of punishment in listening to these theories such as expounded by the gentleman from Illinois.

I wish the gentleman from Illinois really understood this thing and would give us the real reason and real cause for the problem of the farmer. Speaking of the Farm Security Administration, he asked: "What good is it?" I will tell you what good it is. In my State of Idaho at this minute, while I stand on this floor, one of the most devastating floods in the history of that State, is sweeping over one of our fairest farming sections. It is only the financial assistance of the Farm Security Administration that has come to the rescue of those people who were driven from their farms, refugees from the flood. It is only the Farm Security Administration that is assisting them in their hour of peril. That splendid work is going on at this very moment.

When a man loses his home, when a man loses his farm through the interposition of price control by the monopolies of this country, it has only been the strong hand of Uncle Sam operating through the Farm Security Administration that has come to his rescue and made it possible for him to have a new start.

The Farm Security Administration as it is presently organized in the Northwestern States is doing a grand work. There is nothing to this ill-conceived scheme by some disgruntled landlords that want cheap farm labor but a plan to wreck this constructive Government agency by working through the subcommittee on appropriations to put this organization out of existence and turn its functions over to other banking concerns. When we deal with the Farm Credit Administration we are dealing with a purely banking institution. Let the gentleman from Illinois if he loses his farm and his means of subsistence go to this Farm Credit Administration and try to get a new start from that agency. He will find a very different picture from that he painted for us this afternoon. If the gentleman from Illinois really wants to get to the bottom of the thing, really wants to make a correction, why does he not bring in a bill to strengthen the Federal Trade Com-

mission and control these monopolistic practices so the farmer would get a fair and square deal? He said the farmer wants to be let alone. Sure he wants to be let alone. He wants a fair price for the thing he produces and he wants to pay a fair price for the thing he consumes, for the necessities of his trade or occupation. That is what the farmer wants in this country and that is what he has not had. We have seen the price of barbed wire rise from \$1.20 a roll to \$6 a roll. We have seen the price of farm necessities and everything that is used in agriculture doubled and quadrupled in price. When the war is over the price of the things the farmer produces will be cut down to practically nothing. We saw that done after the last war. We know what the farmer has been struggling against and we in the Congress have tried to assist him. The Farm Security Administration under present conditions is the answer to the problem. I hope that the Senate or somebody else will have brains enough in this Congress to restore this fine function.

Mr. Chairman, in support of the farm-security program I submit the following telegram from President Worth Lowery of the International Woodworkers:

PORTLAND, OREG., April 13, 1943.

HON. COMPTON I. WHITE,

United States Congressman,

Washington, D. C.:

International Woodworkers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, strongly urges that Farm Security Administration be given full amount of appropriations requested by President Roosevelt and that this be increased to \$1,000,000,000 in order to enlist all farms in maximum food production. Farm Security Administration plan is only alternative to hunger and Farm Security Administration machinery must be saved in order that program for orderly mobilization and use of farm labor under minimum wage and living standards may be put into effect. Record of 463,000 Farm Security Administration farm families in 1942 production proves that every dollar loaned these waiting farmers brings \$1.50 in food. Urge you speak and vote in favor of full and increased Farm Security Administration appropriation.

WORTH LOWERY,

President, International Woodworkers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON].

PARTIAL REASON FOR EASTERN FUEL SHORTAGE

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I wish to call the attention of the House to an unusual condition that affects our national economy. We have become accustomed during this period of national emergency to expect shortages and surpluses of various critical materials to develop throughout our Nation. When a condition such as this arises it is the natural thing to take from the district in which there is a surplus and transport the material or commodity to the district where there is a shortage, but when the opposite is the case and we find this policy reversed, I feel that it should be called to the attention of this

assembly, not only because it affects the welfare of my home district but also the welfare of the entire Nation.

The commodity I refer to is coal. For more than a century the natural market for Illinois coal has been the city of St. Louis and the city of Chicago. The first railroad in the Mississippi Valley was built in 1836 to supply the fuel needs of the city of St. Louis; however, we now find that after more than a century of supplying the fuel needs of these two cities, a great portion of that market has been lost by the Illinois coal mines because of the so-called smoke ordinances which were enacted during the past few years and are now permitted to continue in effect during this war period. These ordinances force consumers to purchase a higher grade of fuel than can be supplied from Illinois mines. The only advantage gained by the user is that less smoke is emitted during the burning period. Smokeless fuel required to meet these ordinances must be shipped from the East. Thus we find the eastern seaboard States being deprived of millions of tons of coal, coal taken from a district where a shortage already exists and sent to a district where there is a natural surplus. Not only does this create a fuel shortage in the East, it also ties up thousands of coal cars and much railroad equipment, equipment that is badly needed for the transportation of vital war materials. Permit me, Mr. Speaker, to present the picture to the House in this way:

Geologists estimate that the Illinois fuel beds contain approximately 200,000,000,000 tons of coal, and although we have been mining coal commercially in Illinois since 1828, we have only removed 6 percent of this vast deposit.

At present only 30 percent of the coal used in the city of Chicago is mined in the State of Illinois. An annual market for 2,000,000 tons of Illinois coal has been lost in the city of St. Louis. This amount was hauled almost in its entirety by trucks.

A concrete example of the effect of regulatory smoke legislation can be found in the vicinity of Belleville, Ill., a city which is 14 miles from St. Louis, where 50 mines out of 60 have been forced to close within the past 10 years, and where formerly 3,000 men were employed in these mines, now 350 men work part time.

As a further example, during 1923 Illinois mines produced 80,000,000 tons of coal and 99,700 miners were employed. In 1940 and 1941 approximately 45,000,000 tons of coal was mined and employment had dropped to less than 50,000. Last year this production had increased to approximately 60,000,000 tons, still 20,000,000 short of the 1923 figure. However, when we consider that in 1923 only 600,000 tons of coal were dug by strip operations, while in 1942 strip mining produced 14,000,000 tons, it will be seen that the shaft mines of Illinois have dropped in production some 33,000,000 tons.

As a further illustration, 9,600,000 tons of coal is shipped from the State of West Virginia alone into the city of Chicago. This State also supplies St. Louis

with approximately 1,000,000 tons of so-called smokeless coal.

The W. P. B. recently granted the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. priorities for the material to build 1,000 coal cars. These cars require approximately 20,000 tons of steel, which is very critical material. It also proves the shortage of railroad equipment; thus it seems a waste of transportation equipment to permit such long hauls of coal merely to meet the requirements of smoke ordinances while millions of tons of coal are available at the door of these 2 cities. Any man who has attempted to obtain a priority that he might purchase steel for building or any other purpose is no doubt quite surprised when he finds a sufficient amount of steel to build 10 synthetic rubber plants allocated for the construction of these coal cars when 3,000, at least, of the 8,000 cars used in this haul could be released by these cities using coal from Illinois fields.

It requires, I am informed, 15 days for a coal car to leave Chicago or St. Louis, travel to West Virginia, be loaded, return to either of those cities, and be unloaded; thus 1 car would make 2 trips each month and would haul approximately 50 tons of coal each trip, or 100 tons per month. From these figures it will be seen that from 7,000 to 8,000 cars are tied up annually in hauling coal from West Virginia to these 2 cities; coal cars which, because of the nearness of the Illinois coal fields, would require but 3 to 4 days for a round trip, thus saving 10 to 12 days on each car for a round trip.

A serious fuel shortage existed during the past winter in the Eastern States. In some sections, schools were closed. If coal from West Virginia was shipped into the East, which is its rightful market, and coal from Illinois was used in Chicago and St. Louis, it can readily be seen that much transportation would be saved and eastern fuel needs could be met, thus relieving the oil shortages, as thousands of conversions from oil to coal have been made in homes and apartments. One ton of coal is equal in heat units to approximately 4½ barrels of oil. If 6,000,000 of the 10,000,000 tons of coal which now goes to the Middle West were shipped to the East, the same amount of heat would be obtained as would be obtained from 27,000,000 barrels of oil. This 27,000,000 barrels of oil would go a long way toward solving the fuel shortage existing each winter in Eastern States. I contend that Illinois can supply this 6,000,000 tons through increased production before another winter arrives. I contend that approximately 3,000 coal cars could be diverted to other essential war needs. There are thousands of idle miners in Illinois today who would be given work. Already overtaxed transportation facilities would be relieved of this long, needless coal haul.

The 3,000 gondola coal cars released by modifying these ordinances during the duration could be converted into oil tankers at a cost of \$1,050 each. Each car would hold approximately 6,000 gallons of oil. One complete round trip of these cars would mean the transporting to the east coast of 18,000,000 gallons of oil.

As to my interests, some will charge they are selfish, as I represent a mining district; however, I contend that my reasoning is logical. We are all in this war and must all make sacrifices to win it. I will admit that much benefit has come to St. Louis and Chicago through having cleaner cities; however, if they would follow the example set by the city of Washington, D. C., which last December set aside its smoke ordinance for the duration and permits the consumer to purchase coal wherever he chooses.

The city of St. Louis and the city of Chicago used Illinois coal without ill effects for more than a century. They have both become great industrial centers because of this cheap fuel. I am asking them to set aside their smoke restrictions only for the duration. The entire Nation can benefit if this will be done and the only price that they will have to pay is that the good housewives of those communities will find it necessary to wash their curtains two additional times each year.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

[Mr. STEFAN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVINGER].

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Chairman, we have heard much about reducing Government expenses not connected with our war effort, and most of us have taken this stand many, many times.

The particular information to which I would like to call your attention is that year after year we continue to be spending huge sums on an agricultural control program. We are now appropriating money for control and now money for production. It is time to slow down on the control and to give impetus to the production of food needed to win this war. The bill before us has not changed these big payments enough. It removes parity payments after a time, and it reduces the agricultural conservation payments to \$300,000,000, but where does it provide a reduction in these big checks of from \$1,000 to \$50,000? It should not be necessary for me to take the time to call your attention to this situation. The taxpayer can see no reason for us to continue to provide these funds, and the housewife feels she is paying enough for her food in the market place without subsidizing the big operators with Federal funds. And, as a member of the House Committee on Agriculture, I have opposed most of these schemes when on the rare occasions it was allowed to come before that committee. I am in favor of restoring freedom of action to the farmer and free him from control at every turn and as much as possible from the necessity of subsidy and payments from Government agencies. I want to set the farmer free and let him produce, let him collect at the stock scale and the elevator instead of the courthouse. I want to hear the farmer sing or whistle once more as he works—not sullen or

resentful toward his Government for its regimentation and interference.

Following is a list of the larger payments to the various States:

TABLE I.—Payments to payees who received \$1,000 or more under the 1941 agricultural conservation and parity payment programs

State	Number of payees	Total payments
Alabama.....	531	\$1,029,188.57
Arizona.....	784	2,432,184.38
Arkansas.....	2,153	5,425,200.74
California.....	2,332	6,685,554.45
Colorado.....	380	652,932.91
Connecticut.....	32	212,602.47
Delaware.....	15	22,084.32
Florida.....	316	792,979.60
Georgia.....	1,019	1,909,163.42
Idaho.....	409	710,937.38
Illinois.....	2,021	3,200,165.67
Indiana.....	522	858,948.27
Iowa.....	1,799	2,725,225.51
Kansas.....	2,660	4,428,210.88
Kentucky.....	111	186,835.86
Louisiana.....	716	1,663,474.72
Maine.....	66	131,603.03
Maryland.....	52	71,089.30
Massachusetts.....	9	96,080.71
Michigan.....	14	22,585.94
Minnesota.....	432	877,850.76
Mississippi.....	1,940	5,792,817.14
Missouri.....	851	1,722,729.01
Montana.....	1,262	2,026,001.56
Nebraska.....	882	1,525,334.35
Nevada.....	19	39,962.60
New Hampshire.....	1	1,811.44
New Jersey.....	11	186,729.24
New Mexico.....	599	1,359,903.29
New York.....	30	204,119.98
North Carolina.....	313	553,681.53
North Dakota.....	1,072	1,738,598.81
Ohio.....	347	625,554.02
Oklahoma.....	889	1,381,303.84
Oregon.....	710	1,490,861.63
Pennsylvania.....	39	87,882.03
Rhode Island.....	3	3,276.02
South Carolina.....	873	1,553,065.15
South Dakota.....	627	999,024.58
Tennessee.....	269	519,377.95
Texas.....	6,428	12,520,490.66
Utah.....	88	155,424.56
Vermont.....	8	41,008.20
Virginia.....	25	44,193.23
Washington.....	1,195	2,326,883.22
West Virginia.....	39	1,194.79
Wisconsin.....	39	116,805.35
Wyoming.....	254	498,293.73
Hawaii.....	26	72,092.91
Puerto Rico.....	32	55,160.04
Total.....	35,206	71,778,449.78

The small or average farmer received as follows:

Twenty-one and one-tenth percent of the farmers received less than \$20 each as agricultural conservation payments.

Fifty-three percent of the farmers received less than \$20 each as parity payments.

Fifty-two percent of the farmers received less than \$40 as agricultural conservation payments.

Seventy-eight percent of the farmers received less than \$40 as parity payments.

Eighty-one percent of the farmers received less than \$100 as agricultural conservation payments.

Ninety-four percent of the farmers received less than \$100 as parity payments.

The following table shows that these subsidy payments are not based on food production. For example: California, producing over 7 percent of the food of the Nation, obtained \$12,000,000 as subsidy, and Mississippi, producing 1.8 percent of the food and fiber of the Nation, received over \$28,000,000 as subsidy.

It would take a billion and a half for subsidies if all farmers got the amount

Mississippi receives. You will note Mississippi got over five million in big checks, to big operators, for the year of 1941, which is more than all the farmers got in the 17 following States: Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Vermont, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Texas, in big checks to only 6,400 operators, received more for the first 11 months of 1942 than the farmers in 21 other States received, which States are as follows:

Arizona	\$2,245,000
Connecticut	818,000
Delaware	754,000
Florida	3,142,000
Idaho	6,571,000
Maine	1,601,000
Maryland	2,606,000
Massachusetts	810,000
Nevada	224,000
New Hampshire	400,000
New Jersey	1,151,000
New Mexico	3,060,000
New York	6,948,000
Oregon	6,585,000
Pennsylvania	6,570,000
Rhode Island	100,000
Utah	2,694,000
Vermont	1,195,000
Virginia	5,860,000
West Virginia	2,595,000
Wyoming	3,597,000

You will also note that 6,400 farmers in one State received more money than over 600,000 of the small farmers of our country.

This list includes many States that are among our leading agricultural States. They are Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

It should be noted that New York is one of the leading agricultural States in food production. That State alone produces more than half as much food and fiber as Texas, but her 153,000 farmers get less subsidy than 6,400 farmers in Texas.

Pennsylvania's 169,000 farmers get less than the 6,400 big Texas operators.

Do you know any reason for paying more subsidies to 6,400 farmers in one State than to 150,000 in another State? There are 35,000 big operators getting a total of over \$71,000,000. Do you believe the American taxpayer wishes to support such a program or is interested in paying these enormous subsidies year after year?

ALABAMA

Ed Hennell, Leighton	\$17,528.41
Leonard Preuit, Leighton	11,048.00
G. Preuit & Hennell, Leighton	2,073.91
Gordon Preuit, Leighton	2,053.24
Estate of G. N. Preuit, Town Creek	3,528.97
State Department of Corrections and Institutions	15,269.75
Charles Dixon, Andalusia	6,294.28
Charles Dixon & Co., Andalusia	9,100.00
Robert M. Boykin, McIntosh	6,161.75
A. J. McLenmore, route 4, Montgomery	6,562.00

Price C. McLenmore, route 4, Montgomery	\$3,517.55
T. W. Oliver, Montgomery	7,027.75
J. Freeman Suttle, estate, Suttle	7,546.43
W. G. Balch, Harvest	5,347.43
Ben Cunningham, Florence	5,302.72

ARIZONA

H. L. Abbott, Phoenix	18,571.05
Arizona Citrus Land Co., Waddell	19,641.60
Arizona Farm Products Corporation, Casa Grande	15,192.02
Hartlett Heard Land & Cattle Co., Phoenix	11,912.53
Allen Belluzzi, Avondale	15,850.73
J. G. Boswell Co., Phoenix	15,543.62
Casa Grande Valley Farms, Inc., Casa Grande	14,745.58
Chandler Improvement Co., Chandler	11,748.71
A. M. Clark, Coolidge	12,875.17
Cortaro Farms Co., Macana	33,526.34
M. J. Dougherty, Phoenix	13,264.17
Leo Ellsworth, Highey, route 1	10,071.86
Lawrence Ellsworth, Highey, route 1	8,051.75
J. H. England, Coolidge	12,756.28
Peter H. Ethington & Sons, Casa Grande	18,938.74
Fred Haner, Buckeye	12,695.54
A. G. King, Buckeye	17,709.38
W. H. Lane, Sahuarita	18,682.23
Miller Cattle Co., Phoenix	16,623.06
T. C. Rhodes, Chandler	17,149.61
Santa Fe Land & Improvement Co., Phoenix	16,280.90

ARKANSAS

W. G. Alexander, Scott	12,815.15
Arkansas Board of Penal Institutions, Gould	26,045.19
J. O. E. Beck, Sr., estate, Hughes	21,175.52
J. O. E. Beck, Jr., Hughes	13,510.77
L. A. Black, DeWitt	14,367.63
Fairview Farms Co., Tyronza	16,084.19
J. A. Gwaltney, Osceola	17,927.99
Howe Lumber Co., Wabash	16,536.49
R. T. Kuhn, Marion	17,815.81
Lowrance Bros., Inc., Driver	16,853.11
B. D. Magness, Earle	13,877.86
Mallory Farms, Chatfield	14,009.71
Miller Lumber Co., Marianna	20,276.34
Southern Rice Products Corporation, Carlisle	14,912.74
Tillar Mercantile Corporation Co., Tillar	16,964.34
Lee Wilson & Co., Wilson	16,397.50

CALIFORNIA

Sam and D. M. Bianucci, Firebaugh	19,928.92
Vernon Britton, Firebaugh	20,821.31
J. W. Browning Co., Colusa	18,261.79
Calfax Co., Fresno	17,896.81
Camp-West-Lowe Farms Co., Shafter	18,151.90
A. E. Christiana, Madera	20,304.45
Consolidated Farms, Stratford	18,493.56
Ray Flangan, box 103, El Nido	18,607.66
Tom Flangan, box 103, El Nido	1,352.43
Russell Giffen, Mendota	58,961.38
Ralph Gilkey, Corcoran	20,412.04
Bernal W. Giffen, Mendota	23,120.47
Heck Bros., Stratford	24,200.13
Hotchkiss Estate Co., Firebaugh	38,229.71
Kern County Land Co., Bakersfield	23,331.92
Natomas Co., Sacramento	25,125.34
J. E. O'Neill, Fresno	21,023.44
Forrest Riley, Corcoran	21,215.17

COLORADO

American Crystal Sugar Co., Rocky Ford	10,540.72
Hatchett Cattle Co., Pueblo	9,050.31
San Luis Valley Land & Cattle Co., Crestone	7,498.35
Arkansas Valley Sugar Beet & Irrigated Land Co., Holly	4,506.67

R. B. Holt, Walsh	\$5,866.93
Horse Creek Land & Cattle Co., Denver	5,029.76

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., Hartford	48,437.23
Aetna Life Insurance Co., Hartford	38,088.86
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford	24,031.01
Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford	45,906.76
Griffen Fuller Tobacco Co., Hartford	3,132.52
Hartman Tobacco Co., Hartford	3,083.21
Jean E. Shepard Est., Hartford	6,991.13
South Windsor Tobacco Farms Co., Hartford	3,827.65

DELAWARE

Continental American Life Insurance Co., Wilmington	2,642.29
John S. Isaacs, Ellendale	2,758.30

FLORIDA

American Sumatra Tobacco Corporation, Quincy	7,677.64
J. W. Gibson, Inc., Lee	9,100.00
Ideal Holding Co., Fort Pierce	7,179.98
Interior Fruit Co., Winter Haven	9,054.91
A. B. & D. B. Kidler, Inc., Lakeland	8,258.02
Lykes Bros., Inc., Tampa	9,503.75
Macclenny Turpentine Co., Macclenny	8,638.40
L. Maxcy, Frostproof	8,724.65
Mayo Rosen Co., Shamrock	7,291.75
Moody Turpentine Co., Wewahatchee	9,100.00
Pace Farms, Inc., Pensacola	8,372.63
Southern Florida Rosin Corporation, Lakeland	8,935.95

GEORGIA

Mrs. Ola Aultman, Warwick	5,289.02
Better Rosin Corporation, Cogdell	9,100.00
W. C. Bradley Co., Columbus	7,262.28
Brunswick Peninsula Corporation, Brunswick	7,075.78
J. B. Davis & Co., Camilla	7,053.27
J. Edgar Dyal, Baxley	8,683.18
Wm. Jackson, Est., Donovan	11,532.73
Moselle N. Palmer, Waynesboro	9,431.60
Tarver Turpentine Co., Valdosta	9,100.00

IDAHO

J. W. Hays, Idaho Falls	10,261.14
Kootenai Valley Farm, Inc., Bonners Ferry	9,669.87
Wagner & Co., Craigmont	5,881.01
W. T. Wagner, Lewiston	5,303.14
James F. Wren, Ponn	4,830.76

ILLINOIS

Babson Farms, Inc., De Kalb	13,482.79
Federal Life Insurance Co., Chicago	10,781.08
First Trust Joint Stock Land Bank of Chicago, Chicago	29,152.32
Rebecca Lowrie, Galesburg	11,150.28
Thomas A. Scully	11,405.52
Hiram Sibley, Est., Sibley	14,781.89

INDIANA

American United Life Insurance Co., Indianapolis	6,890.96
John C. Blood, Mount Carmel, Ill.	4,579.00
John Brevoort, Vincennes	6,316.67
Mitchell Partnership, Windfall	6,429.16
L. A. Waugh, Crookston	7,065.26

IOWA

Adams Bros. & Co., Odebelt	14,302.21
American Mutual Life Insurance, Des Moines	12,203.26
Amena Society, Amena	15,760.26
Bankers' Life Co., Des Moines	23,834.82
Brenton Bros., Inc., Dallas Center	12,582.14
Equitable Life Insurance Co. of Iowa, Des Moines	83,418.91
Joe Lindburg, Davenport	10,007.86
Des Moines Joint Stock Land Bank, Des Moines	7,976.08
Independent Order of Foresters, Mason City	5,248.24

Litchfield Realty Co., Des Moines	\$9,036.61	Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur	\$7,646.80	Northern Cheyenne Indian Tribe, Forsythe	\$9,200.11
National Life Co., Des Moines	9,100.93	Union Investment Co., Minne- apolis	6,283.14	Northern Pacific R. R. Co., St. Paul, Minn.	9,538.84
KANSAS		Winona National Savings Bank, Winona	7,379.79	Wesmeier & Shawhan, Billings	7,389.32
Bank Savings Life Fund, Topeka	14,374.48	MISSISSIPPI		NEBRASKA	
John W. Baughman, Liberal	16,079.20	Abbey & Leatherman, Robinsville	15,150.44	Bankers Life Insurance Co., Lin- coln	20,291.17
R. B. Christy, Scott City	12,005.91	C. C. Aderholdt, Clarksdale	11,921.40	Brown Land Co., Omaha	13,406.10
Collingwood Land Co., Johnson	18,317.69	Ashton Planting Co., Clarksdale	10,827.71	Federal Land Bank of Omaha, Omaha	77,605.53
Federal Land Bank of Wichita, Wichita	16,858.68	Banks & Co., Hernando	10,788.47	Fremont Joint Stock Land Bank, Lincoln	10,062.58
George E. Gano, Hutchinson	10,077.64	C. B. Box Estate, Midnight	18,581.41	Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank, Lincoln	16,561.87
G-K Farms, Colby	11,134.95	J. Brooks Plantations, Shelby	12,370.08	Kilpatrick Bros. Co., Imperial	8,566.00
Sledd Farm Corporation, Lyons	10,994.98	P. Brooks & Co., Inc., Drew	15,678.00	Vernon E. Linn, Kimball	8,324.02
J. L. Burnett, Kendall	6,292.96	P. Brown, Drew	15,700.27	Harry Minor, Hyannis	8,407.48
Maud Collingwood, Plains	66,271.62	Carpenter & Graft, Rolling Fork	13,137.12	Old Line Insurance Co., Lincoln	3,218.73
Lee Collingwood, Est., Hutchin- son	6,837.19	Cason Bros., Duckhill	10,334.20	Security Mutual Life Insurance Co., Lincoln	6,258.73
Collingwood Grain Co., Johnson	2,294.98	Irby Charing, Hitler	10,135.37	Tobin Bros., Tekamah	5,451.30
W. A. Cross, Lewis	7,265.83	J. P. Cole, Highlandale	14,711.75	NEVADA	
Howard J. Floyd, Ness City	8,220.52	R. M. Dakin, Cleveland	12,752.38	Utah Construction Co., McDer- mitt	7,671.84
Foster Farms, Rexford	9,261.80	Dean & Co., Tribbett	11,058.57	W. T. Jenkins Co., Battle Moun- tain	3,077.07
KENTUCKY		Delta & Pine Land Co., Scott	50,141.39	Lucille M. Jones, Lovelock	3,298.27
Helen Tyler, Hickman	5,038.83	Delta Planting Co., Deeson	21,217.18	C. A. Sewell, Elko	3,293.80
Clarence Le Buss, Cynthiana	3,003.33	Dixie Farms, Vance	15,717.73	NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Clarence Le Buss & Son Co., Lex- ington	1,303.08	J. R. Dockery, Dockery	17,879.18	New Hampshire Savings Bank, Concord	1,811.44
C. M. Hornsby, Hickman	3,337.13	Lillian N. Evans, Shuqulak	10,590.16	NEW JERSEY	
Bower Bros., Evansville, Ind.	3,882.19	J. T. Fargason & Son, Lyon	18,579.21	Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., Newark	82,126.74
LOUISIANA		Roy Flowers, Mattson	10,801.08	Prudential Life Insurance Co., Newark	80,040.82
Elizabeth M. Amacker, Lake Prov- idence	10,922.94	J. L. Gaddis, Jr., Bolton	15,194.81	Seabrook & Baitinger, Bridgeton	8,417.94
Beene Planting Corporation, Bos- sier City	11,594.29	B. F. & W. Harbert, Robinsville	15,405.25	Investors Management Corpora- tion, Inc., Bridgeton	6,354.54
Burnside & McDonald, Newellton	14,083.38	Hopson Planting Co., Clarksdale	17,560.51	NEW MEXICO	
H. D. Farms, Shreveport	12,492.99	G. Johnson, Clarksdale	10,710.47	Hal Bogle, Dexter	18,825.40
T. B. Gilbert & Co., Inc., Wisner	12,845.75	Jones & Rickett, Hollandale	10,590.09	Del Cerro Cooperative Association, Las Cruces	17,032.33
Panola Co., Ltd., Newellton	13,694.08	King & Anderson, Inc., Clarksdale	19,201.65	Diamond A Cattle Co., Roswell	10,406.98
Robert R. Rhymes, Rayville	12,335.72	C. W. King Estate, Clarksdale	14,684.01	Lesser, Goldman & Co., Roswell	14,747.41
Kansas Planting Corporation, Shreveport	8,313.23	Henry Kline, Anguilla	12,832.45	D. F. Stahmann, Las Cruces	17,033.44
A. B. Learned, Herriday	9,284.88	Kline Planting Co., Alligator	12,135.38	J. P. White Co., Roswell	19,361.99
A. F. McDade, Sr., McDade	8,625.49	M. S. Knowlton, Perthshire	15,491.49	Ira D. Aten, Vermejo Park	9,140.04
W. H. North, Dixie	8,121.62	S. H. Kyle, Clarksdale	13,588.33	Buffalo Valley Farms, Hagerman	7,182.55
J. M. Petitjean, Thornwell	9,414.65	F. B. McKee, Friars Point	10,869.59	W. H. Driggers & Sons, Santa Rosa	9,100.00
O. L. Pollingue, Port Barre	8,710.43	Mississippi State Penitentiary, Parchman	48,126.90	Mescalero Indian Cattle Grow- ers' Association, Mescalero	9,500.00
MAINE		Smith Murphy, Sumner	10,477.40	NEW YORK	
Walter Christie, Presque Isle	5,364.15	R. Vance Norfleet, Lula	11,876.70	Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, New York City	35,488.85
Ben Marks Co., Inc., Presque Isle	5,282.04	C. P. Owen, Robinsville	11,828.34	Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York City	101,863.82
Reed Bros., Fort Fairfield	6,709.89	R. W. Owen & Son, Evansville	18,857.62	New York Life Insurance Co., New York City	15,932.83
Woodman Potato Co., Presque Isle	7,554.98	Panther Burn Co., Panther Burn	15,056.40	Security Mutual Life Insurance Co., Binghamton	10,026.39
MARYLAND		M. R. Park, Greenville	11,054.21	NORTH CAROLINA	
J. H. and W. S. Baker, Buckeyes- town	3,915.17	G. D. Perry, Hollywood	13,394.47	McNair Investment Co., Laurin- burg	11,654.88
A. Lee Towson, Jr., Middle River	3,023.34	G. D. Perry, Jr., Maud	10,825.89	John F. McNair, Inc., Laurinburg	7,246.45
MASSACHUSETTS		Percy Ray, Indianola	10,015.92	Z. V. Pate Estates, Edwin Pate, ex- ecutor, Laurinburg	7,145.14
John Hancock Mutual Life Insur- ance Co., Boston	81,387.25	Refuse Planting Co., Greenville	11,066.27	Z. V. Pate, Inc., Gibson	10,685.38
Columbian National Life Insur- ance Co., Boston	4,902.83	Robertshaw Co., Heathman	15,701.61	D. R. & S. N. Clark, Tarboro	5,871.90
MICHIGAN		Mrs. Roberta P. Smith, Cleveland	10,463.95	M. C. Braswell Farms, Rocky- mount	4,108.04
A. B. Chapman & Sons, South Rockwood	2,293.50	Howard Stovall, Stovall	11,924.44	M. C. Braswell Farms, Battleboro	5,568.85
MINNESOTA		Neal Streater, Jr., Rosedale	11,549.51	W. S. Clark & Sons, Inc., Tarboro	4,802.67
Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank, Minneapolis	12,435.93	M. P. Sturdivant, Glendora	16,100.39	Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Erwin	3,060.09
Federal Land Bank of St. Paul, St. Paul	75,761.30	W. B. Swain & Co., Hollyknove	16,679.04	W. J. Long, Garysburg	6,967.22
M. J. Florance, Hallock	11,931.54	Trail Lake Plantation, Tralake	10,619.62	NORTH DAKOTA	
Northwestern National Life Insur- ance Co., Minneapolis	13,813.53	F. C. Wagner Plantations, Dun- leith	20,625.75	John S. Dalrymple, Minneapolis	10,589.25
Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, Minneapolis	11,851.84	C. S. Whittington, Greenwood	10,988.74	John S. Dalrymple, Jr., Minneap- olis, Minn.	2,054.41
St. Olaf College, Northfield	11,338.90	Wildwood, Inc., Greenwood	16,646.27	William Dalrymple estate, care of John S. Dalrymple, Minneap- olis, Minn.	3,209.08
Southern Minnesota Joint Stock Land Bank of Minnesota, Minneapolis	18,560.45	MISSOURI			
Kennedy Trading Co., Kennedy	8,417.55	E. P. Coleman, Jr., Sikeston	12,531.80		
Maple Island Farms Co., Hollan- dale	8,800.13	P. B. Crouthers, Lilbourn	13,215.91		
Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Co., St. Paul	8,872.98	Deering Farms, Inc., Deering	10,074.22		
State of Minnesota Department of Rural Credit, St. Paul	9,031.79	General American Life Insurance Co., St. Louis	52,170.67		
		J. Ralph Hutchinson, Caruthers- ville	11,444.17		
		Kansas City Life Insurance Co., Kansas City	17,328.75		
		A. Parker Kersey, Caruthersville	12,497.20		
		W. T. Riley, New Madrid	10,584.02		
		Commerce Trust Co., Kansas City	9,180.63		
		MONTANA			
		Campbell Farming Corporation, Hardin	17,600.38		
		Schnitzler Corporation, Froid	11,349.27		
		Sheffels Bros., Great Falls	11,165.92		
		Antler Land Co., Wyola	6,282.95		
		Bar B Co., Wisdom	8,173.65		
		Buffalo Creek Co-op, Shephard	8,659.93		
		Crow Indian Tribe, Crow Agency	9,458.24		
		Ed Kopac, Hardin	8,055.78		

John J. Deschenes and Henry M. Baldwin, Hillsboro.....	\$12, 152. 87
Elk Valley Farms, Larimore.....	7, 568. 88
Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of North Dakota, Fargo.....	15, 309. 83
McKenzie County Grazing Association, Watford City.....	7, 039. 29
State of North Dakota, Bismarck.....	57, 445. 53
J. W. Scott, Gilby.....	6, 333. 92

OHIO

Agricultural Lands, Inc., London.....	10, 981. 62
William Matthews, Wilmington.....	8, 161. 30
Ohio National Life Insurance Co., Cincinnati.....	12, 483. 14
Orleton Farms, London.....	11, 499. 07
Union Central Life Insurance Co., Cincinnati.....	49, 153. 77
Samuel B. Hartman estate, Columbus.....	5, 170. 93

OKLAHOMA

Land Office Commissioners, Oklahoma City.....	7, 987. 90
G. E. Davison, Peck.....	5, 353. 17
E. A. Mills, Bristow.....	5, 687. 39
Tom Moran, Tipton.....	6, 878. 31

OREGON

U. S. Alderman, Dayton.....	5, 054. 27
Harold Barnett, Pendleton.....	7, 339. 97
Collins & Banfield, Pendleton.....	9, 820. 16
Cunningham Sheep Co., Pendleton.....	8, 662. 78
Eastern Oregon Land Co., Ontario.....	7, 782. 76
Carl Engdahl, Pendleton.....	8, 304. 39
Cary V. Loosley, Fort Klamath.....	8, 285. 09
Pendleton Ranches, Inc., Pendleton.....	9, 156. 06
L. L. Rogers, Pendleton.....	8, 793. 40
Warner Valley Stock Co., Adel.....	8, 741. 33

PENNSYLVANIA

Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Co., Philadelphia.....	7, 634. 16
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., Philadelphia.....	7, 631. 13
Provident Mutual Life Insurance Co., Philadelphia.....	13, 022. 69
Trexler Farms, Allentown.....	6, 262. 92

SOUTH CAROLINA

Coker's Pedigreed Seed Co., Hartsville.....	12, 148. 09
D. K. McCall, Bennettsville.....	11, 893. 51
J. E. Mayes, Mayesville.....	7, 158. 80
R. J. Mayes, Jr., Mayesville.....	12, 243. 10
W. R. Mayes, Mayesville.....	4, 021. 12
J. F. Bland & Co., Mayesville.....	7, 260. 14
J. F. Bland, Jr., Mayesville.....	4, 605. 45
Margaret E. Bland, Mayesville.....	4, 904. 99
The Gardner Co., Society Hill.....	6, 843. 52
Mannings Farm Corporation, W. S., Cherow.....	6, 922. 58
State Farm, Boykin.....	5, 435. 85
C. W. Stone, Clinton.....	8, 291. 07
P. A. Wallace, Bennettsville.....	9, 988. 73

SOUTH DAKOTA

Lower Brule Livestock Association, Lower Brule.....	5, 856. 18
Midland National Life Insurance Co., Watertown.....	7, 261. 73
Rural Credit Board of South Dakota, Pierre.....	13, 959. 43
F. R. Barthold, Hartley.....	4, 076. 20
A. W. Rewinkle, Batesland.....	4, 473. 22
Tom Berry, Belvidere.....	4, 251. 58
Dewey County, Timber Lake.....	4, 579. 18
Edmunds County, Ipswich.....	4, 535. 96
Spink County, Redfield.....	4, 925. 24
Faulk County, Faulkton.....	4, 508. 07
Sully County, Onida.....	4, 134. 44
Hansmefer & Co., Bristol.....	4, 770. 75

TENNESSEE

Dillard & Coffin Co., Memphis.....	10, 841. 48
Walter Delaney, Ridgely.....	7, 429. 00
Mrs. Mildred B. Duncan, Lucy.....	5, 572. 16
B. C. Dunlop, Ridgely.....	4, 158. 19
W. E. Dunlop, Ridgely.....	6, 702. 51

Fort Pillow State Farm, Fort Pillow.....	\$6, 400. 46
John C. Jackson, Tiptonville.....	9, 584. 03
C. F. Parker, Tiptonville.....	8, 856. 00
Tennessee Farm Corporation, Clarksville.....	5, 033. 45
J. E. Waughn, Tiptonville.....	6, 171. 52

TEXAS

Lee Moor, Clint.....	22, 830. 24
Alcorn Land & Imp. Co., Sugar Land.....	18, 890. 26
L. R. Allison, Tornillo.....	11, 802. 44
R. L. Batte, Cameron.....	11, 851. 43
J. L. Bivens, estate, Amarillo.....	12, 076. 08
E. W. Boyd, Devers.....	15, 705. 44
G. C. Brillhart, Spearman.....	10, 130. 87
Geo. Chance, Bryan.....	14, 718. 66
Mrs. Lucy F. Cooke, Corpus Christi.....	15, 901. 88
Mrs. Ruth Chapman Cowles, Wapahachie.....	11, 713. 72
Dallas Joint Stock Land Bank, Dallas.....	11, 158. 52
Double U Co., Levelland.....	12, 500. 77
J. R. Durrett, Amarillo.....	11, 012. 78
J. R. Goss, Telephone.....	14, 924. 92
Gulf Coast Rice Production Co., Bay City.....	18, 090. 98
Gulf Coast Water Co., Bay City.....	10, 345. 34
H. B. Hart, Gruver.....	10, 533. 88
Hudspeth Farms.....	10, 793. 69
C. L. Killgore, Amarillo.....	14, 187. 98
Murray & Murray, Grapeland.....	10, 064. 64
Oil Development Co., of Texas, Amarillo.....	10, 122. 71
George W. Orr, El Paso.....	10, 191. 07
Conner Parish, Ralls.....	12, 113. 30
M. G. Perry, Robstown.....	10, 413. 55
Pierce Estate, Inc., Pierce.....	16, 210. 90
J. Earl Porter, Caldwell.....	10, 878. 13
L. M. Price & Co., Stratford.....	15, 933. 03
Milt M. Reinhold, Delhart.....	10, 472. 47
Southwestern Life Insurance Co., Dallas.....	10, 780. 64
Texas Land & Development Co., Texas Land & Mortgage Co., Ltd., Lubbock.....	16, 401. 83
Texas Prison System, Huntsville.....	10, 897. 09
Texas Public Service Farm Co., Beaumont.....	48, 107. 64
United Farms, El Paso.....	12, 475. 94
Byron & Gist, Adrian.....	10, 793. 72
Capitol Freehold Land Trust, Chicago.....	8, 242. 10
A. S. Gage Ranches, Marathon.....	9, 455. 22
Grandfalls Farms, Inc., Grandfalls.....	9, 690. 00
T. B. Masterson, Truscott.....	7, 010. 75
Martin Zimmerman, Floydada.....	9, 578. 94
	8, 808. 49

UTAH

Deseret Livestock Co., Salt Lake City.....	5, 982. 34
La Sal Livestock Co., La Sal.....	3, 281. 48
Peery Land & Livestock, Salt Lake City.....	5, 277. 90
Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., Salt Lake City.....	3, 248. 63
W. W. Whitney, Tremonton.....	8, 739. 57
John Adams.....	3, 802. 22
Wilse A. Nielsen.....	3, 476. 41

VERMONT

Nat. Life Ins. Co., Montpelier.....	25, 919. 27
Vermont Realty, Inc., Burlington.....	4, 643. 60

VIRGINIA

Eastern Shore Canning Co., Inc., Machipongo.....	3, 008. 06
G. I. Webster Co., Inc., Cheriton.....	9, 470. 00

WASHINGTON

C. J. Broughton, Dayton.....	16, 827. 21
Fed. Land Bank of Spokane, Spokane.....	17, 275. 58
Fred W. Hair, Prescott.....	11, 095. 91
W. A. Longmeier, Lind.....	10, 001. 42
McGregor Land & Livestock Co., Thornton.....	14, 519. 60

John Hoffman, estate, Walla Walla.....	\$9, 188. 01
Fred Lasater, Prescott.....	9, 158. 65
Casper L. Woodward, Walla Walla.....	5, 695. 06
Vergyl Tompkins, Prescott.....	4, 404. 26
Ed Tucker, Walla Walla.....	8, 357. 53
Sheffels Bros, Govan.....	7, 754. 83

WISCONSIN

Equitable Reserve Association, Neenah.....	6, 193. 03
Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Milwaukee.....	47, 517. 57
Old Line Life Insurance Co., of America, Milwaukee.....	11, 356. 04

WYOMING

Miller Land & Livestock Co., Parkman.....	10, 646. 80
Dana Meadows Sheep Co., Rawlins.....	3, 734. 41
H. W. Keeline & Sons, Gillette.....	4, 611. 37
Leo Sheep Co., Rawlins.....	4, 120. 00
Mortons, Inc., Douglas.....	9, 350. 00
L. G. Phelps, estate, Meeteetse.....	7, 011. 21
E. V. Robertson, Cody.....	6, 769. 95
The Swan Co., Chugwater.....	9, 439. 18
Herman Werner, Ross.....	5, 551. 52

Mr. Chairman, this whole agricultural program is based on quicksand and one who follows its machinations can come to but one conclusion. There is more interest in conserving the New Deal than in conserving the land of our country. Why continue this affair any longer? It has no place in wartime—it did not even make sense in peacetime.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made earlier in the day.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WHITTINGTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill fiscal year 1944, had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that neither on this nor the other side of the House are there any requests for further time by gentlemen who are present, I ask unanimous consent that the agreement entered into earlier in the day with reference to the duration of general debate may be abrogated and that general debate on the bill H. R. 2481 do now close.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Acting President pro tempore, had appointed Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. MAYBANK, and Mr. LODGE as the members on the part of the Senate of the Joint Congressional Committee on Selective Service Occupational Deferment of officers and employees of the legislative branch of the Government, established

by Public Law No. 23, approved April 8, 1943.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the remarks I made this afternoon certain tables.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a summary of the testimony before the House Committee on Small Business today on the price of oil.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TREADWAY] may extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made today and include therein certain tables.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the Oil City Derrick.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made today and include therein certain tables.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANASCO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WEISS] may be

permitted to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF FARM LABOR

Mr. CANNON of Missouri submitted the following conference report and statement on the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 96) making an appropriation to assist in providing a supply and distribution of farm labor for the calendar year 1943:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 96), making an appropriation to assist in providing a supply and distribution of farm labor for the calendar year 1943, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$26,100,000, to remain available until December 31, 1943, to be expended by the Administrator of Food Production and Distribution (hereinafter referred to as the 'Administrator'), appointed pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9322, dated March 26, 1943, for assisting in providing an adequate supply of workers for the production and harvesting of agricultural commodities essential to the prosecution of the war, as follows.

"PAYMENTS TO STATES

"SEC. 2. (a) For the purpose of assisting in providing an adequate supply of workers for the production and harvesting of agricultural commodities within the several States, the Administrator shall apportion among the several States, on the basis of need, not less than \$9,000,000 and not more than \$13,050,000 of the sum appropriated by section 1 and the sums so apportioned shall be available for payment to such States for expenditure by the agricultural extension services of the land-grant colleges in such States in accordance with such agreements as may be entered into by the Administrator and such extension services and subject to the supervision of the Administrator. The purposes for which such funds may be expended by such extension services shall include, among other things, (1) the recruiting, placement (including the placement of workers as tenants or sharecroppers), and training of such workers; (2) transportation, supervision subsistence, protection, health, and medical and burial services, and shelter for such workers and their families and necessary personal property; (3) lease, repair, alteration, and operation of labor supply centers and other necessary facilities and services, including former Civilian Conservation Corps camps; (4) advancing to workers of sums due from employers within the United States who are under contractual obligation to reimburse such extension services for such advances; (5) employment of personnel and other administrative expenses; and (6) payment to or reimbursement of other public or private agencies or individuals for furnishing services or facilities for such purposes. Such

extension services may enter into agreements with other public and private agencies and individuals and utilize the facilities and services of such agencies and individuals in carrying out the purposes of this section.

"(b) The Administrator shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, the amounts to be paid to each State under this section and the time or times such amounts are to be paid; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the State, at the time or times fixed by the Administrator, the amounts so certified.

"EXPENDITURE OF OTHER FUNDS

"SEC. 3. (a) Not more than \$13,050,000 of the funds appropriated by section 1 and not apportioned by the Administrator among the several States pursuant to section 2 shall be available for expenditure by the Administrator. The purposes for which such funds may be expended shall include, among other things, (1) the recruiting and transportation of workers and their families and necessary personal property, within the United States and elsewhere; (2) furnishing, by loans or otherwise, of health and medical and burial services, training, subsistence, allowances, protection, and shelter for such workers and their families; (3) advancing to workers of sums due from employers within the United States who are under contractual obligation to reimburse the United States for such advances; (4) lease, repair, alteration, and operation of labor supply centers and other necessary facilities and services; and (5) operating personnel and expenses to carry out the above purposes.

"(b) Not more than 2 per centum of the funds appropriated by section 1 hereof shall be available for administrative expenses of the Administrator, including (1) the employment of persons and organizations, by contract or otherwise, at the seat of government and elsewhere; (2) purchase, exchange, operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles; (3) printing and binding; (4) travel expenses of persons employed in administrative, supervisory, or facilitating capacities within a foreign country or from a foreign country to the United States and return, including such expenses as first-duty stations; and (5) payment to or reimbursement of other agencies or individuals for administrative expenses incurred by them.

"(c) For the purpose of this joint resolution, the Administrator is authorized—

"(1) to utilize the facilities, services, and personnel of units and agencies within the Department of Agriculture; to enter into agreements with other public or private agencies or individuals; to utilize (pursuant to such agreements) the facilities and services of such agencies and individuals and to delegate to them functions under this joint resolution; and to allocate or transfer funds to (in addition to the transfers authorized by the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years 1943 and 1944), or otherwise to pay or reimburse such units, agencies, and individuals for expenses in connection therewith;

"(2) to accept and utilize voluntary and uncompensated services; and

"(3) to cooperate with the Secretary of State in the negotiation or renegotiation of agreements with foreign governments relating to the importation of workers into the United States.

"LIMITATIONS

"SEC. 4. (a) No part of the funds herein appropriated shall be expended for the transportation of any worker from the county where he resides or is working to a place of employment outside of such county without the prior consent in writing of the county extension agent of such county, if such worker has resided in such county for a period of one year or more immediately prior

thereto and has been engaged in agricultural labor as his principal occupation during such period.

"(b) No part of the funds herein appropriated, or heretofore appropriated or made available to any department or agency of the Government for the recruiting, transportation, or placement of agricultural workers, shall be used directly or indirectly to fix, regulate, or impose minimum wages or housing standards, to regulate hours of work, or to impose or enforce collective-bargaining requirements or union membership, with respect to any agricultural labor, except with respect to workers imported into the United States from a foreign country and then only to the extent required to comply with agreements with the government of such foreign country: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the expenditure of such funds in connection with the negotiation of agreements with employers of agricultural workers which may provide that prevailing wage rates shall be paid for particular crops and areas involved and that shelter shall be provided for such workers.

"MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

"Sec. 5. (a) Funds appropriated by this joint resolution may be expended without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes.

"(b) Any payments made by the United States or other public or private agencies or employers to aliens brought into the United States under this joint resolution shall not be subject to deduction or withholding under section 143 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

"(c) For the purpose of this joint resolution—

"(1) the term 'State' includes Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico;

"(2) the term 'worker' includes nationals of the United States and aliens;

"(3) the term 'agricultural labor' includes any services or activities included within the provisions of section 3 (f) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 or section 1426 (h) of the Internal Revenue Code.

"(d) Effective July 1, 1943, notwithstanding section 3 of the Act of June 29, 1936 (U. S. C., title 40, sec. 433), receipts derived for the account of the United States from the use and occupancy of agricultural labor supply centers, including camps and facilities heretofore used by or under the control of the Farm Security Administration, shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

"(e) The former Civilian Conservation Corps camps shall be transferred without charge to the Administrator, to the extent that he deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this joint resolution: *Provided*, That no such camp which is being utilized by any other agency of the Government, or which has been transferred to any State, county, municipality, or nonprofit organization, shall be transferred to the Administrator under this subsection without the consent of such agency, State, county, municipality, or organization.

"(f) Notwithstanding provisions of title I of the Social Security Act, as amended (relating to grants to States for old-age assistance), and of appropriations for payments thereunder, in any case in which any State pays old-age assistance to any individual at a rate not in excess of the rate of old-age assistance paid to such individual during the month of April 1943, any failure to take into consideration any income and resources of such individual arising from agricultural labor performed by him as an employee, or from labor otherwise performed by him in connection with the raising or harvesting of agricultural commodities, after the date of enactment of this joint resolution and prior to the seventh calendar month occurring after the termination of hostilities in the present war, as proclaimed by the

President, shall not be a basis of excluding payments made to such individual in computing payments made to States under section 3 of such title, of refusing to approve a State plan under section 2 of such title, or of withholding certification pursuant to section 4 of such title.

"(g) In order to facilitate the employment by agricultural employers in the United States of native-born residents of North America, South America, and Central America, and the islands adjacent thereto, desiring to perform agricultural labor in the United States, during continuation of hostilities in the present war, any such resident desiring to enter the United States for that purpose shall be exempt from the payment of head tax required by Section 2 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, and from other admission charges, and shall be exempt from those excluding provisions of Section 3 of such Act which relate to contract laborers, the requirements of literacy, and the payment of passage by corporations, foreign government, or others; and any such resident shall be admitted to perform agricultural labor in the United States for such time and under such conditions (but not including the exaction of bond to insure ultimate departure from the United States) as may be required by regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with the approval of the Attorney General; and in the event such regulations require documentary evidence of the country of birth of any such resident which he is unable to furnish, such requirement may be waived by the admitting officer of the United States at the point where such resident seeks entry into the United States if such official has other proof satisfactory to him that such resident is a native of the country claimed as his birthplace. Each such resident shall be provided with an identification card (with his photograph and fingerprints) to be prescribed under such regulations which shall be in lieu of all other documentary requirements, including the registration at time of entry or after entry required by the Alien Registration Act of 1940. Any such resident admitted under the foregoing provisions who fails to maintain the status for which he was admitted or to depart from the United States in accordance with the terms of his admission shall be taken into custody under a warrant issued by the Attorney General at any time after entry and deported in accordance with Section 20 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917. Sections 5 and 6 of such Act shall not apply to the importation of aliens under this joint resolution. No provision of this joint resolution shall authorize the admission into the United States of any enemy alien."

And the Senate agree to the same.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
M. C. TAYLOR,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
ELMER H. WENE,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,

Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res.

96) entitled "Joint resolution making an appropriation to assist in providing a supply and distribution of farm labor for the calendar year 1943," submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to such amendment.

The House measure appropriates a total of \$26,100,000 for the farm labor program to be expended under the direction and supervision of the United States Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture, and the agricultural extension services of the land-grant colleges in the several States. Of this sum \$100,000 is earmarked for administrative expenses of the Federal Office of Extension, not less than \$13,500,000 for apportionment to the extension services of the States for the farm labor program within the States, and not to exceed \$12,500,000 for use cooperatively by the Federal Office of Extension, the State extension services, and the United States Employment Service in connection with interstate and imported farm labor.

The Senate amendment provides a total appropriation of \$40,000,000 to be expended under the supervision and direction of the Administrator of Food Production and Distribution appointed pursuant to the Executive order of March 26, 1943, of which not less than \$13,500,000 and not more than \$20,000,000 is for apportionment to the several States for use by the extension services for agricultural labor within the States, and not more than \$20,000,000 is made available for expenditure by the administrator for recruiting, transporting, and placing farm labor within the United States, and elsewhere. In connection with the latter sum, the administrator is authorized to utilize facilities, services, and personnel within the Department of Agriculture and to enter into agreements with other public or private agencies, or individuals, and to utilize their facilities, and services.

The conference agreement retains the House amount of \$26,100,000 to be expended "by" the Administrator instead of "under his direction and supervision," as proposed by the Senate for the purposes and in the manner set forth in the resolution, and instead of under the direction and supervision of the United States Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture and the agricultural extension services of the land-grant colleges as provided in the House measure.

The conference agreement retains the Senate provision with respect to allocations to the States for expenditure by the State extension services for workers within the States, fixing the sum to be so apportioned at not less than \$9,000,000 and not more than \$13,050,000 instead of not less than \$13,500,000 and not more than \$20,000,000 as provided by the Senate, and not less than \$13,500,000, as provided by the House.

The conference agreement retains the Senate provision for the expenditure of a portion of the appropriation by the Administrator reducing the amount from not to exceed \$20,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, to not to exceed \$13,050,000, and eliminates the provision in the House measure for the expenditure of not to exceed \$12,500,000 by cooperative agreement of the Federal Office of Extension, the State extension services, and the United States Employment Service with respect to interstate and imported labor. The Senate provision is further modified by eliminating authority for the making of grants, the use of repayments of money advances as a credit to the appropriation, and the placement of workers.

The Senate amendment contains a provision similar to that in the House measure with respect to the transportation of workers out of a county without prior consent of the county extension agent. It differs from the House provision in that it does not require

consent of the State commissioner of agriculture in the case of transportation of agricultural labor out of the State. The Senate amendment places a requirement of 1 year's prior residence and engagement in agricultural labor as a requisite to the applicability of the provision and further stipulates that an appeal may be taken to the Administrator from the action of the county agent in refusing transportation to such worker. The conference agreement adopts the Senate provision eliminating therefrom the appellate feature.

The Senate amendment contains a provision similar to that in the House measure prohibiting the use of the funds to fix, regulate, or impose minimum wages or housing standards, to regulate hours of work, or to impose or enforce collective-bargaining requirements or union membership in connection with agricultural labor. The Senate amendment differs from the House measure in that it excepts from the provision imported workers to the extent required to comply with agreements with foreign governments, and also permits the negotiation of agreements with employers of agricultural labor which may provide that prevailing wages shall be paid for particular crops and areas and that shelter shall be provided for such labor. The conference agreement adopts the Senate language.

The Senate amendment and the House measure contain provisions with respect to expenditure of the funds without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (competitive bidding) and the exemption from the withholding or deduction provisions of section 143 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code in connection with payments to aliens brought in under the joint resolution. The conference agreement retains these provisions.

The Senate amendment contains provisions for covering into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, effective July 1, 1943, the revenues to be obtained from use and occupancy of agricultural labor supply centers. In the absence of such provision such revenues would be available for reexpenditure. The House measure contained no comparable requirement. The conference agreement adopts the Senate language.

The Senate amendment and the House measure contain similar provisions with respect to the use of Civilian Conservation Corps camps for farm labor shelter. The Senate language, however, provides that any camp being utilized by any other agency of the Government or which has been transferred to any State, county, municipality, or nonprofit organization shall not be transferred for use under the joint resolution without the consent of the agency or organization utilizing it. The conference agreement accepts the Senate modification.

The House measure placed no limit upon the amount of the appropriation that could be used for administrative expenses except in the case of the allocation of \$100,000 to the Federal Office of Extension. The Senate amendment prescribes that not more than 2 percent of the appropriation may be used for administrative expenses of the Administrator and sets forth the major categories of such expense. The conference agreement adopts the Senate recommendation.

The Senate amendment (sec. 5f) contains provisions designed to permit recipients of old-age assistance under the Social Security Act to work as agricultural workers during the continuance of the hostilities in the present war, and for 6 months thereafter, without having such assistance discontinued or reduced. The House measure contained no corresponding provisions. The conference agreement retains these provisions in amended form. Title I of the Social Security Act now provides for grants-in-aid to the States for old-age assistance, and provides that such grants will be made only with respect to as-

sistance for needy individuals. This means that if any recipient of old-age assistance should earn money for working on a farm, his old-age assistance might be reduced or discontinued on the ground that his need was less or no longer existed. The provisions in the conference agreement will enable the States, if they so desire, to continue to pay old-age assistance at the present rates to persons who are receiving such assistance at the present time, notwithstanding the fact that such persons earn income as agricultural workers during the continuance of hostilities in the present war and the succeeding 6 months; and the Federal grants-in-aid with respect to such assistance will continue to be made without regard to the fact that the States in such cases do not take such income into consideration for the purpose of determining the need of such persons for old-age assistance.

The Senate amendment (sec. 5b) provides that aliens brought into the United States under the joint resolution shall be exempt from the payment of head-tax required by section 2 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, and from other admission charges. The House measure contains no corresponding provision. The conference agreement retains this provision as a part of section 5 (g) which also provides that native-born residents of North America, South America, and Central America, and the islands adjacent thereto, desiring to enter the United States to perform agricultural labor shall be exempt from those excluding provisions of section 3 of such act of February 5, 1917, which relate to contract laborers, the requirements of literacy, and the payment of passage money by corporations, foreign government, and others. Such admissions are to be permitted under regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with the approval of the Attorney General. Such regulations are not to include the exaction of bond to insure ultimate departure from the United States and in the event they require documentary evidence of the country of birth of any such resident, which he is unable to furnish, the admitting officer may waive such documentary evidence if he has other proof satisfactory to him that such person is a native of the country claimed by him. Each person is to be provided with an identification card with his photograph and fingerprints and if he fails to maintain his status as an agricultural worker or to depart from the United States in accordance with the terms of his admission he is required to be deported. The authority for these admissions is limited during the period of hostilities in the present war.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
M. C. TARVER,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
ELMER H. WENE,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN.

Managers on the part of the House.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in connection with the remarks later to be made in Committee of the Whole I may have permission to insert a short statement issued December 5, 1942, by the Secretary of

Agriculture and a letter from the head of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H. R. 2481, the agricultural appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H. R. 2481, with Mr. WHITTINGTON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The general debate having concluded, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read to the bottom of page 1, line 6.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WHITTINGTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee had had under consideration the bill, H. R. 2481, and had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

URGENT DEFICIENCY

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported House Joint Resolution 155, making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, which was read a first and second time and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Joint Resolution 155 and ask unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following respective purposes, namely:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Office of Censorship

Notwithstanding section 203 of the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, the appropriation to the Office of Censorship contained in such act shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$165,000 for printing and binding, and \$175,000 for traveling expenses; and in addition such appropriation shall be available for the payment of living and quarters allowances (including heat, fuel, and light) to personnel stationed outside the continental limits of

the United States in accordance with standardized regulations dated December 30, 1942.

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
Public Health Service

Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1943, for pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1943, \$2,900,000.

Interstate Commerce Commission

Locomotive inspection: For an additional amount for locomotive inspection, Interstate Commerce Commission, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943, \$11,700

The Tax Court of the United States

Salaries and expenses: Notwithstanding the provisions of section 5 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943, there may be expended \$18,000 for travel expenses from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Board of Tax Appeals, 1943."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this is an urgent deficiency appropriation. It is necessary that money be provided immediately in order to meet the final pay roll for April on two of these activities and that authorization for reallocation be immediately provided for the other two. The principal item is for the maintenance of hospitals of the Public Health Service. The need for the additional appropriation is due to the fact that the original estimate was prepared prior to the declaration of war, and war conditions have made it necessary to increase their facilities, personnel and supplies.

The other appropriation is a small item of \$11,700 for locomotive inspection required by the Interstate Commerce Commission, due to a change of law effective after the original appropriation was made increasing the rate of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence for persons in travel status.

There are two other paragraphs, neither of which provides an appropriation, one from the Office of Censorship, authorizing the expenditure of additional funds for printing and binding and the other for the Board of Tax Appeals, providing additional allocation of funds for traveling expenses.

I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this resolution comes in with a unanimous report from the committee. As the gentleman from Missouri said, the only major item is for \$2,900,000 for the Public Health Service in the matter of hospitals, including additional cost of rations and additional help required to maintain the injured and wounded in the war. I think the resolution should pass.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question. The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was

read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include quotations and an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 1785. An act for the relief of the William Wrigley Junior Co.;

H. R. 1786. An act for the relief of Fairbanks, Morse & Co.;

H. R. 1787. An act for the relief of the R. S. Howard Co.; and

H. R. 1857. An act to provide for the appointment of female physicians and surgeons in the Medical Corps of the Army and Navy.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 899. An act to amend the act approved January 2, 1942, entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps forces in foreign countries."

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 1785. An act for the relief of the William Wrigley Junior Co.;

H. R. 1786. An act for the relief of Fairbanks, Morse & Co.;

H. R. 1787. An act for the relief of the R. S. Howard Co.; and

H. R. 1857. An act to provide for the appointment of female physicians and surgeons in the Medical Corps of the Army and Navy.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 57 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, April 15, 1943, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Thursday, April 15, 1943)

There will be a meeting of the Subcommittee on Petroleum of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m., Thursday, April 15, 1943.

Business to be considered: Open hearings on the petroleum situation. Independents will testify.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

(Tuesday, April 20, 1943)

Subcommittee No. 1 of the Committee on the Judiciary will conduct hearings on H. R. 2103, a bill to punish the willful injury, destruction, or defective manu-

facture of property used or intended for use in the preparation for or carrying on of war or national defense, and for other purposes, at 10:30 a. m. on Tuesday, April 20, 1943, in room 346, House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Notice of postponement of hearing
(Thursday, May 13, 1943)

As advised in notice of March 10, 1943, Congressman BATES of Massachusetts, patron of the bill H. R. 1766, upon which hearings were scheduled on April 8, 1943, is a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs and of a subcommittee of that committee which has arranged a schedule of hearings throughout the country which will compel Congressman BATES of Massachusetts to be absent from Washington on April 8 and also April 15.

The chairman of the committee and the Commissioner of Fisheries will be out of town on intervening dates, which will necessitate a further postponement of the hearing until May 13, 1943. You are hereby notified that the hearings scheduled for April 8, and postponed until April 15, have been postponed to May 13, 1943, at 10 a. m., at which time the hearings will follow.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

329. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the estimate of appropriation for the Office of Economic Stabilization for the fiscal year 1944 in the amount of \$100,000 (H. Doc. No. 159); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

330. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting estimates of appropriations for the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1944, amounting to \$6,389,800 (H. Doc. No. 160); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

331. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the annual report of the foreign trade zones board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942, and the annual report of the city of New York covering operations of the foreign-trade zone at Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y., during the calendar year 1941; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WARD: Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. H. R. 2437. A bill authorizing the Postmaster General to use post-office clerks and city letter carriers interchangeably; with amendment (Rept. No. 357). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BLAND: Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H. R. 1616. A bill to amend the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act of 1941, as amended; with amendment (Rept. No. 359). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BONNER: Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H. R. 2486. A bill to authorize the appointment as ensign in

Is it true or false economy to still retain the same number of supervisors with an increase in salary to handle 16 engineers when the same supervisors formerly handled 250 engineers?

CURTAILMENT OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I do not know anything about what the gentleman from Ohio was just discussing, but since the subject of economy has been brought up I should like to tell the House that, following the authorization to the Committee on the Civil Service to investigate civilian personnel, the rate of hiring of new employees in the Government has been so reduced that we have today between 200,000 and 250,000 fewer employees than we would have had if the pressure had not been put on to stop that expansion. In addition to that, in the temporary pay legislation of last December the Director of the Budget was required to secure reports from the various agencies on the savings that could be effected by the extension of the workweek to 48 hours. As a result of that legislation, he has ordered the separation of 41,631 people from the pay roll, which will save about \$80,000,000 on an annual basis. Together the two items amount to a saving on an annual basis of at least \$400,000,000. The Congress is entitled to the credit for this economy.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a speech delivered by Mr. William L. Batt, Vice Chairman, War Production Board.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

AMENDING THE NAVAL RESERVE ACT OF 1938

Mr. COLMER from the Committee on Rules submitted the following report on the bill (H. R. 1364) to amend the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, as amended (Rept. No. 362) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of H. R. 1364, a bill to amend the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, as amended. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendments under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may

have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

SURPLUS GASOLINE IN PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, for the past year I have been gathering information and data about the gasoline situation in Pennsylvania. I have been in constant touch with Secretary Ickes. I told him that if gasoline was actually needed for the war effort we would give up our A cards and cars as well.

Within the past week refineries in western Pennsylvania have informed me that they have had to close down their refineries because they did not have storage facilities available. In yesterday's paper [holds up the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette] we read the story of a reporter who saw gasoline dumped back into the ground. The refinery tells us, because of the lack of markets and lack of storage facilities, thousands of gallons of gasoline are being dumped back into the ground. We know the refineries must continue to operate because there are many byproducts that are needed for the war effort, yet here we see refineries closing down and refined gasoline dumped back into the ground while war workers cannot obtain gasoline—a tragic situation.

I have introduced a resolution, House Resolution 205, to investigate this situation, and have asked the Committee on Rules to help me get some action and report this resolution out favorably.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WEISS. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Is the gasoline being dumped into the ground in Pennsylvania or back in Mississippi, Louisiana, or Texas, where it is produced?

Mr. WEISS. Back in Pennsylvania we produce oil and gasoline also.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD on two subjects; in one to include a speech by E. Guy Talbot, and in another an essay on absenteeism.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made yesterday, and to include therein some articles from which I quoted.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE]?

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE OF UNITED NATIONS ON FOOD

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, on May 18 there will be held a United Nations food conference at Hot Springs, Va. Up to date it appears this conference is being surrounded with an air of secrecy and mystery. Members of the press will not be permitted to be present except at the opening and the closing and will not even be permitted to stay at the same hotel as the delegates.

I think that the Congress should have something to do with this conference. Certainly we are going to have something to do with the results of any agreement which may be worked out there. I have therefore introduced a House resolution providing for the appointment by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of a committee of five members of the Committee on Agriculture to attend this conference.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD in two particulars and in one to include a short editorial from the Plymouth Pilot and in the other to include resolutions adopted by the Post-war Congress on Peace, St. Joseph County, Ind.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GRANT]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein two letters from the Honorable W. Arthur Simpson on the hoof-and-mouth disease.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY]?

There was no objection.

THE HOOF-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, may I direct the attention of the Members to the fact that I am putting in, under an extension of remarks, a couple of letters I have received from an authority outside of the bureaucratic end of this Government with respect to the menacing and uncontrollable hoof-and-mouth disease and its generous and generally attempted importation from Argentina.

I would like to have you read these because the man whose remarks and whose letters I am putting in the RECORD knows whereof he speaks. Some of you have sought to have and have employed him as a judge for your cattle shows both here and in Canada. He knows what he is talking about. Read the letters.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD]?

There was no objection.

THE PRIVATE CAPITALISTIC ENTERPRISE SYSTEM

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SUNDBLUM] in congratulating the Prudential Life Insurance Co. on subscribing for \$400,000,000 of defense bonds. But let us not be unmindful of the fact that the Prudential obtained the insurance reserves with which to make that subscription from the people in this country who grew up under the private capitalistic enterprise system and who voluntarily subscribed for those insurance contracts against which these reserves stand. It is but another illustration of the fact that we have the finest economic system on earth today, as imperfect as it may be and as important as it is for us to improve it at every opportunity.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. BRYSON]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, I have just received in the mail a short letter from J. Nelson Frierson, dean of the law school of the University of South Carolina, in whom folks down my way have great confidence. He writes as follows:

Deeply concerned about the kind of post-war world that we will be part and parcel of, I feel very deeply that a most important step to be taken now is to extend the Hull Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for a further period of 3 years. I hope that you feel likewise.

Needless to say, Mr. Speaker, I fully concur in the views of the dean and sin-

cerely trust that the Ways and Means Committee, which is now considering House Joint Resolution 111, will soon make a favorable report thereon.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, because there seems to be some doubt about whether the administration wants to continue that constitutional provision guaranteeing free speech and a free press, I am introducing a bill which makes it an offense for anyone in the executive department to hold one of these conferences where the purpose is to give away our property or to bring in several hundred thousand or a million or two refugees without having a Congressman and a Senator present. The passage of this bill, if we can get it through, will let the people have something to say about that sort of action. At least it will let the people know what is going on. We have enough of dictatorship. Let us go no further along the road of abolishing free speech and a free press. Let the people know the road they are to travel.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

RENEWAL OF RECIPROCAL TRADE ACT

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, it is unusual for me to read a letter to the House, but this letter comes from an old, old Republican friend of mine and I cannot resist the temptation to read it to you.

The Honorable ADOLPH SABATH,
United States House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SABATH: I see that there is a question of renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Act which expires on June 12 and the currency stabilization and dollar devaluation legislation scheduled to die on June 30.

In my opinion, the attempted sabotage of the President's program by certain elements in the Congress is one of the most dangerous threats to our safety and welfare as a nation. As a Republican born and bred, but one who is giving President Roosevelt 100 percent support under present-day conditions—and as one of your constituents—I urge with all the

earnestness I possess that you support the renewal of these two measures.

Sincerely yours,

M. H. NORTHAM.

P. S.—Don't be fooled by any handful of reactionaries with whom you may be associated. The people of this country are for winning this war and for having a decent place to live after it is won.

W. H. N.

Mr. Speaker, the writer of this letter, I am sure, expresses the sentiment and wish of the vast majority of the American people, and the winning of the war and insuring the continuation of our liberty-loving mode of life after the war is won can be accomplished under the leadership of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

THE AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday the subcommittee handling the agricultural appropriations appeared before the Committee on Rules seeking a rule waiving points of order on the agricultural appropriation bill. A good many of the members of the legislative Committee on Agriculture appeared and opposed the granting of this rule. The Committee on Rules saw fit not to grant the rule. Personally, I thought it was a mistake not to grant the rule. Granting that everything the legislative committee argued was true, I still thought it was a mistake not to grant the rule.

The result is that you have now 20 or more important items in this bill against which points of order will lie. Undoubtedly the points of order will be made against most of those items. Regardless of whose fault it is, regardless of who is usurping whose authority, you cannot explain to that farmer back at home the fine technical difference between the rights of one committee as against another.

I think this matter ought to be reconsidered and that these items ought not to go out of the bill in the House. The legislative committee is not going to increase its prestige by such procedure. You know that when this bill goes to the Senate it will probably put these items back in the bill, but there is the danger that they may not be put back at all, and you will have trouble then explaining your reasons.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

THE REFUGEE QUESTION

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes. Pending consideration of that motion, I desire to make this statement and submit a unanimous-consent request.

The original unanimous-consent agreement with regard to general debate made on yesterday was that general debate should continue for 2 hours today. There are a number of Members who left the floor upon the assumption that that agreement would be carried out and that they might have time in general debate today. Afterward the unanimous-consent agreement was entered into by the House abrogating the original agreement and closing general debate. In fairness to the gentlemen who were unable to be heard on yesterday and who acted upon the assumption which I have stated, I ask unanimous consent that the time for general debate may be extended for 1 hour, the time to be equally controlled and divided between the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Georgia.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 2481, with Mr. WHITTINGTON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, in the short time I have I will not be able to discuss the bill at length. I simply want to say that I regret very much that the subcommittee has seen fit to kill the Farm Security Administration item. I have criticized the Farm Security Administration but I do not believe we are going to remedy the situation by killing it entirely. It has done some good work and I should like to see the good part carried on. The remedy lies not in killing it but in cleaning it out if that needs to be done.

This House recently authorized a committee to make an investigation of the Farm Security Administration. That committee has not yet had time to report. Yet before it can report, the Appropriations Committee in this bill strikes down that agency. The Farm Security Administration has done things which I did not agree with and I have freely said so, but it has done some good things also. I want to be fair enough to give it credit for the good things which it has done. It has helped a great many poor farmers, many of whom could not have secured help otherwise. When we

had two crop failures in Louisiana recently, the Farm Security Administration did all it could to relieve distress. It is urged that the Farm Security Administration has gone further than the proper scope of its work. That may be true, but if so, the Agriculture Committee of this House which is now making a study of this question should bring a bill to this House defining and outlining the field of activity of this agency. We are now having a hard struggle to produce all of the foodstuff which we need in our Nation. Our farmers, from the smallest to the largest, have a great responsibility upon them to produce this stuff and they should be encouraged. If this agency will contribute to production to aid the war effort, as many think it will, it ought not to be killed at this time. I reiterate that I think the objectionable features ought to be removed from this agency. The remedy, therefore, lies in removing the bad and keeping the good.

I also regret, Mr. Chairman, to see the crop-insurance program stopped. We have not had a chance in the cotton South to really find out how it works; we have just started to, and I do not think it ought to be stopped; I think it ought to be continued, and our people ought to have a chance to thoroughly test it out.

I mention hurriedly, Mr. Chairman, the question of rural electrification, which this bill has dealt a severe blow. Rural electricity has been one of the greatest boons to country life. It is a serious thing to strike that blow at our farm life. With reference to these appropriations and others in this bill, it is regrettable that the parliamentary situation is such that they cannot be placed in the bill. The House ought to have an opportunity to vote on these matters, but the parliamentary situation makes that impossible with reference to several items. I trust that the other body, not hogtied by these rigid parliamentary rules, will see to it that reasonable appropriations for deserving agencies and items will be placed back in the bill.

I do want in this closing moment, however, Mr. Chairman, to commend the subcommittee on its provision giving us more of the 1942 yearbooks. That is a splendid yearbook, and I am sure every Member can use the increased allotment he will receive.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN].

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise on this occasion to call attention to the Bermuda conference called to settle the important problem of saving human lives. America is an integral part of this conference.

I do not have to tell you the conditions that prevail in the Axis countries, and I do not have to repeat again the story of millions of people who are being killed by the Nazi hordes. We talk a lot on this floor and at mass meetings, but mass meetings today are of no avail. They will not stop the torture and slaughter of countless Nazi victims. We must have action—not tomorrow but now—tomorrow may be too late. I am not speaking of the Jewish people alone, I am speaking

of and in behalf of all people who are under the Nazi yoke, who are being slaughtered by the thousands every day.

What is the purpose of this conference? It is to determine what can be done to save men, women, and children from Nazi wrath and certain doom. The American people have always been generous in times like these. Whether the disaster confronting less fortunate fellow men was a drought, a flood, or an earthquake, America has always offered her help. The disaster Europe's subjugated people are facing is horrifying. The American people must do their share to alleviate the sufferings of these victims of Nazi wrath. We must insist that the conference does not turn into an exploratory meeting, but that it work out a concrete plan of action under which as many people as possible can be saved as soon as humanly possible. There is a rumor to the effect that the British Government claims Great Britain has done enough; that Churchill made the statement a week ago that they had done more than their share and that it was up to the rest of the United Nations to do something about the refugee problem. It may be true that up to now England has done more for the refugees than we have. But when the Prime Minister, asserting that Britain is maintaining a certain number of refugees in British territory and Palestine—includes in this number not only legitimate refugees but also evacuees, internees, and prisoners of war—it is not a very fair statement on prevailing conditions. The question as to America's stand on the refugee problem has been raised all over the world. Our allies and friends are depending upon our traditional sympathy for the oppressed and persecuted while our enemies have been propagandizing the fact of our rather passive stand. We dare not fail the people who trust us so implicitly and we cannot afford to give more ammunition to our enemies by continued silence and inaction.

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of which I have the honor of being chairman should be represented at that conference both by the minority and the majority so that we shall know definitely what legislation we may propose or recommend to the House at such time as we get the necessary information. It seems to me this committee has been ignored. The conference is scheduled to start on Monday. The ranking minority member of the committee, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON] has introduced House Joint Resolution 209 authorizing the Speaker to appoint a select committee of three from the Committee on Immigration to sit in on this conference and study the question so that we may be able to intelligently propose some legislative remedy. As a Democrat I fully subscribe to the policy outlined in this resolution and I submit to the House that the Committee on Rules should immediately consider this resolution and that the House should pass on it in order that we may approach this program in an intelligent manner.

Up until a week ago 3,000,000 people had been killed, over 600,000 people were in concentration camps, and over 5,500,-

000 people forced to become slaves of the Nazis. There is no hope for these people; even those who are able to leave or escape from Axis territory have no place to turn to as long as the doors of the other countries are closed to them. Yes, England has been liberal; England has done her share; other small nations have too, but that is not enough to solve the problem. The question arises, What will we do if we call upon the Allied Nations to do something for these poor devils who are doomed to die. The question is: What will America do? What will the American people say? How far do the American people intend to go to help their suffering fellow men?

Mr. CHAIRMAN, I feel it is our responsibility, our sacred duty as human beings and as a civilized nation to open our doors to a limited extent and to extend our helping hand to the victims of our common enemies. We should at least offer a haven of refuge to the innocent youngsters whose homes have been destroyed and whose parents have been murdered.

I know that there are thousands of families in these United States who would be more than willing and happy to take an orphan child into their home. Why cannot we be the leaders in this program and why in the name of heaven can we not be humane about this problem and forget about our restrictive policies? In the last 5 years we have kept out of this country over 216,000 people who would have been entitled to come in under the present quota law. Why can we not allocate this unused quota number to deserving people who are otherwise doomed to certain death?

I submit to the House that the world hopes for action by this Congress, which is the only body that can save these men, women, and children from complete annihilation. There are four or five million who are threatened to be exterminated by the Nazi Government unless we can get them out of there. I do not expect England to do more than she can. I do not expect any country to do more than it humanly can, but for God's sake we are a great people, we are the greatest nation in the world, can we not absorb some more people, can we not do something for these poor unfortunate people to save them from utter destruction?

Mr. CHAIRMAN, I am therefore in full sympathy with this resolution and I hope and trust that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON] and other Members of this House will call upon the Rules Committee to let the Committee on Immigration have some representation at this conference in Bermuda so that we can in all fairness to our people analyze and consider this matter and tell the world that we will take care of some of these refugees and that the American people will do everything in their power to bring some relief to the persecuted and the oppressed.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH].

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, if the resolution referred to by the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN] includes minority representation, I shall certainly support it as a member of the Rules Committee. But may I say to the Members of the House that the present set-up of the delegation to be sent to the Refugee Conference in Bermuda is composed of the gentleman from New York [Mr. BLOOM] and Senator LUCAS, without any minority party representation. Unless there is minority representation, the Republicans of the House will not be committed to any action that may be taken in Bermuda. We have a right and we demand minority representation at this conference and at all other important international conferences.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Under this resolution there will be minority representation.

Mr. FISH. That is why I said I would support it as a member of the Rules Committee when it reaches us.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Kansas for this 4 minutes' time to discuss the pending appropriation bill.

May I say that as a member of the Appropriations Committee I was somewhat amused at some of the arguments made yesterday as to usurpation by the Appropriations Committee of legislative functions of the legislative committees of the House? Let us see just exactly where that argument leaves us.

If you will turn to page 37 of this bill and start right there, you will find appropriations for Japanese-beetle control, sweetpotato-weevil control, fruitfly control, Dutch-elm eradication, and so forth and so forth. How did those items get in the bill and where is the authority to put them in the bill? No legislation has been brought to this House by the great Committee on Agriculture providing for a justification and authorization of those appropriations. There is no authority in the law for them. They have been carried in these appropriation bills ever since I have been a Member of Congress. The Congress has taken it as a matter of precedent that it had the right to approve these appropriations without raising a point of order. So the Rules Committee has heretofore granted a rule waiving points of order that may be raised against these appropriations.

Now, I ask the members of the great Agricultural Committee, if you object to the Appropriations Committee writing these appropriations into this bill, why, in good conscience and faith, have you not brought legislation here that would justify the granting of these appropriations? Most of the Members of Congress are in favor of appropriations for the control and eradication of insect pests, and so forth. If, therefore, objection is

raised to these items on the ground that they are not authorized by law, the appropriation will have to be stricken from the bill, and thus, so far as the House is concerned, the activity must cease.

As the situation now stands, despite the fact that I want to see Japanese beetle control effected, a point of order will lie against that and most all of these other appropriations, and I understand they will be stricken from this bill. A fine situation now exists as a result, as I see it, of a failure on the part of the Committee on Agriculture to bring in legislation that would justify and authorize the making of these appropriations.

Let us look at this situation with reference to the Farm Security Administration. I regret that I do not have and will not have an opportunity to vote upon this question of Farm Security properly. I regret that this House cannot, under the situation as it now exists, preserve in this bill provisions for the continuation of the decent parts of Farm Security and eliminate from this bill those parts of Farm Security which are conceded to be bad by even the most ardent proponents of that organization. But I think it may be fairly said that this Committee is powerless to deal with the situation. Why? If you go through the bill you will find that the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee has attempted to transfer the functions of Farm Security to the Farm Credit Administration in one of its functions and to the Extension Service as to some other functions.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, these provisions as to the transfer of certain functions to which I have referred are clearly contrary to law and that whole provision will go out on a point of order. Then if I were to try to offer an amendment to restore to this bill provisions providing for the continuance of the good parts of Farm Security, I would again be met by a point of order that the Farm Security Administration is not authorized by law. It is a creature of Executive order. So I ask this great Agricultural Committee that has the welfare of the farmers at stake and pleads so loudly here on the floor for the Farm Security Administration, what have you been doing all of these years that you have not enacted legislation to authorize the establishment of the Farm Security Administration? Why have you left it to the Appropriations Committee to bring in the thing that the House really wants and the people of this country want? The people should understand that we who believe in basic features of Farm Security are not to be given an opportunity to vote either for or against it.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

(Mr. CRAWFORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, in my district I have a very fine group of

farmers who are divided as between the Farm Bureau, National Grange, and Farm Union, and many are for the F. S. A. and the A. A. A. and many are against the activities. I very much regret that I shall not be given the opportunity to vote on these issues right straight on the nose. I do wish there were some way that we could have a vote on these respective elements in this bill. To that extent I agree with the gentleman from Wisconsin who just spoke.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. What provision is made in this appropriation bill, which eliminates the Farm Security Administration, for the collection of the accounts now in force?

Mr. CRAWFORD. The only provision I see that will come out of it is that the other body will take care of everything and the bill will come back here and we will have to agree to it, and have no chance to vote on the various elements involved and all so that we shall not eventually have to accept just what the other body hands to us.

Mr. WHITE. Under that provision the House is in a pitiful condition, is it not, when it has to depend on the other body?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I think so. That is why I disagree with how we are now involved. I would certainly be willing to give up the jurisdiction of the committee of which I am a member on this bill, so that the Committee on Appropriations might bring the matter before us and give us a vote on this proposition. I cannot vote the way all my farmers want me to vote. That is not possible because they are so terribly split. But I should like to have the privilege of putting myself on record for or against these different propositions so that they may know what my position is.

I can understand at the same time why a lot of people disagree with the continuation of these expenditures. The Secretary of the Treasury informs us that he will have to borrow this current calendar year \$70,000,000,000, and that is after we pay in the taxes we are supposed to pay in, in order to finance all these undertakings.

It does seem to me, generally speaking, that people are now in a position, with all of these billions flowing from the Treasury, to go ahead and do some of the necessary things without drawing so many checks from the Treasury, which we could get along without at the present time. From that standpoint I should personally like to see many of these expenditures discontinued, and as far as I am personally concerned I think I am in a position to vote along that line.

Let us take a chance on this for 1 year. By that I do not mean to say that we should completely wreck and destroy and fold up the triple A organization, let us say. What I mean when I say the organization is the general machinery. I mean we should not keep all the employees on the roll. I think the record shows that there are approximately 146,000 employees under that one bureau.

I do not believe it is necessary to have all those employees during this war stress we have to carry until we work out of this situation we have gotten into.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Does the gentleman feel there is anything wrong about the general House plan of having the Committee on Appropriations not legislate and the legislative committees not appropriate?

Mr. CRAWFORD. No; I tried to make myself clear on that point a moment ago. As long as this House has the privilege of meeting here and acting on a proposition, I am not going to get all hot and bothered about that, because, after all, it is the action of the House. If the job is done and done well, why should I worry too much about whether it is my committee that does it or whether it is this group right here on the floor?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. RIZLEY].

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, I want to make it crystal clear that I have the utmost respect and highest regard for every member of the able subcommittee who has labored painstakingly and diligently on this quite cumbersome and all important bill. I want to express my personal appreciation to the Committee on Rules for their courageous stand in connection with the consideration of this bill in upholding the integrity of the legislative committees of the Congress, and in seeing to it that the governmental departments be not permitted to by-pass or ignore the committees that have been set up in Congress to hear, investigate, and make recommendations in respect to legislation, whether it be the enactment of new laws or repealing or modifying existing laws. This is as it should be. If the Congress ever reaches the point where the laws which govern our people are to be considered or prescribed by just one committee of the Congress, then there would be little excuse for continuing any of the legislative committees. This practice seems to be growing; growing everywhere. Here in the House we pounced upon the executive branch of the Government for what we termed legislation by Executive edict or decree. We did it recently when we put the rider on the debt limitations bill in respect to salary restrictions. Some of us thought we were preserving the integrity of the legislative branch of the Government in the passage of the Bankhead bill. Let the record be kept straight. I am not complaining about the many changes in existing laws incorporated in this bill, and if the Congress wants to change the rules of the House to permit the Appropriations Committee to legislate, maybe we can go along with that providing the Appropriations Committee can be subdivided so that it will take care of the entire House membership, but so long as we have the existing rules we should abide by them; if the

rules are wrong, let us change them in the orderly and regular way.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired. (By unanimous consent, Mr. RIZLEY was granted leave to extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS].

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to acquaint Members with another act of omission or commission which the distinguished subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations has been guilty of, and what they have done to a group of my people where I come from. Gentlemen know about the conditions in their own part of the country. I call attention to the fact that under three separate acts of Congress, known as the Cotton Statistics Act, the Cotton Standards Act, and the Cotton Futures Act, the Secretary of Agriculture is required and authorized to maintain certain offices to render certain services to certain people. One of those acts is known as the Smith-Doxey Act, which gives the farmers an opportunity to have their cotton classified, to have the staple classified, so that they could have the services of the Department of Agriculture free of charge. That, as I say, is an act of Congress known as the Smith-Doxey Act. Another is the Cotton Futures Act, which makes it incumbent on the Secretary of Agriculture to maintain an office to classify the cotton to be sold in the future and have stored. Then there is the Cotton Standards Act, which also imposes on the Secretary of Agriculture the duty to fix certain standards. There are five of these offices, which the Committee on Appropriations, with one stroke of the pen, has absolutely abolished. These offices are created without any expense to the Government, yet we do not find one of them left on the eastern seaboard. They abolished the one at Charleston, the one at Savannah, the one at Mobile, the one at Galveston, and the one in Altus, Okla. The farmers have no place to turn to, to get their cotton classified, and the dealers have no place to turn. Anybody who buys cotton on the market has the right to go and request that this cotton be classified. They have no place to turn. These offices are operated almost without cost. No member had an opportunity to present figures for their attention. That was secret. The Bureau of the Budget cut them out. At the proper time I propose to offer an amendment to restore the offices in these five places. If we do not protect our cotton, if we do not protect those that Congress designated should be protected, what help is there for them?

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIVERS. I yield to the gentleman. Mr. PLUMLEY. Did the gentleman make any application to be heard?

Mr. RIVERS. No; I did not. I did not know anything about it. I did not find anything about it until a newspaper reporter told these things were cut out. However, the newspaper reporter found

out, but when I inquired the matter was secret.

Mr. PLUMLEY. And I say to the gentleman that any Member of Congress from the time that I have served on the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations has had an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. RIVERS. I have no doubt of that, but the point is that I did not know these offices were abolished and not one of the Members where these offices are located knew about it. I did not know until I found out from a newspaper reporter.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIVERS. Yes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Will the gentleman tell us to what extent this machinery has been made use of by the farmers and by the cotton buyers in respect to futures?

Mr. RIVERS. I can only speak of the situation in my part of the country, and there this year we had 40,000 to 50,000 services to the people. That section grew about 200,000 bales of cotton. The office at Galveston, Tex., cost \$16,000 to operate, and they took in \$26,000 and odd. It fluctuates. Take, for instance, futures. They may not have any futures this year, but they have to have the service in case it is wanted—just like having a fire department.

Mr. CRAWFORD. And whoever avails himself of this service must pay for it?

Mr. RIVERS. Yes; except the farmers under the Smith-Doxey Act.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL].

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that I have ever been more exercised or aroused than when I observed in this morning's paper that not only the public but the gentlemen of the press are still going to be barred from attendance at the food conference, which is to be held on May 18, at Hot Springs, Va. I understood this whole issue had been settled. I thought after Saturday night's announcement from the White House that the orders had been reversed, and that the public was going to be allowed to listen to the hearings and what was going on, and that everything would be all right. But I observe that the plans have been changed, and once more they have thought it necessary to resort to a lot of star chamber tactics. I dare say that never since George I of England, who could speak nothing but German, was sent over from Hanover to create his own puppet and kitchen cabinet, have such high-handed methods been inaugurated in any free government. I think the newspaper reporters and Members of Congress on the appropriate committees should be allowed to listen in and to participate in this conference.

I also say the powers that be are setting a very unfortunate precedent if we allow such a conference to have its doors closed to the public. When we start the important peace conferences after the victory which is bound to come, if we allow those conferences to proceed be-

hind closed doors without the American people having an opportunity to know what is going on and having to submit to canned releases from the O. W. I., it is a most dangerous procedure and one which will threaten the entire future of this great Republic of ours. It will change a free, liberty-loving nation to the status of many European states that are allowing their delegates and representatives to make their rules and regulations for them without letting the Congress or any other legislative body in on what is going on. This is a most unhealthy situation.

I hope the Congress will express its opposition to such a condition, and that before we get through we will vote upon resolutions which have already been presented to the House. As I understand it, two of those resolutions have been introduced, and I hope action will be taken on them. Just before making these remarks I was accosted by a colleague who informed me there is a well-founded story going around to the effect that this so-called food conference is being held simply to start the post-war planning. If this is so, it is all the more reason for the rest of us to have full information of the procedures, and to see to it that no agreements are reached which do not receive wholehearted approval of the American public.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I do not want to seem to be in the position of criticizing the Appropriations Committee for legislating without authority, but in defense of the civil service I would like to call attention to three items in this bill.

On page 6 there is an item providing for the payment of \$9,000 per annum to the office of Solicitor. Then on page 17 they provide for the payment of a salary of \$10,000 to one individual. Then on page 19 they provide for payment of a salary of \$9,000 to one particular person.

Either we have civil service or we do not have it. If the civil service should not apply to these particular persons or offices, we should know the reason for it. You will not find anything in the report or in the hearings as to why this action should be taken. Obviously, the reason for these items appearing in the bill is so they may be paid more than they would receive under classified civil service. If they are entitled to be paid these sums, we should know why. It is clearly a case of legislation without authorization. If this is a practice the Appropriations Committee feels justified in following, we should know that also.

I would like to have it explained so that we will understand wherein the committee feels it should assume the authority to do so.

Mr. TARVER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I am glad to yield to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee for whom I have great respect.

Mr. TARVER. All of the items to which the gentleman refers have been in

previous bills with the exception of one. Those items were carried in the bill last year. I would like to ask the gentleman if he did not vote for them then?

Mr. REES of Kansas. May I say that I have depended upon the sound judgment of the distinguished chairman, in a matter of this nature, that I did not last year scrutinize the bill for matters of this kind. I assumed there was authorization for it. Just now I find out that the Committee on Appropriations just fixed that salary. I hope it is not too late to make a correction if it ought to be done. When we see a mistake has been made we should be allowed to correct it.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman can offer an amendment to cut the amount of the salary if he so desires.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman from Kansas is considering raising a point of order, and let these individuals come under the classified civil service. He thought it fair to raise the question now, so if there is an explanation, we might have it. They may be worth these larger amounts, but what I am asking the gentleman to do is to tell me why you fix the salary for these three individuals and not require them to come under the classified civil service? If Civil Service Classification Act should not apply, and the Committee on Appropriations feels it ought to legislate on an appropriation bill, without authorization from the House, there should be some good reason to justify such action.

Mr. TARVER. I will tell the gentleman. Dr. Auchter, the head of the Agricultural Research Administration, is drawing \$8,500. The Budget recommended a salary of \$10,000. We provided \$9,000. He has a number of men working under him who are drawing \$9,000. Does the gentleman think it appropriate that a man who is head of the bureau should be drawing less salary than the men working under him?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I think in view of the statement of the chairman, the whole situation ought to be examined. Of course, I do not have all the facts, but it seems to me that it is inconsistent, also, for an employee to be under classified civil service, and at the same time have a salary exceeding the amount provided under civil service.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The point I am making is this, if you are going to put this man under classified civil service, he should be there. If you are going to single out certain individuals and pay them higher salaries and expect to have classified civil service, then you are embarking on a rather shaky policy. Under such policy if a certain employee, under civil service, is not receiving the compensation to which he feels he is entitled, he goes to the Appropriations Committee of the House for consideration of more compensation. I say such a thing ought to be pretty carefully guarded. As a policy it ought not to be followed.

Mr. TARVER. Would the gentleman be willing to submit his views to the

House and let it vote on what is the right thing to do?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Yes; certainly; but I depend so much upon the chairman of this great subcommittee to do the proper thing in regard to matters of this nature. I know he is sincere, and hesitates when I find it necessary to disagree with his views.

Mr. TARVER. The chairman of the subcommittee like all human kind is prone to err, and he has no objection whatever to gentlemen of the House correcting his mistakes if he has made mistakes.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I appreciate that. The distinguished gentleman is very considerate.

Mr. STEFAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. I am glad the gentleman is bringing up this salary proposition, as he is a member of the Committee on the Civil Service of the House, I believe.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Yes.

Mr. STEFAN. I wonder what his committee has done to make some investigation to see why it is that the civil service has got in the position of wholesale allocations upward, in some cases allocating one position two or three or four steps. Has the gentleman gone into that proposition?

Mr. REES of Kansas. The committee is attempting to go into that very problem. And for the information of the gentleman, it appears from information that has come to the attention of the Committee on Civil Service that there has been a considerable amount of liberty taken by the heads of departments and agencies, to do a lot of promoting not in keeping with the rules or the intent of the Civil Service Act.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has again expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR].

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, I do not want to be regarded as particularly criticizing the Committee on Appropriations, which everybody seems to be taking a crack at this afternoon, but I want to say a practice has grown up in this

House, a practice of many years' standing, which, to my mind, is no less than reprehensible. Here is a bill coming to the floor of this House that the Members of the House never saw until immediately before it was to be considered. It consists of 89 pages. The hearings consist of 1,800 pages, and a voluminous report. Now the Members of the House are supposed to study and digest all this and vote on the matters therein contained, intelligently, with only that opportunity of study.

I have read—now, mind you—a breakdown of this bill in the Philadelphia Record published on the 14th day of this month, under United Press date line of April 13, a day before the bill was available to the Members of this House. Apparently the press knows earlier what is going on here than do the Members themselves. At least they had the bill on the 13th and we get it on the 14th.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I may say to my friend from New York that the action of the Committee on Appropriations is no worse than the action of other committees reporting bills. Many important bills are reported to the floor as this one was, with just as little chance for the Members to familiarize themselves with them as they had with this one.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Was that paper published in the morning or afternoon?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I could not say. All I know is that it appeared in the Philadelphia Record. I have a copy of the article here in my pocket if the gentleman wants to see it. I know that it carried a break-down of the bill, and bore the date line April 13.

Mr. TABER. The bill was reported to the House at 2:30 p. m. on the 13th.

Mr. O'CONNOR. But it was published in summary form under U. P. date line of 13th of April 1943 in a city 150 miles distant from Washington.

The Members of the House should be furnished bills for study and consideration with sufficient time to give them an opportunity to know what these bills contain and to study the hearings; but, like in this instance, other important bills are first seen by the Members on the day they come up for general debate and

consideration. This practice should be changed, although it was in effect when I first had the honor of becoming a Member of this House.

Mr. Chairman, let me show you how the Farm Security Administration has worked in my State. There are approximately 41,000 farm families in the State. As of December 31, 1942, approximately 7,508 loans were outstanding and 2,523 borrowers had paid their loans in full. Since the initiation of the program in 1935, \$15,559,200 has been advanced to individuals for farm-operating purposes, and of this sum \$6,771,700 has been repaid. This reflects in my opinion a very healthy over-all repayment record with 87 percent of the maturities having been paid to date. In addition, we have collected \$1,071,600 in interest payments. The balance of the indebtedness is well secured by chattel mortgages.

Now I want to call your attention to how and to what extent these small farmers who have been aided by this agency of the Government have contributed to the increase of production of vital food materials in the State of Montana. For instance, in 1941 our milk production was 733,000,000 pounds; in 1942 it was 754,000,000 pounds, and the increase is accounted for by the F. S. A. operators to the extent of 95 percent.

Pork, pounds: produced in 1941, 58,000,000; in 1942, 69,000,000, and 20 percent of this increase was accounted for by F. S. A. borrowers. Eggs, dozens: 17,583,000 in 1941, and in 1942, 19,583,000, an increase of 19.4 percent attributable to F. S. A. borrowers. Beef: our production in 1941 was 292,000,000 pounds, and in 1942 it was 421,000,000. Seventy percent represents the increase and of this 5 percent was contributed by F. S. A. borrowers. Chickens, pounds: In 1941 13,800,000, and in 1942, 16,384,000. Of this increase, 8 percent is accounted for by the F. S. A. borrowers.

Dry beans production for 1941, 28,400,000 pounds; 1942, 33,800,000 pounds. Increased 46 percent.

Sugar beets, 1941, 793 tons; 1942, 947 tons. Increased 19.4 percent.

Flaxseed, 1941, 888,000 bushels; 1942, 2,550,000 bushels. Increased 187 percent and increase by F. S. A. borrowers 3.4 percent.

At this point in the RECORD I insert the following table:

Increase in production of essential crop and

livestock products in 1942 over 1941, by all farmers and Farm Security Administration borrowers in the State of Montana

Product	Unit	All farmers				Farm Security Administration borrowers				Percent of total increase contributed by Farm Security Administration borrowers
		1941 production	1942 production	Amount increase	Percent increase	1941 production	1942 production	Amount increase	Percent increase	
Milk ¹	Pounds	733,000,000	754,000,000	21,000,000	2.9	89,899,000	109,882,600	19,983,600	22	95.2
Pork ²	Pounds	58,724,000	69,462,000	10,738,000	18.3	5,262,030	7,451,370	2,189,340	42	20.4
Eggs	Dozens	17,583,000	19,583,000	2,000,000	11.4	1,383,800	1,772,140	388,340	28	19.4
Beef ²	Pounds	292,203,000	421,355,000	129,152,000	44.2	9,336,370	15,835,800	6,500,430	70	5.0
Chickens ²	Pounds	13,800,000	16,384,000	2,584,000	18.8	928,493	1,144,040	215,547	23	8.3
Soybeans	Bushel									
Dry beans	Pounds	28,400,000	33,800,000	5,400,000	19.0	5,367,840	2,895,830	-2,472,010	-46	(³)
Sugar beets	Tons	793,000	947,000	154,000	19.4	46,921	46,698	-223	-.5	(³)
Flaxseed	Bushels	888,000	2,550,000	1,662,000	187.2	22,072	79,062	56,990	258	3.4
Peanuts	Pounds									

¹ 1942 production estimates for all farmers are preliminary and unpublished.

² Estimates for all farmers are preliminary and unpublished.

³ Live weight.

⁴ Estimates for all farmers do not include commercial broilers.

⁵ All farmers increased production but Farm Security Administration borrowers decreased production.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I will concede that the F. S. A. through making these loans has done a lot of good, but let me ask the gentleman this: Considering the prevailing prices for what the farmers are producing and the fact they are paying off their loans, does not the gentleman believe there is less need for loans of this type?

Mr. O'CONNOR. There is not any question about that, but my point is that unless the Farm Security Administration or this Farm Credit Association is given the authority and the money with which to take up the slack to aid these small farmers in the production of vital food products, I think we would be making a terrible mistake at this time. I do not know how much, I have not had a chance to figure it out, but unless a sufficient appropriation is given to one of these agencies to take up some of what has heretofore been taken care of by the Farm Security Administration, we shall be making a grave mistake. It is penny-wise and pound-foolish.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Does the gentleman believe it advisable for the Government to lend \$150 on a cow at the present time?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I want to tell the gentleman something: It is a question of production of food; it is not a question of money; we have got to have food; we are facing already a food crisis and it will rapidly become worse. The people in the cities are just as much—and in fact more—interested as the people in the country. If the people in the cities should face the situation where they could not get their milk, their butter, their cream, and so forth, you certainly would see them hungry and they will howl. The farmer will feed himself first. He is a fool if he does not. The city people should get behind the small farmer. He will produce the small vital foods, such as fruit and vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, and so forth.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Montana has expired.

(Mr. O'CONNOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made this afternoon.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CHENOWETH].

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Chairman, in the midst of this heated and vigorous debate on matters relating to the Cotton Belt, the Corn Belt, the Wheat Belt, and all of these other belts, I want to take a moment of your time to call attention to another belt, the health belt. I was delighted today to notice an article in the Washington News, a portion of which I read:

DRAFT RECORDS SHOW COLORADO CLIME BEST

Colorado's Chamber of Commerce today has Army ammunition to support claims of healthful climate in the Rocky Mountain area.

Col. Leonard G. Rowntree, chief of Selective Service's medical division, revealed that "in the health belt, around Colorado, 7 out of 10 men can qualify for military service"—the highest percentage of physically fit men in the country.

Rowntree told the United Press later that he didn't elaborate before State-conscious Senators on the healthiest State or the least healthy State for obvious reasons.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHENOWETH. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I also saw the article to which the gentleman refers and I was delighted to observe that it says that the health belt is around Colorado. I may say that Kansas adjoins Colorado and therefore would be in that particular belt the gentleman is discussing, as I understand it. I appreciate the gentleman's remarks.

Mr. CHENOWETH. The fact is well known to the people of Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, and other surrounding States because every summer they come to Colorado in great numbers. We are delighted to have them and we hope they will continue to come in increasing numbers. We extend a cordial invitation to the rest of you who have not had the opportunity of partaking of our salubrious climate to also visit the snow-capped Rockies of Colorado and there be refreshed and invigorated.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHENOWETH. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman quotes the chamber of commerce.

Mr. CHENOWETH. No. I am quoting Colonel Rowntree, the Chief of the Selective Service Medical Division, who gave these facts to a Senate committee.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I am sure the Members of Congress will appreciate hearing from the chamber of commerce of the gentleman's State.

Mr. CHENOWETH. We will see that you get some literature.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHENOWETH. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I have had the privilege of living in that atmosphere, and a man who could not have good health in the rarified atmosphere of Colorado and under the inspiration of the great Rockies ought to die anyway.

Mr. GAVIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHENOWETH. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. May I say that Pennsylvania produces the finest lubricating oil in the world and we furnish lubricating oil for 30 percent of the motor vehicles of the United States.

Mr. CHENOWETH. So our friends can come to Colorado. I thank the gentleman. I hope more of your oil is so used.

Mr. CRAVENS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHENOWETH. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. CRAVENS. Is it true that a man has to be very healthy in order to live in Colorado and to exist out there at all?

Mr. CHENOWETH. No. Colorado is where those who are afflicted go to regain their health. It is a privilege to live in Colorado.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the Record.)

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I was about to ask the gentleman from Colorado, who preceded me, if he would yield for a moment, because I wanted to ask him for permission to say a word or two about Arizona grapefruit. I am sorry his time was not extended so that I could do that.

I do not wish to complain because of the fact that we are cutting down on this bill in view of the fact that we must cut down on many items during the war period, but I cannot help but feel that when an agricultural appropriation bill is brought up, that is when we begin to do most of the slashing. May I say further to the committee that I recognize their wisdom in providing for further issues of the Agricultural Yearbook for 1942. The livestock people of the West, I feel, appreciate that book, which is a scientific treatise on keeping livestock healthy, and I am glad that provision is in the bill.

In a few minutes time I cannot mention, much less discuss, many features of the bill, but I would like to say something about the Farm Security Administration. I noted what the gentleman from Louisiana said a moment ago that while F. S. A. had made mistakes and was in need of a housecleaning, it was reform, and not eradication, that was the proper remedy.

I do hope that the committee has taken full account of the additional burden that is being transmitted now to the Farm Credit Administration so that many of these desirable functions can be carried on in a proper way under that agency.

I was one who advocated crop insurance. I know certain business interests of this country were opposed to crop insurance. They said it was interfering with private enterprise. It is pointed out in this report, I notice, that crop insurance has been a losing proposition to the Government. We expected it would be for a while at the start. I wonder how much the people of America have paid to put private fire and life insurance in its present happy condition in the economic world?

There are many other things I would like to discuss. May I call attention at this time to the heavy cuts in regard to surveys and research work in the Forestry Department?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Does not the gentleman think it is very short-sighted to stop these long-range programs in for-

estry because that is one of the greatest resources we have for the plastic industry and other great industries of the future? It seems to me that this bill goes much too far in the destruction of long-term programs for the sake of relatively small immediate savings. In the same way, I think the complete abolition of the Farm Security Administration at this time is very unwise and will probably contribute much to the shortage of food vital to the war effort.

Mr. MURDOCK. In regard to the first question, I certainly agree with the gentleman for I too recognize the significant contribution which has always been made and which may hereafter be made by scientific research. On page 59 of the bill are several items which have been severely cut: Forest management has been reduced almost half of what it was a year ago. Range investigation has been cut nearly 50 percent over last year. Forest influences have been cut in like proportion. I doubt the wisdom of such drastic curtailment even in wartime. In the Committee Report on page 13 the committee says:

Much of this research, in fact, has no particular military value.

Now it all depends upon what is meant by "much." We might say that much of this research is at the very heart and core and origin of the most significant military value. The German people are quite scientific. They are utilizing their forests to the uttermost at this very moment and they have a feeling that with the forests of Europe for their utilization they can face the rest of the world. Now we have forest resources greater than theirs. Can we utilize those resources as well or better? Do not think for one moment that because it takes 200 years to grow a pine tree that all of this experimental work being carried on pertains to a long-range program. Every day we are discovering useful facts which are the fruits of long-range investigation but are of immediate use. Lumber is a necessity of war. New uses are being discovered for forest products—plywood and plastic have a great part to play in this struggle. As for forest influences, they are quite material as well as spiritual.

The gentleman from Colorado who just preceded me was undoubtedly very serious when he spoke of the bracing effect of the mountain air of Colorado upon his people. It is the ozone of the forest that gives the inducted men of Colorado their physical stamina and high standards, but Colorado is not the only mountain State which has these forests. It was Emerson who wrote, "He that liveth by the pine foundeth an heroic line." However, forest influences have a more immediate and material effect. We are looking to our rangers to grow more grasses, to furnish more runoff, to feed more cattle, to grow more crops, and to produce more food. I regard scientific investigation which will reveal these facts of nature just about as important in the winning of this war as are the studies and investigations of the inventors' council or any of the important scientific investigations to substitute for mother nature in the making

of synthetic rubber. It is short-sighted policy to be too conservative in appropriating money for such work.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arizona has expired.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON].

(Mrs. BOLTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend her own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, 2 weeks ago I attended a trustees meeting at Tuskegee Institute. Since that time I have wanted to make a short report to the Congress on some of the very fine work that is being done there. Although I have been a trustee for several years, this was my first experience on the ground. I wish I might give you the picture as a whole—but there is not time.

The whole atmosphere of the Tuskegee Institute is one of which any State could be proud. The Governor of Alabama has become greatly interested in the work being done there, and though I find myself in considerable disagreement with certain of his views, I do commend him highly for his recognition of the value of the work at this school. It is possible that more State support may be forthcoming with the same cooperative arrangement between the self-perpetuating board of trustees and the State group as exist between Cornell University and the State of New York. This would make possible additional educational facilities in agriculture as well as in rural education. Both of these subjects are so much needed throughout the South that it is particularly fortunate that Tuskegee already serves in a regional capacity rather than being merely a State school.

You will be interested to know that a unit of colored nurses is with the troops overseas. Some of these young women were trained at Tuskegee. For many years Tuskegee nurses have staffed hospitals and worked in the wide public-health fields. Now a midwifery school has been added. The future benefit of this far-seeing project cannot be estimated.

The agricultural program there is one that is very far-reaching. Stop for a moment to realize that there is an almost untapped possibility of food supply on the small farms of the South. These colored farmers love the land but they need to know how to make it produce. The agricultural school serves as a teaching center whose influence is felt throughout the South.

Few of us here have any conception of the difficulties facing any program of rural education in our Southern States. Teachers are needed and Tuskegee prepares these teachers. I wish I could convey to you some sense of the spirit that is given these young people who in their turn go out all over this country trying to give their people the opportunities of education.

Another school that has infinite possibilities is the commercial home-economics department. Here men and women are given the necessary preparation to fit them into responsible positions in restaurants, hotels, and so forth, where they can excel.

But I am particularly anxious to tell you of the school of aviation and of the Government pilot-training school nearby.

Tuskegee Institute is responsible for what I shall call the preflight "screening school." It is held at Moton Field, dedicated on Sunday, April 4, to the memory of Dr. Moton, the able and beloved successor of Booker T. Washington. From this screening school the flying cadets go to the Government school where, under the very able and deeply understanding leadership of a young Texas flying officer, they win their wings.

Now, there are those among our colored people who stand belligerently against any form of what they call segregation. Criticism of this aviation school has been voiced, I think, very ill-advisedly. To my mind, Tuskegee saw with a very real vision that the first steps toward wings for our colored boys are best taken in a completely colored school where they are not subjected to the attitudes which drive them in upon themselves and give them a sense of inadequacy. In the air men must feel themselves gods, or, like Icarus, they lose their wings and fall to earth.

Although the ratio of accepted students as flyers is a little lower than that of the average white air school, the quality of the successful candidate leaves nothing to be desired.

One of the reasons why he does not qualify in as high a ratio as the white student is due partly to his educational difficulties. This brings out dramatically one of the problems before this country: Adequate educational opportunity to all groups. When these colored lads can have such equal opportunity, in all likelihood their ratio of acceptance as flyers will be as high as other groups.

The first squadron of colored flyers has left for combat duty, taking the hearts of Tuskegee with them. I am sure the entire membership of this House wishes them well and hopes for them a high record of honor and of glory.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY].

(Mr. PLUMLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, I am somewhat embarrassed by the generosity, courtesy, and the insistence of my distinguished subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Georgia, Judge TARVER, that I make myself of record on this bill.

It may be fortuitous or not that some of us cannot be in two places at once. It all depends on what you think.

The facts are, I was impressed into service yesterday afternoon at the hearings in the naval appropriations subcommittee room, and it, therefore, was not possible for me to present myself during the discussion of this pending bill in general debate.

Today I found, to my surprise, that all time in general debate had expired, and except for the gracious courtesy of the gentleman from Georgia, Judge TARVER, anything I might desire to offer would not be or have been in order.

I had prepared a speech, with which I shall not abuse you for that and because so many of the things to which I referred therein were covered yesterday much more ably than I could have done or hoped or could have expected to do had I been permitted.

I do wish to say, however, that no Member of Congress has any alibi for not having appeared before our subcommittee. We sat some 60 days, and we invited all comers to be heard. Nobody was excluded.

There are a good many things in this bill which would not be in it, were I to draft it. There are a lot of things left out of it which I would include, were I to be judge, jury, and executioner.

However, we have brought you a bill which we have finally agreed unanimously to support, and here is my hand for that, as agreed.

I would like, however, to say the truth is found in the fact that the safety of the Nation and the fate of the world rests with a group of hard-working individualists we call free farmers who can and shall, if I can fix it, find a free market. Food will win the war.

You know, Jefferson said that—

When the Government undertakes to say who shall sow and who shall reap, the people will starve.

He could have gone further by saying independence would be sacrificed on the altar of collectivism.

He did say, and as the sole Representative of a 100-percent Jeffersonian Democratic-Republican state, I repeat:

I have sworn upon the altar of God hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man.

I could say bodies too. I hate, and my people hate, tyranny in every form, however covered or disguised.

I do not have to say that I am for the individual farmer to the end that he shall, as a laborer, get the reward thereof, at a fair price in an open and a free market. He is worthy of his hire. I am for less and less of Government control, and the attempted subsidization of the farmer.

I am for everything that betters his lot, not at his expense, but am opposed to a lot of superficial bureaucratic nonsense which burdens him, as the sycophantic hypocritical New Deal philosophers try to make him a goat or a guinea pig.

Naturally, therefore, I am opposed to letting a lot of bloodsucking bureaucrats and their link boys subsist on or off the bodies of the sweating farmers of America, by virtue of promises of subsidies, gratuities, and incentive payments, so-called.

We have a lot of people in every State who have lived off the New Deal too long. Under the guise of, and being classed as Republicans, they have played ball with every New Deal team that had a dollar to spend for them. Bloodsuckers!

The New Deal is on the way out. They should go with it if the farmers have any self-respect, and they have, or will have when they understand what some people who have lived high off them have done to them.

The farmer asks for freedom and fair prices. He should have both. These bloodsucking barnacles can get neither for them, despite their speeches and promises and self-serving efforts to build up their political prestige and personal and political power.

The sooner the real farmers get rid of this baggage the lighter will be their load and the quicker they will get somewhere. I have listened to the claptrap of these people for 10 years. I tell my farmers they are misled to follow the advice of these false prophets who work in a fog and can only see a dollar sign for a farmer, if and when the coin slides into their own pockets.

When, if ever, will the real honest-to-God farmers of America assert themselves and get rid of these high-pressure theorists, salesmen, and bureaucrats, who have lived off them too long?

Of course, I do not like the pay-roll theorists and politicians who are attempting to do for themselves as they exploit the farmer country-wide, at his expense. It is a crime.

The largest group of bloodsucking barnacles on the Ship of State is found in the multiplied unnecessary tentacles of the octopus of the Department of Agriculture. They strangle and destroy the farmer's meal ticket in their maneuvers to feed themselves, as they fool the real farmers of America they try to subsidize.

I shall not put any more into the RECORD.

The bill we have brought you has been hammered out on an anvil of diversified reactions to all situations. It is confessedly a compromise. It should be passed as is, without substantial amendment, if those who are against it are for their country first. That is the test.

I am for the bill as is.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] the remaining time on this side.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I hope the House in its wisdom will restore the provision with regard to the continuance of crop insurance. I recognize that up to now the program has not been a success. Over the period of 4 years the wheat insurance program has suffered a loss of \$17,000,000. In 1 year of operations the cotton insurance program, according to the report, has suffered a loss of \$415,000.

As we consider those losses, I beg you to consider some things the Congress is doing to bring security to other groups.

Do you recall that a few weeks ago you appropriated about \$175,000,000 as the Government's part of the fund under civil service in order that those who work for the Government, who already earn a fairly good wage, may be safe and secure when they retire?

Do you recall that the Government is now spending about \$100,000,000 to deliver oil and gasoline to the consuming public a little more cheaply?

It seems to me, therefore, that when you view the whole picture it is not so much that we have lost up to now under this program.

I have tried, in my feeble way, since I have been a Member of the Congress, to

bring to the farmers of the Nation some feeling of security. They have had very little. I think the soil-conservation and the soil-building program is one of the great things we have done for the farmer, for his future, and for his security. We have provided that at least for the next several years he is assured a fair price, with commodity loans of not less than 90 percent of parity. It seems to me that with crop insurance we will have further fortified his position in order that he may have some knowledge when he plants of what the harvest is going to be.

Without this insurance, when the weather goes wrong, when the insects come, when many of the hazards for which the farmer is in no sense responsible visit him, he is utterly helpless.

It seems to me that in this great program of trying to bring help to those upon whom we are dependent for the food to sustain our lives, the least we can do is to continue the wheat and the cotton-insurance program, great as it is, leaving it to those who are chargeable with its administration to adjust its figures, to adjust its indemnities, and to adjust its premiums to the point where it will be a self-sustaining program. I want it constructed into a program where not even the administrative expenses will be chargeable to the Federal Government. I think it should be made entirely a self-sustaining program, where the farmer would pay a premium sufficient not only to pay for the losses but to bear the administrative expenses. In a Nation-wide program that cannot be done in a day.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Would the gentleman feel that the program should be extended to other crops such as the principal crop raised in Iowa?

Mr. PACE. I certainly think that if the data are completed, and I understand they have been securing the information for 2 or 3 years, this program should immediately be extended to corn. I should like to see it extended in time not only to the basic commodities but to all commodities.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired. All time has expired.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, namely.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, there are a number of paragraphs in this bill that are subject to points of order. It has become the practice in the House to reserve points of order and have debate on the items subject to the points of order. I serve notice now that as these points of order are made I shall not permit any reservation but shall demand the regular order.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

The problems of food production and distribution cannot be confined by national boundaries. Our food production needs are inexorably linked with the consumption needs of the fighting forces of all of the United Nations. What we need to produce must in large measure depend on what other friendly nations closer to the fighting can produce. The Congress cannot act with any degree of intelligence in passing on our own food production problems unless it is in possession of complete information relative to the needs of our armies and relative to the ability of our allies to supply portions of those needs.

When the war is over, the Congress will undoubtedly be called upon to make far-reaching decisions in regard to our domestic agriculture as well as in regard to our attitude toward foreign agriculture development that will seek American money, technical skill, or American markets. These decisions will be of far-reaching importance to the economy of the world and will surely vitally affect the very existence of the American farmer. They should not be undertaken without a broad background of general information that very few, if any, Members of this House possess at this time. On the other hand, we cannot, when the war is over, wait to accumulate the background knowledge that will be then needed. It will then be too late. We must prepare now or we shall find ourselves unready to take advantage of the opportunity for the direction and coordination of agricultural trends to our own advantage. It is true that the entire membership of this House cannot devote itself to a detailed study of such post-war or even immediate wartime international arrangements relating to agricultural activities. But a select committee of this House can.

On the other hand, the Congress should, and I am sure will want to make its own decisions based on its own firsthand knowledge of world agricultural needs. The Congress will not be content to allow any other branch of government to make these decisions. The responsibility is ours, and we must not try to avoid it. It is not sufficient to say that the executive branches of government are studying the same problems. I am sure that they are properly preparing themselves to meet their respective responsibilities. This is as it should be, but we cannot entrust to the executive branches the functions of legislation. Neither should we interfere with the proper work of the Executive in these lines. We should be ready to cooperate with the executive branches in every possible manner. I have little patience with that school of thought that would seek to inject congressional interference into the pending inter-American food conference which is to be held in the near future under the auspices of the State Department and at which this country will be ably represented by a delegation headed by our former colleague, the ex-chairman of the Agricultural Committee of this House, the Honorable Marvin Jones. I have confidence in Marvin

Jones and in the State Department. The pending food conference is one of executive officials. Let us applaud the State Department for its recognition of the importance of agriculture in the world order, and at the same time resolve to give the Nation an example of equal foresight and intelligent planning on the part of the legislative branch.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. In a moment. The only practical method available to this House for the accumulation of the facts necessary to make intelligent decisions is through the use of select committees. I have, therefore, today introduced a resolution providing for the appointment by the Speaker of a committee of seven to study both the present wartime needs and the post-war needs of agricultural planning and cooperation that this body may most intelligently and effectively meet its obligation to the soldiers of this and of the other United Nations to provide the maximum amount of needed food and fiber at the proper times and places, and later to perform its duty to the American farmers of seeing that in the post-war readjustments proper consideration is given to the most advantageous use of the productivity of American farms.

I now yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words, and ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, something has been said in the course of general debate about the fact that this bill has a number of legislative provisions which are subject to points of order and which could only be considered, if the Rules Committee brought in a rule waiving those points of order. Yesterday, the Rules Committee, after a full hearing of the matter, turned down the application for a rule. I think that the Rules Committee is to be commended for that action in protecting the rights of the legislative committees of the House. If gentlemen will examine the bill that we have before us now they will find that there are from 30 to 40 legislative provisions in it. Perhaps there may be more—I know there are that many—provisions which are not permitted under the rules of the House to be included in an appropriation bill. I think all the Members are familiar with the rules which provide that the legislative committees have no power to make appropriations, and that the Appropriations Committee has no power to legislate. Those rules have been in effect since the adoption of the Budget act in 1921. We may or may not have made a mistake in the adoption of that act. However, it is the law and the rules made under it are the rules of the House.

I can see that there are some advantages perhaps in having a legislative committee make appropriations, as was the practice before 1921, and I can see

some advantages now to those who are the sponsors of legislation in having the Appropriations Committee exercise legislative powers. It is very easy, if you can get a legislative item in an appropriation bill, to get that provision enacted into law, rather speedily. We have to pass appropriation bills. They do not have to come in under a rule. They are in order at any time. The President does not veto appropriation bills, and he cannot veto individual items in appropriation bills; so that if I were sponsoring legislation I think I could see some great advantages in bypassing the legislative committees in the House, going to the Appropriations Committee and inducing them to attach a legislative provision to the appropriation bill. That is a practice which has become rather general. Last year when this particular appropriation bill was before the House, the subcommittee went before the Rules Committee and secured a rule which permitted the waiving of points of order. That was done the year before, and I do not know how far back that practice has been followed. I think the Committee on Agriculture in the House has been at fault in that it has not, previous to this time, objected before the Rules Committee to the granting of a rule of that kind. I think it should have taken action at an earlier date to protect its rights and the rights of all legislative committees by insisting that a rule of that kind be not granted. I believe if the protest had been made in previous years, the Rules Committee would have done what it did this year, vote to preserve the integrity of the legislative committees and would have refused a rule.

What has happened since this practice has grown up? Simply this: When the Agriculture Department wants certain legislation, it does not come to the Committee on Agriculture. Why should it, if it can go to the Appropriations Committee and have that committee put a legislative provision in an appropriation bill? Then, if the rules can be waived so that points of order cannot be made, the provision becomes a law with little further trouble. That is certainly easier and simpler than to go through all the routine of legislative processes in both the House and Senate. So there are obvious advantages, as I have pointed out, and that is exactly what has been done by the Department of Agriculture on many occasions. It has also been done by organizations interested in securing legislation. They have bypassed the Committee on Agriculture and have gone to the Committee on Appropriations. You will find in the bill today many provisions that were presented by farm organizations that are of a purely legislative character.

Is that the way to legislate? It is strictly against the rules of the House. It is a matter in which the Agricultural Committee is interested to no greater extent than other legislative committees. The legislative provisions in this bill do not all cover matters which can only be properly considered by the Agricultural Committee. There are provisions there which should go before the Banking and Currency Committee, and others which

should go before the Committee on the Civil Service.

There are more such provisions this year than there were last year, and there were more last year than there were the year before.

I have the greatest respect for the members of the subcommittee which brought in this bill. They are able men, thoroughly versed in the subject of agriculture, and all of them my very good friends. I dislike very much to take any position which is in opposition to the position which they have taken in this matter.

I am doing so only because I believe it is important that we preserve the integrity of the legislative committees of the House.

The contention has been made by those who have spoken that the Committee on Agriculture is to blame for not having brought in some of these legislative matters that are included in the bill. The reason the Committee on Agriculture has not brought in some of this legislation is because nobody has been before the committee asking for it. Most legislation which we consider in Congress comes from the outside. It comes from groups and organizations, it comes from governmental agencies. Unless there is support for and interest in legislation from outside Congress it does not get very far. The Department of Agriculture has adopted the practice of going to the Committee on Appropriations. The farm organizations have adopted the practice of going to the Committee on Appropriations. Hereafter let us follow the rules of the House and have those who are seeking legislation come before the proper legislative committee. That is the position which the Committee on Agriculture is taking today.

I am not speaking on the merits of any of the proposals in this bill which may be subject to points of order. The matter should simply be considered on the basis of whether or not it is sound legislative practice, whether it is within the rules of the House to proceed in this way.

I make this statement simply because I want the members of the Committee of the Whole House to understand the position of myself and the position of all members of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Is it not a fact that many of the items in this bill, or several of them at least, were instituted by Executive order and that no committee of Congress ever had an opportunity to consider the merits of the proposal?

Mr. HOPE. That is true.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Wholly aside from this question of which committee should handle it, does not the gentleman feel that this great structure of agricultural legislation and plans set up to take

care of the Department needs overhauling as to policies?

Mr. HOPE. I think the gentleman is right. I think there should be some changes and some overhauling, and I think it should be done by the legislative committee.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I thoroughly agree.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Certainly if the gentleman from Ohio is correct, that should go before a legislative committee.

Mr. HOPE. It should go before the legislative committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the preamble do now close.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask for recognition at this time.

Mr. TARVER. Could not the gentleman wait until a little later in the bill?

Mr. COOLEY. No; I would like to speak on the preamble.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the preamble close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I should like 2 or 3 minutes.

Mr. TARVER. Could not the gentleman take his time a little later?

Mr. CASE. I want to talk on the subject which the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] spoke about.

Mr. TARVER. Very well. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the preamble close in 7 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I congratulate my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], upon the very splendid statement he has made regarding the parliamentary situation confronting the House at this time.

I also commend our distinguished friend, the gentleman from Georgia, Judge TARVER, for his very splendid efforts in bringing to the House this appropriation bill. He and his subcommittee have done a great amount of work.

There are one or two things that I think might be proper in discussing the preamble to the bill; one is the fact that the hearings were deliberately withheld from the membership of this House. Hearings containing approximately 1,800 pages, with dozens and dozens of charts, were placed before the Members of the House only a few hours before the debate on this bill was started. A transcript of the hearings was made available to the press of the country, because the press had to make up news stories. The Members of this House have to make up their minds with regard to all of these provisions, and yet this information was deliberately withheld from us. It is humanly impossible to have read and considered the great abundance of material which is contained in the report

and hearings on this bill in the brief time we have had. While I am commending my colleagues, I want to commend the Committee on Rules of this House for refusing to grant a closed rule, waiving all points of order. I know the Committee on Agriculture of the House, and I know well enough that the fine and tender sensibilities of the members of that committee have not been offended in the slightest. But, frankly, our committee does resent the fact that the Committee on Appropriations has apparently constituted itself into a super-committee.

I want to call your attention to this fact: I stated before the Rules Committee yesterday that in a slight degree, at least, the Committee on Appropriations is responsible for the terrible predicament in which we find the Farm Security Administration today. Here is the reason: In 1937 our committee reported to this Congress and this Congress passed the Bankhead-Jones Tenant-Purchase Act. From that day in 1937 up until the present time the administrators of that agency have not darkened the doors of our committee room. We have not been advised regarding their activities. Eighty percent of their program has been carried on pursuant to legislative authority contained in appropriation bills. Yet, after having permitted the administrators in the Department to bypass and circumvent our committee for, lo, these many years and to get themselves into the present muddled condition, they now seek to destroy the agency completely—the good as well as the bad parts of it.

I congratulate the Committee on Rules in permitting the bill to come to the floor of the House subject to all proper points of order to the end that the integrity of every legislative committee of this body might be protected, and that these department officials might be forced to come before the committees which have created their agencies and which have initiated their legislation.

This bill is important; it contains many important appropriations and many worth-while provisions; but I want it understood our committee has not neglected its duties. As pointed out by the gentleman from Kansas, we have not been consulted, we have not been given an opportunity to confer with the Department officials, and there has been no necessity for a conference between them and the House Committee on Agriculture. Why? Because the Committee on Appropriations has taken care of all their needs and provided all of the funds and all of the legislation. Certainly we are justified in considering this bill in the House under an open rule.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, we confront a practical situation. I want to express the hope that we will recognize it as such, and that is that although the bill is wide open and points of order can be made against a great many items in it, I express the hope that Members will recog-

nize that a great many of these minor appropriations have been carried for a great many years. If points of order should be made against them it would merely mean that we would march up the hill and march down again, for the items will be restored in the Senate and the conference. We might as well recognize that and save a lot of time and printing. Now, just a word about this parliamentary situation.

I do not believe that the agriculture subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations should be charged with any malicious purpose in the way this bill was presented. I do not happen to be a member of the subcommittee that reported the bill, so I call attention to the fact that the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON] did reserve points of order on the bill when it was presented. Had there been any conspiracy to deprive Members of their rights, he could have overlooked doing that, and, under the ruling given last week, the Committee on Agriculture would be helpless today. And I recall to your attention that several members of the Appropriations Committee took the lead to protect the rights of the Judiciary Committee and other legislative committees at that time.

I also call your attention to the fact that if the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER], appealed to the Committee on Rules for a closed rule on this bill, he did it by a custom in which the Committee on Agriculture itself has acquiesced, and on which it has relied. The subcommittee handling this bill has been practically invited by the Committee on Agriculture to report bills carrying legislation and to ask for a special rule waiving points of order, through the failure, year after year, to propose legislation to give certain items statutory authority.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield.

Mr. TARVER. I did it by direction, the unanimous direction, of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. CASE. Technically, perhaps, although the gentleman will remember the haste of some Members to get to the Jefferson Memorial prevented discussion of the point. A custom has grown up whereby this bill has carried many items, such as those in the Bureau of Plant Industry, without legislative authorization. And more recently larger items, such as the Farm Security Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, have had funds only because a rule waiving points of order was obtained by the Committee on Appropriations. So if we find ourselves in a peculiar situation today, it is the result of a practice that has grown up by the consent, and, you might say, by the sanction of the Committee on Agriculture. Certainly they have relied on it.

Now then, this is a practical situation and it can be met by the use of common sense and a little restraint. There is no need to have the bill riddled if Members will confine their points of order to those particular portions of the paragraphs to which they object and leave the balance of the language in the paragraphs.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired, all time on the preamble paragraph has expired. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Salaries and expenses

For the Secretary of Agriculture, hereafter in this act referred to as the Secretary, and other personal services in the Office of the Secretary in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, and other necessary expenses, including the purchase of one and the maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; travel expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and drayage charges; advertising, communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department, which are authorized by such officer as the Secretary may designate, \$1,473,184, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 for such services and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$75,476, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1944 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1944, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department of Agriculture, hereafter in this act referred to as the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further,* That the Secretary is authorized to contract for stenographic reporting services, and the appropriations made in this act shall be available for such purposes, and to expend from appropriations available for the purchase of lands not to exceed \$1 for each option to purchase any particular tract or tracts of land: *Provided further,* That not to exceed \$25,000 of the appropriations available for salaries and expenses of officers and employees of the Department permanently stationed in foreign countries may be used for payment of allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a): *Provided further,* That with the approval of the Secretary, employees of the Department stationed abroad may enter into leases for official quarters, for periods not exceeding 1 year, and may pay rent, telephone, subscriptions to publications, and other charges incident to the conduct of their offices and the discharge of their duties, in advance, in any foreign country where custom or practice requires payment in advance: *Provided further,* That no part of the funds appropriated by this act shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on behalf of the Department or any division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future

prices of cotton or the trend of same: *Provided further,* That no part of the funds appropriated by this act shall be used for laboratory investigations to determine the possibly harmful effects on human beings of spray insecticides on fruits and vegetables: *Provided further,* That, except to provide materials required in or incident to research or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropriated by this act shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced outside of the United States.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word for the purpose of asking the chairman of the committee for an explanation of the last proviso relating to the purchase of twine manufactured from commodities produced outside of the United States.

Mr. TARVER. The proviso in question has been carried in the bill for a number of years. It was originally inserted in an effort to encourage the use of cotton twine rather than the use of twine produced from materials imported from India.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Would this include binder twine?

Mr. TARVER. That is true, but I think under present conditions there is no possibility of its including binder twine, because binder twine is not used by the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Is the gentleman sure?

Mr. TARVER. Yes; I think so.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Is it not used on its experimental farm?

Mr. TARVER. I cannot answer that question, nor do I think testimony was given about it before the committee. I believe it was testified that there was no twine available at this time made from foreign material—I mean any importation of foreign materials.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Oh, yes; sisal from Yucatan. That is our only source of binder twine. We can no longer get it from the Philippines.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman will note that the proviso in question excepts materials used incident to research or experiment, and there could be no binder twine used by the Department except as it may be incident to that type of work.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Apropos the gentleman's last statement I am wondering if the committee has made any inquiry as to whether or not, for example, the Board of Economic Warfare or other war-making agency has not made arrangements for the importation into this country of sisal from Yucatan to take the place of Manila hemp and might be in a position where they might have to purchase some of it?

Mr. TARVER. May I say to the gentleman from New York that I believe the Department of Agriculture and its officials could have been depended upon to advise the committee if there were anything of that sort in prospect. This language, as I have stated before, has been carried in the bill for a number of years. As a matter of fact, we had no evidence with regard to it at all. No Member of the House appeared for or against it. It simply has been carried forward as having been included in the

bill heretofore; and, as stated, I feel that if the Department of Agriculture or its officials testifying concerning this item anticipated any difficulties of any kind by reason of its continuance they would have acquainted the committee with that fact.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I shall not move to strike it out, but I leave the thought with the Chairman that we would better look pretty carefully into items of this kind and not adopt them merely because it is an old, old item. We are in a different situation today.

Mr. TARVER. If the gentleman will examine the thousands of individual items that we have had to deal with in this bill and realize the comparative shortness of the time, although it has been 2 months we have had to consider the bill, he will understand that there is a tendency on the part of the committee not to consider matters which are not in controversy and with regard to which no Member of Congress has indicated any interest.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it has been stated that request was made for a rule waiving all points of order against this bill. In this connection, I desire to inform the House that I for one have not changed my viewpoint or my position on bringing in a closed rule depriving the membership of the privilege which is theirs under the regular rules of the House, unless it be on a highly technical or complicated revenue or tax bill, nor do I feel that we should bring in a rule that would waive all points of order on an appropriation bill which deprives any legislative committee of its functions.

You will recollect that 2 years ago upon the urgent request of my old friend the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, we brought in a special rule on the agricultural appropriation bill making in order and permitting certain appropriations which had not been approved or authorized by the Committee on Agriculture. Again, last year, many legislative matters were included in the agricultural appropriation bill. At that time I stated on the floor of the House that, while I was bringing in the rule owing to the imperative need of the early passage of the agricultural appropriation bill, it was the last rule waiving points of order that I would offer and that, henceforth, the Committee on Appropriations could not look to the Committee on Rules to bring in a rule waiving points of order on their bill because of the fact that it would deprive the Committee on Agriculture of its legislative function.

I am not especially interested in the Committee on Agriculture because you will recollect I have opposed some of that committee's bills and even some of the rules that were granted; but I do feel it is my duty to stand by the House and the will of the House in not permitting the Committee on Appropriations or subcommittees thereof to deprive the legislative committees of their rights and functions. If we continue to do it with this committee there is no

question but what other subcommittees on appropriations will come to us with the same proposals and the result will be that the Appropriations Committee will become also the legislative committee and assume the jurisdiction and the rights of the legislative committees.

When we created the Committee on Appropriations nearly 20 years ago we took away from the legislative committees the right and privilege to appropriate. Having taken away from them that function, now an effort is being made to take away from them the right to legislate. We might as well abolish all of the legislative committees and leave the entire jurisdiction over all matters to the Committee on Appropriations and allow it to legislate as well as to appropriate. I know that is not the wish or the desire of the House. So the Committee on Rules yesterday, voting on the resolution for a rule to waive all points of order, declined, by a majority vote, to give its approval of the resolution.

At noon today the Speaker and other Members urged me to call a meeting this afternoon because some members of the Committee on Rules had indicated they were willing to change their vote and would vote for a rule waiving all points of order on the 30 or more legislative provisions in the bill. I complied with the request for the calling of a meeting for the purpose of reconsidering the vote denying a rule for the consideration of the bill, although I was reasonably certain that those Members who voted against the resolution for a rule would stand by their former action. My reason for calling the meeting was to avoid any inference that I refused to aid the Committee on Appropriations in expediting the passage of the bill. I have at all times cooperated in expediting the business of the House, but I do not believe it should be done by the usurpation of the powers and functions of the duly elected legislative committees of this House.

Mr. CASE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. I appreciate the gentleman's statement and I think that the members of the Appropriations Committee are glad that the gentleman took the position he did. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and myself the other day when the bill was reported from the Legislative Appropriations Committee which failed to reserve points of order took the lead in trying to have that situation corrected. The gentleman from Kentucky, chairman of the subcommittee, consented to have those items stricken out. The Appropriations Committee wants the rights of the legislative committees preserved and the statement of the distinguished chairman of the Rules Committee that 2 years ago he did not want to grant this kind of a rule any more should have put the Agricultural Committee on notice and they should have taken action to protect themselves.

Mr. SABATH. I appreciate the gentleman's statement, and in that connection wish to say that I have suggested

that the Committee on Agriculture take up and consider any and all deserving provisions in the bill that will go out on points which have been sustained against them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have no more interest in the subject matter whether points of order against this bill shall be waived, than does any other Member of the House, especially those Members of the House who happen to represent agricultural constituencies. I pursued in this case, as chairman of the subcommittee, the course which has been pursued by all other chairmen of subcommittees on agricultural appropriations during the 16 years of my membership in Congress. There has always been included in the agricultural appropriation bill a great many legislative provisions.

This time the Committee on Appropriations, without a dissenting vote, directed me to appear before the Rules Committee and request a rule waiving points of order against this bill, and that I did. I advised the Rules Committee as I advise you that the matter was of no more concern to me than to any other Member of the House. If the House does not desire to vote on these numerous items which have always been carried in the bill, that is the business of the House. As far as I am concerned, I would appreciate the opportunity to vote on them and to vote them up or down as might be in accordance with the majority judgment.

But, Mr. Chairman, I want to raise some question as to the good faith of the gentlemen on the Committee on Agriculture who came en masse before the Rules Committee and opposed the granting of this rule. We have just read paragraph 1. There are at least two important legislative provisions in that paragraph. These gentlemen who oppose the waiving of points of order against the bill have not risen here to make points of order against these legislative provisions, and it is now too late for them to do so. So what objective did they have in mind in urging the Rules Committee not to grant a rule waiving points of order against the bill and in insisting that no legislative provision shall be carried in the bill unless they want to raise points of order against these legislative provisions?

There are numerous other legislative provisions in this bill. I want to see whether or not the gentlemen from the West are going to raise a point of order against funds for barberry eradication. I want to see whether or not the gentlemen from New York and New Jersey and the Northeast are going to raise points of order against the Dutch-elm appropriation. I want to see whether or not gentlemen from Texas are going to raise a point of order against the pink bollworm program, which involves an expenditure of \$400,000.

Good faith is good faith. If you do not want any legislative provisions in this bill, then make the points of order

that you know you can make and have those legislative provisions stricken from the bill.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. I may say on behalf of one member of the legislative committee that I do not want to be capricious by making points of order. As we read this bill I believe that many points of order will be reserved in the hope they might be discussed. We expect that many points of order which could be made will not be made.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman does not believe there should be any legislation in this bill?

Mr. COOLEY. Certainly not.

Mr. TARVER. Why does not the gentleman make points of order against the provisions in the bill which he has been advised by the Solicitor of the Department this morning are subject to points of order, and which are in the bill?

Mr. COOLEY. I think the members of our committee are the keepers of their own conscience and will exercise their own good judgment in that regard.

Mr. TARVER. Of course, I shall not undertake to discuss the gentleman's conscience.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, there are two laws of the House. One is the written law and the other is the unwritten law. Under the unwritten law of the House, a custom that has been common practice for so many years that the mind of man runneth not to the contrary, we have included in this bill these items to which objection is now being made and applied to the Committee on Rules for the usual rule making them in order. It has not only been the practice for many years but is in compliance and conformity with the rules of the House.

The great committee which has sponsored this departure in procedure convicts itself. If those items which have been in these bills for so long were not meritorious they would not have been retained all these years. This House has approved them year after year. If the items are so meritorious and this committee is so jealous of its prerogatives, why has it not long ago authorized them? Either the House all these years has been doing continuously what it ought not to have done or the committee has been derelict in its duty.

My good friend, the chairman of the Committee on Rules, insists that he must defend the House against itself, and in order to defend the House against itself he refuses to allow the House to determine its own course of conduct.

The Chairman of the Committee on Rules does not propose to serve the House. All he proposes is to prevent you from determining what you want to do. Thereby the Committee on Rules fails in the greatest function which has

been assigned to it, because the very purpose of the power delegated to that committee is to permit this House to do what in its good judgment it decides it should do. But he even refuses to permit you to vote on it.

The Committee on Appropriations cannot bring a rule here and take away any of your rights unless you agree to it. It takes a majority of the House and it would today have taken two-thirds of the House to adopt that rule, still the Chairman of the Committee on Rules is unwilling to let you determine a question which requires a two-thirds vote to adopt.

I ask you, is the Committee on Rules, the great Committee on Rules, serving the House, is it serving the Nation when it refuses to let two-thirds of the Members of this House take the action they want to take?

The sole purpose of the Committee on Appropriations in presenting this bill is to serve the Congress and the Nation. I realize that most of the items in this bill are reductions of expenditures, and I realize there are those in the House who do not want to reduce nonessential expenditures even in time of war, and that gives rise to the extraordinary question presented here.

When this committee, in accordance with the custom of long standing, submitted to the Committee on Rules the usual stereotyped rule, which has been adopted year after year, the purpose of the committee was principally to reduce expenditures. We have reduced items in this bill which, even though they are sometimes warranted in time of peace, certainly are not warranted in time of war. They are not warranted when we are putting on a drive this week to encourage the purchase of bonds. We are urging the child on the street to invest one dime in a stamp. Still you are opposed to our saving that dime for defense purposes and are insisting that we invest it in some purpose that is not essential to the war program.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 17 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GILCHRIST].

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Chairman, I have a pet peeve that has not been confessed or exposed or emphasized in the discussion that has been heard here during the past 2 days. I think we have sufficiently gone over the question of how far the Committee on Rules is in error, and that enough has been said about the iniquities and sins of the Committee on Appropriations, and of the Committee on Agriculture. The Subcommittee on Appropriations have been kind enough to me, and I am not going to criticize them. But I went into the committee room the other day, last Monday, and asked for this bill. I knew certain people had it.

I had seen it in the hands of certain people. I said, "I am a member of the Committee on Agriculture, and I desire to have that bill." I was refused it.

I do not remember specifically of asking for these hearings. I am now told that I could have gotten them, but what good are the hearings if you do not have the bill? I said, "I am a member of the Committee on Agriculture, and I should like to know what is in that bill." I said that newspapermen had copies of it, and the answer was that they had to make up a story. I said, "That is well and good, but I have to make up my vote." It still remained true that I could not get the bill. It was not distributed or released until Tuesday and just a few hours before the bill came on for hearing in Congress.

What is this book of 1,803 pages good for, if you do not have the bill upon which it is founded? How can you read such a book in a few hours, especially if you are pressed with other important public business? I say there ought to be a rule of this House which would provide that a bill of this character should be laid before us at least 2 days in advance of the time it is called up for discussion.

I yield back the remainder of my time, and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri rose.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from Missouri rise?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair reminds the gentleman from Missouri that the time has been fixed by the Committee at 17 minutes, and that he feels constrained to recognize those who indicated their desire to speak in that time.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, be allowed to proceed for 3 minutes in addition to the 17 minutes already fixed.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I deeply appreciate the courtesy of the chairman of the subcommittee, but I had overlooked the fact that the time had been fixed. I think it a very bad practice after time has been fixed to extend that time in favor of someone else, and I therefore decline to take advantage of the gentleman's courtesy.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment. As a member of the Committee on Rules, and in view of the controversy that has developed here, I feel hesitant in saying anything, because I do not know just how far it may be proper to go in discussing what the committee did or did not do. For myself I have felt that the unusual fact that the agricultural appropriation bill has already been cut \$500,000,000 below the Budget estimate, and because of the unusual situation that confronts the Nation today, particularly in the field of agriculture, we ought to disregard whatever things may have

happened in the past about jurisdiction, and let this whole matter go to the Committee of the Whole for settlement. However, I do not think that the blame for this situation can properly be laid at the door of the Committee on Rules, and I doubt if the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], who is chairman of the whole Committee on Appropriations, is the proper person to undertake to do so. In my judgment, both the legislative committee and the subcommittee on agriculture of the Committee on Appropriations have been somewhat at fault. Many of the items in this bill which are subject to points of order have been put in the appropriation bill now for several years, and the Rules Committee has been called on from year to year to grant a rule waiving the points of order in order that they might be kept in the bill.

A year ago or more notice was given that the Rules Committee felt that this is a bad practice, and in an effort to preserve the legislative jurisdiction of all the committees of the House they were not going to grant special rules any more in such cases. If the Committee on Appropriations had notified the people interested in the particular items in controversy, they would have gone to the appropriate committee and obtained authorization of law therefor. The legislative committee of the Committee on Agriculture appeared almost en bloc before the Rules Committee and opposed the granting of this special rule, but gave as the only substantial reason for not having authorized these things by law that nobody had ever requested them to do so. I do not think that the Rules Committee ought to be required to nurse this baby. It is not ours.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLARK. Yes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Does the gentleman think that the announcement 1 year ago was given as a warning to the Committee on Appropriations not to take action 1 year in advance, or does he regard it as a warning to the Committee on Agriculture to take appropriate action? The Committee on Agriculture has had ample notice and a full year in which to act and up to this date it has held no hearings, introduced no bills, and taken no action whatever to exercise the prerogatives which they are now using as a monkey wrench to disrupt the only bill which can provide funds to keep the Government operating.

Mr. CLARK. I am not saying that justifies the legislative Committee on Agriculture, but I do say that if the Committee on Appropriations' Subcommittee on Agriculture had notified the interested parties in the Department of Agriculture a year ago that they could not put these legislative items in the appropriation bill, they would probably have gone to the legislative committee, and the whole thing would have been properly solved.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. And may I say to the gentleman that neither the Department of Agriculture nor any interested parties in the Department of Agriculture have ever applied to the

Committee on Agriculture, either for funds or for legislation. Requests for appropriations do not come from the departments but from the President.

Mr. CLARK. I hope the gentleman will not take any more of my time. I think we are just quibbling over jurisdiction. We ought to go to the jury on the merits of this proposition. As to those farmers who may be hurt by lack of something in this bill, you will have a sweet time trying to explain the jurisdictional difference between congressional committees.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLARK. Yes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. As a result of the action of the Rules Committee, the officials of the Department of Agriculture next year will go to the proper legislative committee for authority.

Mr. CLARK. There is no doubt about it, and they should have gone there in the first instance by the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations refusing to put these items in the appropriation bill.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, following the argument of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. CLARK] just a step further, let us remember the old maxim, "He who comes into a court of equity must come with clean hands." The gentleman from North Carolina has made it clear that neither the Committee on Appropriations nor the Agricultural Committee had clean hands in this matter when they appeared before the Committee on Rules. The gentleman from North Carolina said much that I intended to say, and said it in a much better and more convincing way.

Mr. Chairman, I am wondering if, after all, this subcommittee on appropriations has not only exceeded but abused the privilege it has of reporting legislation to the House. As a matter of fact, this subcommittee would not be in existence were it not for the limitation specifically placed on its power in the declaration of the House creating it.

Before its existence the Agriculture Committee had the power not only to report legislation but also had the power to report appropriations implementing its legislation. When the present Committee on Appropriations was set up, there was a division of power affecting agricultural legislation; that is, the Committee on Agriculture remained the policy or legislative committee, and it was specifically provided that the Appropriations Committee was to check up and only appropriate such authorized sums as were justified by the spending department. At times it is very difficult not to include some small legislative item in an appropriation bill. The House recognizes this fact and does not complain. It does complain, however, when a subcommittee on appropriations attempts to usurp the power and privileges of the regularly constituted legislative committee.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, relies upon unwritten law in the House as distinguished from the written law, or the rules. I am sure when he thinks this matter over, he will

abandon any such notion, and I shall expect him to retract that statement before the debate is concluded.

Power feeds on power. Bureaucracy thrives on bureaucracy, and takes into itself a little power in the beginning, more power a little later, and, as the years go by, such additional power and authority as the people will stand for. By the same token, the Appropriations Committee has been exceeding its authority, and taking unto itself unwarranted power for a number of years last past. This subcommittee, headed by the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER], is the chief offender. Like other bureaus, this subcommittee has gotten away with much in the past, until at last it takes unto itself the right to fix salaries, make legal Executive orders, and write legislation in general.

In short, if not called to order and stopped in its mad course, it will soon lead the procession of bureaus and oligarchies in the House. The very conduct of its chairman throughout this debate best illustrates what I have in mind. The budget system and the present Appropriations Committee, with its statutory powers, can perform a splendid function and bring about economy in Government. If permitted to run wild as a supercommittee, like all bureaus in a democracy, it will destroy itself. It is the duty of the House to stop this mad rush, put an end to this egotism, and teach the departments, agencies, and bureaus of the Government dealing with agriculture, that they cannot go before this small subcommittee, hold secret hearings, and get appropriations and legislation at the same time.

The Rules Committee and others who are opposing this conduct on the part of this subcommittee are doing the Appropriations Committee a genuine service. Now, there are some items like the Dutch-elm item, the boll-weevil item, and the barberry item, and some other small items in the bill, that are subject to a point of order, but which are not policy making in their scope, and to which no one will make a point of order. Be that as it may, the privilege to make a point of order should be retained in the individual Member of the House.

No one on the Appropriations Committee claims that this committee has any right to report many of the items included in this bill. No one claims that open hearings were held on those important items and that other Members of Congress or persons outside of the Congress were permitted to express their views or give any information whatever to the subcommittee. Only the Department and such persons as the committee desired to hear were permitted to participate in its executive sessions. Then, after weeks of hearings before this subcommittee, one day such parts of the hearings as the committee thought should be submitted to the public appear in printed form. In this particular case the volume contained 1,800 pages. The bill was not available to the Members of the House until the day it was called up or possibly the day preceding its consideration.

In short, no one had any information about what the bill contained excepting this small group composing the Agricultural Subcommittee. Mr. Speaker, this is not democratic action. At times it may be advisable and expedient so far as appropriations alone are concerned. It is all wrong, unjust, and tyrannical so far as legislation contained in an appropriation bill is concerned.

The gentleman from Illinois, the chairman of the Rules Committee, made clear just what happened in the Rules Committee. He was severely castigated by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], the chairman of the Appropriations Committee. That tongue lashing was not justified by the facts. It was the majority of the Rules Committee, and not the chairman, that determined the action the committee took in this matter.

The Rules Committee has shown courage. It has acted in the interest of the entire Congress, including the Appropriations Committee itself. I am sure that a majority of the House believes in constitutional government. The rules of the House are the constitution of the House, and if we do not like those rules, then they should be changed; but no committee should by unwritten law become so bold as to feel that it can violate the rules and then get special dispensation in the form of a gag rule to prevent the Members of the House exercising their parliamentary rights.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHENER. I yield for a question.

Mr. TARVER. The Rules Committee not only did not bring the matter to the floor of the House, but by refusing to grant a rule prevented the House from voting on it.

Mr. MICHENER. Yes. It refused to ask the House to sustain the distinguished gentleman from Georgia in his effort to knowingly and intentionally and with malice aforethought violate the rules of the House. It should be complimented for such action.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, I did not expect to say anything at this time, but after listening to these gentlemen, members of the Committee on Appropriations, running all around over the lot trying to cover up their own sins by blessing out members of my committee and members of the Rules Committee, it reminds me of what usually happens down in South Carolina when we have a political campaign.

We campaign together—that is, speak from the same platform. In practically every instance, instead of my opponent speaking on the issues and national problems confronting the country and the Congress, he proceeds to cover up his own sins by blessing out the Congressman.

I remember a couple of years ago we had a very large crowd at a certain campaign meeting and my opponent was talking about what Congress had done and what Congress had failed to do. He

pointed his finger at me stating "He is responsible, he is the Congress." He would yell out, "Why, he's been in Congress 18 or 20 years and he hasn't done a thing." He said, "I'm going to pause for a moment for some lady or gentleman to tell me one thing he has ever done during all these years he has been in Congress." Thank God, one fellow way back in the crowd held up his hand and said, "I can tell you what our Congressman has done." My opponent said, "I would like to know. Just tell me what it is." This party said, "Well, he has beat hell out of everybody that has ever run against him."

Now, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] and I have a very high regard for the gentleman who referred to the fact that some of these items have been carried in the appropriation bill annually for several years.

This is true with several minor items pertaining to Japanese beetle, boll weevil, potato weevil, and several other similar items. However, here is what is going on in connection with the operation of the Agriculture Subcommittee on Appropriations. Legislative items are increasing from year to year. For instance in this bill you will find perhaps forty-odd-legislative items clearly subject to a point of order. Now who is responsible for this? Certainly not my committee.

The Secretary of Agriculture can go to the White House, get the approval of the President and it is submitted by the Budget Director who operates under the President to the Appropriations Committee, all of which is unknown to me and the members of my committee.

Organizations, various groups in some instances, in the interest of their own selfish interests, much prefer legislating through the Appropriations Committee, realizing that if the item in which they are interested in is placed in the bill it will be protected under a closed rule when it reaches the House. There is a certain leader of a certain farm organization who I believe is absolutely responsible for certain items being placed in this bill. Why they are in the gallery right now watching the efforts of their friends, certain members of the Agricultural Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Why should the Secretary of Agriculture or any of these groups come to my committee if they are able to bypass my committee by going through the Appropriations Committee?

My committee has been trying to be helpful but we are interested in legislation that can be brought on the floor of the House under an open rule.

At this time the Committee on Appropriations comes in here with perhaps forty-odd-legislative items.

They propose to split up and tear asunder the Farm Security Administration after having acted as a wet nurse for this agency ever since it has been in existence without any authority of law, regardless as to what effect it might have on the production of farm crops during the year of 1943.

No legislation has ever been passed by Congress authorizing the Farm Security

Administration. This agency was set up by an Executive order.

My committee tried a year ago to get the approval of a resolution for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of the activities of the Farm Security Administration but we were turned down. We succeeded in having a resolution passed by the House the other day authorizing 7 members of my committee appointed by me to make this investigation, but there is a certain farm organization that is hell-bent in putting this agency out of commission without giving us a chance to make this investigation. Perhaps realizing that we might be able to find that this agency has accomplished many good things that would overcome the bad and that would permit the agency to continue along certain lines.

This kind of procedure on the part of the Appropriations Committee that is placing legislative items in the appropriation bill, putting same through the House under a closed rule, as far as I am concerned, is too much in line with what is going on in many of the departments, especially the various war agencies. I feel sure that the Members of this House appreciate the efforts of the members of my committee and the efforts of the Rules Committee in attempting to put an end to this unfair procedure. I have been chairman of the Agriculture Committee for about 2 years. I want to state frankly that I have always reserved unto myself the right to make my views known in the committee as well as on the floor of the House in regard to any legislation channeled down to the committee, in a great many instances supposed to be "must" legislation.

It is the duty of the members of my committee to pass on the real merits of all legislation considered by the committee and we are willing to come to the House under an open rule.

I can assure you that the members of my committee have no bitterness toward the members of the Appropriations Committee or any other committee, but we do want to have all committees of the House, including my committee, operate on a fair basis.

When I see the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], chairman of the great Appropriations Committee, getting up here on the floor of this House trying to cover up his own sins and the sins of the Agriculture Subcommittee by blessing out somebody else he can rest assured that I am aware of the fact that his close friend, Mr. O'Neal, and several of his leaders, are sitting in the gallery with sad hearts because the Rules Committee has stated for the second time "Thou shalt not pass."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired, all time on the pending paragraph has expired. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

For necessary expenses for the Office of Solicitor, including salary of the Solicitor at \$9,000 per annum, and including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of lawbooks, books of ref-

erence, and periodicals, and payment of fees or dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field service, \$1,679,105, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the budget for the fiscal year 1944 for such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$123,250, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation; and there may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia not to exceed \$845,000: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1944 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1944, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language on page 6 beginning in line 6 and reading: "including salary of solicitor at \$9,000 per annum" on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, the point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I beg the indulgence of the House in taking so much time on a matter of procedure, but, lest the country get a false impression, we ought to keep the record straight. In all the time I have been in the House this bill has never been reported without vigorous and indignant complaint by some Member that the House was denied copies of the hearings and the bill in advance of consideration. It is a stereotyped complaint—and never less justified than it is this year. Up until this year, Mr. Chairman, it has been the invariable custom of the Committee on Appropriations to release the hearings and report the bill on the day on which it was brought to the floor for consideration. There is more than one reason for that, but one will suffice. It cannot be known what provisions the bill will carry until it has been submitted by the subcommittee to the whole committee. For example, in the last few days House Joint Resolution 96 was reported from the whole committee so completely changed that it did not carry a single word of the original bill. So, the Member in demanding to see the bill last Monday was demanding to see it before it had been written, because it is not written until approved by the whole committee.

But this Congress, in order to give the House as early a view of the appropriation bills as possible, changed the custom of many years' standing and now

reports all appropriation bills a day earlier. And we always release the hearings on the preceding Monday morning. Never before in any Congress have the hearings and the bill been released to the House so long before consideration.

But they still bring in the same old criticism. The peculiar thing about these criticisms is that they are always directed at the Committee on Appropriations when other privileged committees follow the same plan. Has anybody ever seen the Committee on Ways and Means release its bill until the day it was considered? And yet, you never hear any objection to that. But on every agriculture appropriation bill you have the same old time-honored complaint.

The amusing thing about it is that the gentlemen who are most vociferous about not receiving a copy of the hearings in time for a complete reading never read them through. I challenge any man on the floor of this House to rise now and say that he ever read these hearings through.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. How could one read the hearings through, 1,500 pages, in 2 or 3 days?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. They have been available 4 days. Anybody can read 1,500 pages in that time. But no one has ever read them through in that time and no one has ever read them after that time. Has anybody here read through the hearings on the last bill?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Reading them afterward would do no good.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Certainly it does good. The final action on the bill is not taken usually until long after it passes the House. It goes to the Senate where it usually remains for a couple of months and then comes back to the House with Senate amendments and after going to conference comes back for final consideration of the conference report. It is invariably a month or two before final action is taken, and none of these gentlemen ever read the hearings through.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I spent 2 nights on them this week.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is the very point. The gentleman read those portions in which he was interested. The average Member of the House is interested at most in only one or two items in the bill; he is concerned in some one or two subjects, and he has ample time between Monday morning and the day when the bill goes to the floor, to read those items in which he is particularly interested. But they complain about not getting the hearings earlier. They do not expect to read the 1,500 pages about which they complain. They do not want to read them. They would not read them if they had all the time in the world.

But they have had time this year to read them had they so desired—and now a Member on the floor rises to say that he took advantage of the opportunity.

It is, of course, a criticism without point or justification.

And now as to the issue raised by those who object to the items carried in this bill. What is the alternative? Suppose the Committee on Appropriations has not included those items in the bill? You would have had no bill and the Department of Agriculture bureaus on these items would have been without support. In short, if these items had not been included—as they have been included all these years—you would have completely disorganized and disrupted the activities of the Department of Agriculture. What choice had we, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There was a duty to be performed; the Department of Agriculture had to be provided for, the agriculture of the Nation had to be provided for. Provision had to be made to produce food to win the war. Where would we have been had we left it to the Committee on Agriculture to do it? And the Committee on Agriculture has not given it any attention at all; has made no attempt to bring in authorizations, although, as was said by the chairman of the Rules Committee, they had a year's notice. What now is the alternative, Mr. Chairman? Are you going to cease to appropriate? Is the Government going to cease to function because the Committee on Agriculture has not in its own time and in its own good way even considered authorizing legislation?

I will tell you what these gentlemen propose to do. They propose to send this bill over to the Senate and let the Senate write it. I insist, Mr. Chairman, that this body is a coordinate branch of the American Government. As a matter of fact, the House of Representatives, directly representing the people, is charged with the initiation of all appropriation legislation. Still, if you follow the suggestion, if you allow these items to go out on points of order, it goes to the Senate, and the Senate will put them back or not, as it chooses. We brush the House of Representatives aside and leave legislation on these subjects to the Senate.

Mr. HOPE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. Does not the gentleman think that, if what he says is the proper legislative procedure, we ought to change the rules of the House so that the Appropriations Committee can legislate or the legislative committees can appropriate?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No. The rules of the House specifically provide for just such contingencies. That is why the Committee on Rules was authorized under the rules to bring in a special order of business. This proceeding and the similar proceeding we have had each session for years when this bill was con-

sidered is in complete accord with the rules and the practice of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto be limited to 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER]?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON].

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I want to make an observation and a confession. My observation is that this is the first time in the history of an agricultural appropriation bill that somebody is mad because we have cut it too much and they want to raise it. Everyone before that has been waiting for us, and wanting to eat us up on the floor, to lower the bill. Now there is a crowd of spenders here who are waiting to raise it. This is the first time in the history of an agricultural bill we have had this situation.

I may say that I am proud and happy that I have been an integral part of all this cutting. I have been in every bit of it, and I am happy to be a member of this subcommittee. And while I went before the Rules Committee spurred by the activity of the legislative committee to be there and asked that they give us this rule, I did not mean it. Down deep in my heart I was hoping that they would refuse it and I want to thank the Rules Committee for denying this rule because it makes me a lot more important than I ever was before in my life. I will be one of seven men who will hold up the bill in conference with the Senate, and I never before had so much importance in my life in being one of seven to act almost wholly in lieu of action by the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE].

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I have always had the impression that practically every Member of the House sooner or later wanted to be chairman of a committee; but in view of what I have heard in the last 30 minutes from the chairman of the Rules Committee, frequently referred to as the most powerful committee in the House; the chairman of the Agricultural Appropriations Committee, the next most powerful committee; and the chairman of the Agricultural Legislative Committee, the third most powerful committee in the House, I have about concluded that nobody wants to be chairman of a committee.

It reminds me of that Biblical expression, "they all with one consent began to make excuses."

However, it may be fortunate that this situation has arisen because it affords an opportunity to clarify or correct an existing practice of long standing, one generally admitted should not exist. The Agricultural Legislative Committee will hereafter no doubt submit appropriate legislation for the consideration of the House and, if enacted into law, will re-

lieve the subcommittee on appropriations for the Department of Agriculture of the necessity of calling on the Rules Committee for a rule waiving all points of order against an appropriation not previously authorized by law, and then the Rules Committee can establish a definite policy of refusing to grant a rule that would permit of such legislation without unanimous consent in the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN].

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I made a point of order against an item in this bill fixing the salary of the Solicitor at \$9,000. As I understand it, the Solicitor's salary is \$8,500. The services of the Solicitor is no doubt worth a great deal more than \$8,500 or \$9,000, but at the present time his salary is fixed under the Classification Act. This item is legislation in an appropriation bill, and I therefore raised the point of order. I can assure the gentleman that the raising of the point of order is not personal.

Mr. TARVER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. I do not know whether the gentleman supported legislation passed last week which would increase the salaries of all Federal employees or not. Perhaps he did but if he did, he is decreasing the salary of the Solicitor here because the Solicitor has been paid heretofore \$9,000. How can the gentleman justify increasing the salaries of all other Federal employees and undertake to make an exception out of the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture by decreasing his salary?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. If the gentleman will read the conference report of the conferees on the bill to which he refers he will find that the Solicitor will get an increase under that new bill and his salary is not reduced.

I have nothing against the Solicitor. I do not know the gentleman at all. But I believe that his salary and the salaries of other Federal employees under the Classification Act should be increased in the regular manner and not by special dispensation of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Is it the gentleman's understanding that the Solicitor now receives \$8,500 in accordance with the Civil Service Act?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Yes; under the Classification Act.

Mr. TARVER. May I say to the gentleman that the Solicitor now receives \$9,000 just as provided in this bill under the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the present fiscal year.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That may be, but it was fixed by the Appropriations Committee under a different act and not by the Reclassification Act.

Mr. Chairman, I want to speak on another matter. I generally follow the distinguished gentleman from Missouri, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, on all matters.

He has referred to the need for the Committee on Appropriations bringing in the various items in this bill so that we may secure production of food in this year. I beg to take issue with him, for the reason that I am convinced that if we should appropriate \$10,000,000,000 or more in this bill it would not make much difference in the production of food in 1943. It is up to the farmers throughout this country to produce the food, and they are going to produce it with the manpower and machine power made available to them, which is very limited.

We recognize that we must produce an abundance of food to take care of the armed forces and other commitments made by our Government, together with the civilian needs. The farmers of the country will do that, and we are backing them in their effort. Whatever items may be contained in the bill for the production of food I do not believe will have any material effect upon what the farmers produce in 1943.

With reference to the controversy that is going on here between the Committee on Appropriations and our Committee on Agriculture, I can only say this. I subscribe to a good many things that the Committee on Appropriations has included in this bill as legislation. However, I feel that many of these matters should be passed upon by the Committee on Agriculture. I recognize that during the past 10 years many agencies have been created by Executive order. The Congress, the House, and the Committee on Appropriations have been largely under the control of the administration, at least up to November 3, 1942, and the majority members on the committee have put into appropriation bills items that have not been passed upon by the legislative committee. These are the items we should consider as being subject to points of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I suppose that we are here to write an appropriation bill today. Of course, the bill is subject to points of order. For my own part, I have always opposed the rules that have been granted from time to time to make these agricultural bills in order. I think the Committee on Rules did the right thing when it refused to grant this rule. However, regardless of what anybody thinks about that, that job has been done, and it is up to us now to proceed under the rules of the House to write the legislation. I am hopeful that we may proceed without too much acrimony, that there may be a little less of personalities as we go along through the bill, and that we may, each of us, have the opportunity as our conscience dictates to make points of order, to offer amendments, and to vote as we feel our duty lies.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

Reproduction of 1942 Yearbook of Agriculture: For printing and binding 231,250 copies of the remainder of the quotas for the Senate and House of Representatives of part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture, 1942, entitled "Keeping Livestock Healthy"), as authorized by section 73 of the act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241), \$178,000.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN: On page 10, line 20, strike out all down to and including line 2 on page 11.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I do not intend to make a lengthy speech on this amendment. Your good judgment will dictate your votes without much argument by myself.

I know we would each like to have an additional 400 of these very good yearbooks, a reprint of the 1942 publication. These are very good, exceptionally fine, agricultural yearbooks, and are a credit to the Department of Agriculture. We would like to have these 400 copies each to give to our constituents upon request, no question about it. There are 40,000 farmers in the Seventh Congressional District of Minnesota. I sincerely believe that the 1 percent of these farmers who would obtain these 400 yearbooks, would appreciate having their copies of this book. However, I still more sincerely believe that if these farmers were to choose between having these volumes and the using of this \$178,000 for a first-class fighting plane or light bomber, a decided answer would be given. Yes, if I were to ask my farmers, any of them, whether this \$178,000 should be spent for yearbooks or for a bomber to help MacArthur, the answer would be: "Let us send the bomber to MacArthur and to hell with the yearbook."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, we have all heard this old argument about sending bombers to MacArthur for a couple of years now. It is not original with the gentleman from Minnesota.

We have been authorized since January 12, 1895, a period of 48 years, to print 470,000 yearbooks annually for distribution through the Members of the House and the Members of the Senate, and for the use of the Department of Agriculture. We provided for printing last year 231,250, and we eliminated from the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1943 funds which would have been used to prepare another yearbook.

Your committee this year could have included in this bill funds for the preparation of another yearbook, but in view of the fact that this yearbook has been available for only 2 or 3 months, and has been in such great demand that the supplies of members from agricultural areas of the country have already become practically exhausted, we thought to save some money by not providing for the preparation of another yearbook but by providing for the reprinting of the same number of the agricultural yearbook of 1942 that we had for distribu-

tion heretofore, using the same material that has already been prepared and, insofar as it may be done, the same plates that were used in the printing of the original edition.

This is not an extravagance, this is not a matter of enabling Members of Congress to play politics with their constituents. If there is any Member of this House who feels that he needs 400 yearbooks of the Department of Agriculture in order to be reelected to Congress, I think perhaps he would be justified in voting in favor of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. Chairman, this is connected with the war program in this way, that the farmers of the country are in need of the information contained in this very useful book in an effort to carry on their cooperation with the food production program in our war effort. Not the Members of Congress but the farmers of the country have found this to be a useful and necessary book.

We have already cut this bill \$526,000. If all points of order are made which can be made we shall cut it an additional \$125,000,000 to \$150,000,000. No supply bill in history has ever been cut so drastically. Is there anyone here who feels that he will be accused of extravagance if we provide this \$178,000 recommended in the bill for the dissemination of this useful information? Of course 400 yearbooks are not very many, but I have followed the practice of sending them to school libraries, to vocational education teachers, and I am sure that one book for a whole vocational-education class is not very many, but in that way I am able to distribute the information pretty generally throughout my district in the places where it can be most useful. Of course we could use a thousand or two thousand more for each congressional district, but we have not suggested anything of such an extravagant nature as that, though we do think that under existing circumstances we are justified in providing for the printing of the same number carried in appropriations for prior years.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, I feel that we should have these yearbooks each year. I am frank to admit that last year I voted to suspend the publication of same. The 1942 Yearbook is the best that I have ever seen. I have not seen all of the year books published since 1895, but I can tell you that the fathers who have boys in the service and have younger boys who need to know about farming and taking care of livestock certainly need these books in their school studies.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Yes.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. These books are on sale, are they not, for \$1.75 apiece?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I understand that they are not on sale for any price. No more are available at the Government Printing Office.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman not think that the veterinarian column in every livestock journal that goes into all these homes carries sufficient information to keep all the livestock in good health? These books going to high schools, as the Chairman of the Committee just intimated, does not mean anything.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. The gentleman is a fairly new Member, and I have been here only 2 years myself, but the longer he is here, the more he will appreciate these yearbooks. Mr. Chairman, I decline to yield further. I might say this, that the gentleman who has just spoken is one of the new Members who did not get any copies. I would almost be willing to buy some of them myself, for I certainly do need them, and I am sure that all of you Members will have a great demand for them. I hope you will not vote this section out.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Yes.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. I may not be a new Member, but in the 26 years that I have been here I might say that this year I have received more requests from farmers for this yearbook than I ever have in all that time before.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I should like to say a word or two about two other sections. I trust when we come to the section that refers to cotton classification, that we will return a sufficient amount to reestablish the four stations at Savannah, Ga., Charleston, S. C., Galveston, Tex., and Altus, Okla., which have been stricken from the bill. This cotton classification is the best thing for the farmers and encourages them to produce a higher grade of cotton than ever before. The other item is crop insurance. It is a good program, and I think it should be retained.

The other item is F. S. A. You want to relieve the farm-labor situation, and if we had more of these little F. S. A. farms, and they were operating as the ones in Oklahoma and Texas do, we would not need to worry about a food shortage.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate upon this section and all amendments thereto close in 2 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, I feel that the heat which has been generated by some of the older Members, plus the moisture which may be contributed by the freshmen, will certainly be a great boon to production in the country this year. I can tell you as a freshman how you can get several hundred yearbooks, and it will not cost 1 dime. All you have to do is to get behind my bill which I introduced in the beginning of this session and which is now resting in the Printing Committee and which will prevent the "lame ducks" who were defeated in November from still holding and keeping the yearbooks over in the document room, to release them to us new Members. These books are pub-

lished in November, and the candidate is either defeated or elected in November. If he is defeated, you still give him 400 yearbooks, but just try to get one of them away from him. He will not even answer your letters. So some of you help me get that bill out of committee and prevent the franking privilege from continuing until June 30, 6 months after a man is defeated.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BREHM. Yes.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I just called the Superintendent of Documents, and I am told that the 1942 yearbook is still on sale for \$1.75, so that the gentleman from Oklahoma is misinformed.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Then I shall be very glad to buy that one, and the chances are that if these books had been worth very much politically and the gentleman's opponent had sent them out, he might not have been defeated.

Mr. BREHM. My opponent was defeated before he got these yearbooks, and I could have defeated him if he had had 5,000 of them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN) there were—ayes 42, noes 98.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Total, Office of Information, \$1,866,000.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I wish to submit a parliamentary inquiry. In view of the closing of debate on the paragraph and all amendments thereto, may I inquire if the total is not considered as a part of the last paragraph?

The CHAIRMAN. The total in this bill is in the form of a separate paragraph.

Mr. TARVER. Then I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, that all debate on the total close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I want about 10 minutes, out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and insert a copy of a letter from Prentiss Brown to the gentleman from Oklahoma, Congressman JED JOHNSON, and a notation from Mrs. Wilburn Cartwright, and I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is constrained to remind the gentleman that for the insertion of extraneous matter he must get permission in the House. The Chair is also constrained to remind the gentleman that the time has been fixed and limited to 5 minutes. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, today one of the publishers of one of our weekly

newspapers in my district sent me a copy of a letter from Hon. Prentiss M. Brown, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., dated March 25, 1943, written to my colleague the gentleman from Oklahoma, Hon. JED JOHNSON. The letter is as follows:

I have sent the following telegram to the Office of Price Administration district offices:

"Effective March 25, 1943, an amendment to MPR 169 exempts 4-H and Future Farmers of America club animals from the custom slaughtering provisions of paragraph 1364.401 of MPR 169, where such animals are certified to be club animals in a sworn certification by the club agent, agricultural county agent or vocational agriculture project leader, and written permission for such exemption is received from the local Office of Price Administration district office.

"Club cattle or calves means any cattle or calves which have been bred, raised, and fed only by a member of a 4-H or Future Farmers of America club.

"Slaughter of such animals may, if necessary, be charged against civilian quota for the next quota period."

After your conversation with me and in view of the facts you presented, I went into the whole matter very carefully with the above result.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

PRENTISS M. BROWN.

My predecessor's wife somehow secured a copy of this letter and mailed it to at least one publisher in my district, with this notation in her handwriting on the margin, as follows:

Our Third District Congressman takes credit for putting this over, and in the Antlers American (his own paper) he is called the Churchill of the Kiamichis.

Fact is, Prentiss Brown said STEWART came to his office half drunk and "cussed out" his clerks in such a manner that he refused to see him.

That is signed "Mrs. Wilburn Cartwright."

Only half of the statement of the gentleman is correct. I did cuss out a few of them. I make no apology. The order was issued. I made no effort to see Mr. Brown. If he conveyed to the gentleman the fact that he refused to see me, he made another misstatement.

I wish I might have an hour to go into some of these matters. The former Congressman, Mr. Cartwright, is serving his country now in the capacity of a major, and we all give him a hand in that respect. He was also an ex-service man of the First World War. He was a single man during that time but claimed exemption as a member of the Oklahoma Legislature until the 6th day of November 1918, when he finally answered the call of his country 5 days before the signing of the Armistice. I did not want to go into these matters, but on the 17th day of December he made a speech here in Congress entitled "Till We Meet Again," a prepared speech backed up by 12 other Members of this Congress. With the speech went a blotter and these were mailed from Washington under his "lame duck" frank after I had been sworn in as Congressman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may have 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will remind the gentleman that debate on this paragraph has been limited to 5 minutes, and the gentleman has consumed the time fixed.

Mr. STEWART. If the Chair will bear with me, unanimous consent would give me permission, would it not?

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I dislike to object to the gentleman's request, yet ordinary expedition in the handling of this bill requires that I object to such request, and I am constrained to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard. The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, \$3,431,502, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, either independently or in cooperation with public agencies or organizations, of which amount not to exceed \$1,801,649 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, including the salary of the chief of bureau at \$10,000 per annum, and not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I make a point of order against the language on page 17, line 17, "including the salary of the chief of bureau at \$10,000 per annum."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, while the point of order is conceded, I think it appropriate to say that Dr. Tolley has been receiving and is now receiving this salary, and the effect of the gentleman's point of order is to reduce the salary of this very efficient public official. However, the point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and expenses of the Office of Administrator, including the salary of the Administrator at \$9,000 per annum, and personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$60,965.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the following language on page 19, in lines 5 and 6: "including the salary of the Administrator at \$9,000 per annum," is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Georgia desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. TARVER. The point of order is conceded, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insular experiment stations: To enable the Secretary to establish and maintain an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, including the erection of buildings, the preparation, illustration, and distribution of reports and bulletins, \$83,292: *Provided*, That the Secretary may, at his discretion, transfer such property and equipment, including the library, of the Hawaii Experiment Station, formerly maintained by the Department, as he may deem necessary and advisable to the experiment station of the University of Hawaii, which has been conducted jointly and in collaboration with the former Federal station under the Act of May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-386b); and the Secretary is authorized to sell such products as are obtained on the land belonging to the agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, and the amount obtained from the sale thereof shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. FULMER. I make the point of order that the language on page 22 beginning in line 19 and ending in line 25 and reading as follows: "and the Secretary shall prescribe the form of the annual financial statement required under the above acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the lines authorized in said acts with research of the Department in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress," is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TARVER. I make the point of order that the point of order comes too late inasmuch as the portion of the bill against which the point of order is made has been read and the Clerk was reading the next paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order raised by the gentleman from Georgia. The Clerk had read a substantial part of the following paragraph and had reached line 17 on page 23.

Mr. FULMER. I think, Mr. Chairman, I made my point of order in time. Maybe the Clerk had started the following paragraph, but I was on my feet and feel that I made my point of order in time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has ruled that the reading of the paragraph had been completed. Under the rules it is essential that a point of order against a paragraph be made immediately after the reading of the paragraph.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the following language beginning in line 5 on page 23 beginning with the word "*Provided*" and ending with the semicolon on line 12, page 23, is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. For the convenience of those who may wish to follow this matter in the RECORD when it is printed, I ask unanimous consent that the language against which the point of order is made may be incorporated in the point of order and suggest that this procedure be followed in future points of order on the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas will restate his point of order.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I make the language on page 23, line 5, reading as follows: "*Provided*, That the Secretary may, at his discretion, transfer such property and equipment, including the library, of the Hawaii Experiment Station, formerly maintained by the Department, as he may deem necessary and advisable to the experiment station of the University of Hawaii, which has been conducted jointly and in collaboration with the former Federal station under the act of May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-386b)", is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Georgia desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, the point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, if we are going to be so technical as we were in the case of the point of order raised by the gentleman from South Carolina, accidentally passing over a paragraph before the language was discovered, we shall have to insist that the paragraphs be read word by word in their entirety in order that we may keep up with the reading.

The CHAIRMAN. I am sure the gentleman from Georgia understands that the paragraph on page 23, as indicated by the gentleman from Kansas, has been read. The Clerk will read:

The Clerk read as follows:

Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's disease of cattle, \$5,983,800: *Provided*, That in carrying out the purpose of this appropriation, if in the opinion of the Secretary it shall be necessary to condemn and destroy tuberculous or paratuberculous cattle, or cattle reacting to the test for Bang's disease, and if such animals have been destroyed, condemned, or die after condemnation, he may, in his discretion, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, expend in the city of Washington or elsewhere such sums as he shall determine to be necessary for the payment of indemnities to owners of such animals but, except as hereinafter provided, no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating owners of such cattle except in cooperation with and supplementary to

payments to be made by State, Territory, county, or municipality where condemnation of such cattle shall take place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as compensation for or on account of any such animal if at the time of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold, shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered: *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby appropriated no payment as compensation for any cattle condemned for slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the salvage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed the amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county, and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any purebred animal.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from Georgia rise?

Mr. TARVER. To invite the attention of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN], to the fact that this item aggregating something in excess of \$5,000,000 is not authorized by law; and I am wondering if he desires to make a point of order against it as he did against some three items \$1,000 in excess of amounts authorized by law a few moments ago?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I thank the gentleman for calling that matter to my attention; in fact, I am astonished that the Committee on Appropriations would include a legislative item of this magnitude in the bill without making a point of order against it themselves.

Mr. TARVER. I do not want to make a point of order against it; I am approving it. I think it ought to be in the bill; but I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that it is legislation appropriating over \$5,000,000 and I am willing for him to make a point of order against it if he so desires.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. As long as the gentleman requests it I shall be pleased to do so at his request.

Mr. TARVER. And I shall be pleased to have the gentleman do it.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Does the gentleman want me to do it?

Mr. TARVER. If the gentleman wants to he may; I do not want to make it. The gentleman has stated his position and this is legislation.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. If no one else desires to I will claim the honor of saving \$5,000,000.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MICHENER. The chairman of the subcommittee comes in here with an appropriation bill which he vouches for; then he stands up on the floor and tries to get somebody to make a point of order against an item which he says is unauthorized. Is this parliamentary conduct?

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, the opinion of the gentleman from Michigan as to the propriety of my conduct certainly is not a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CASE. Is a point of order pending?

The CHAIRMAN. There is not. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quarantine work, including the eradication of scabies in sheep and cattle and dourine in horses, the inspection of southern cattle, the supervision of the transportation of livestock—

Mr. LAMERTSON. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I thought a point of order had been made against that language. I wish to be heard.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair did not understand the gentleman to make the point of order.

Mr. TARVER. I respectfully submit that discussion and business having intervened, it is now too late for the gentleman to make his point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the gentleman. The point of order comes too late and is overruled.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Chairman, in view of the ruling of the Chair just now, may I inquire if while the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDRESEN] was on his feet, after challenge of the Chairman of the Subcommittee, he had made a point of order, would it have come too late?

Mr. TARVER. I may say to the gentleman I certainly would have raised no objection because I wanted him to make it.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order was not made and, therefore, the Chair was not called upon to make a ruling.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to say that the Committee on Agriculture had a meeting yesterday afternoon at which time this particular item was discussed, as well as numerous other items involving eradication of insect and animal pests, plant diseases, and that sort of thing which have been carried in the bill for a number of years without any authorization. It was decided at that meeting that no member of the Committee on Agriculture would make a point of order against any of those items. The committee felt that much of the work was worth while, that it had been carried on for a number of years, and that the committee should not, in view of the wide interest in the work and the value of the work, make a point of order at this time.

However, in order to avoid the charge that has been made by the gentleman from Missouri, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, that by not objecting to matters of this kind we are building up an unwritten law in the House or an unwritten rule which apparently in his mind has precedence over the written rules of the House, I was in-

structed by the chairman of the Agricultural Committee to say that if these items appear in the bill next year members of the committee will object to them. We hope that before that time those in the Department of Agriculture and Members of Congress who are interested in these items will bring the matter before the Committee on Agriculture so that they can be considered as legislative items.

Mr. TARVER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman's committee is willing for the Agricultural Appropriations subcommittee to legislate on matters in which the Agricultural Committee is interested, but is not willing for them to legislate on appropriations in connection with which the Agricultural Committee does not desire the adoption of funds for that purpose?

Mr. HOPE. Nothing that I have said would justify the gentleman in drawing the inference which he has drawn. The gentleman apparently desires that someone make a point of order, but I am not in a position to make it and no member of the Agricultural Committee is in a position to make the point of order.

We have no desire to interfere with this work, but we do feel that the time has come when the Appropriations Committee should appropriate and the legislative committees should do the legislating and in order to make sure that the legislative committee is not waiving any of its rights I make that statement at this time.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I hope the gentleman will not get the impression that I take the position that an item unauthorized by law is in order on an appropriation bill regardless of how many times it has been carried in the bill, or how often it has been approved. My reference was to the custom of the committee to ask for a rule for the consideration of the bill.

Mr. HOPE. I am glad to have the gentleman make that statement. Let me say in conclusion, the thing I am objecting to, and I think the thing that all members of the legislative committees in the House should object to, is the custom which the departments have of coming to the Appropriations Committee and asking them to include an appropriation item in a bill when it is not authorized.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE]?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I think what the Appropriations Committee should do in a case of that kind is to say: "You have made a case. This is a good item, but unfortunately we do not

have any authority to include it in the bill. You will have to go to the Legislative Committee and ask them for the authority." But apparently that has not been done. We have had in the Legislative Committee numerous measures authorizing appropriations where the sponsors of the legislation suggested and urged the committee to include an appropriation in the bill. That, of course, would be subject to a point of order and if we had brought such a bill in then we would have had to go to the Rules Committee and get a rule to include that appropriation in the bill. The Committee on Agriculture, however, has never followed that practice. I submit what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander and both committees should obey the rules of the House in this particular.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The departments never ask the Appropriations Committee for money. The President submits the Budget request. The representatives of the department come before the Committee on Appropriations only when they are called to testify. They come up because they are subpoenaed. The President requests appropriations.

Mr. HOPE. The departments submit their requests to the Budget; then the Budget submits them to the committee; then the officials from the department come up to justify those requests.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The departments do not ask anybody for money. The Budget asks the departments for estimates and transmits those estimates to the President, who approves or disapproves them and messages the revised estimates to the Speaker, who refers them to the committee. The departments come only at the request of the committee, and they are not permitted, under strict Executive order, to ask for any appropriation at all.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE]?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOPE. The gentleman does not mean to say that the Department of Agriculture does not make requests of the Bureau of the Budget for appropriations for the Department?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Certainly not. The Budget asks the Department to make estimates and when they come up here they can only answer questions. They are prohibited by Executive order as well as by custom from making requests for anything not already requested by the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. HOPE. The gentleman will concede, will he not, that they frequently ask for items that are not covered by legislation?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No; they positively cannot ask for anything. They cannot volunteer any information except in response to an inquiry directed to them by some member of the committee.

Mr. HOPE. The point that I am making is that the departments in submitting their requests to the Bureau of the Budget do frequently request funds for items which have not been authorized by legislation.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. They never ask the committee, the Bureau of the Budget, or the House. The Bureau of the Budget calls them in and says, "How much will it take to handle certain activities?" They tell them. What they tell them they are not allowed to divulge to a committee of the House except on explicit inquiry. They would come before the Committee on Agriculture if they were requested just as they come before the Committee on Appropriations, but they would be no more authorized to ask the Committee on Agriculture for funds than to ask the Committee on Appropriations. The department does not come to the House or to the committee except by invitation. And the departments make no requests for money. It is the President, the Executive, who makes these requests.

Mr. HOPE. I have not made myself clear to the gentleman. What I said was that these departments frequently make requests for items which are not authorized by law. That is the way these items come up here. I do not believe there is any doubt about it.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. They positively make no requests for funds. They do not come to the Committee on Appropriations, and they do not come to the House or any of its committees except on invitation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has again expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia.

There was no objection.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to make an observation on the statement of my colleague just preceding. He stresses the fact that we as a committee authorize appropriations for items for which they ask. That is not at all what has brought this fight to the floor of the House. It is not that we have authorized little items for which they have not gone to the agricultural policy committee for authorization. The thing that has brought this fight to the floor of the House is that we have cut items, and no one ever came from the Department of Agriculture or any other department to ask us to cut an item. Get that. They have not come up here to ask us to cut items. That is what has brought this fight to the floor of the House. We cut them, and they never asked for that.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. We are going to cut a lot more when we make these points of order. The gentleman understands that, does he not?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. That is your responsibility, not ours. We offered to give you a chance to debate them on the floor and pass on them in the House. The point that the gentleman was making, that we usurped authority on little items, is not the thing. The gentleman himself admits that his committee does not want to make points of order against the items they are not objecting to. What has brought this fight here is that we cut items, and no department ever asked us to cut items.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield so that I may ask a question of the chairman of the subcommittee?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. Is there any money appropriated in this bill for the production credit associations that make loans to farmers, and similar associations, either for administrative expenses or for lending purposes?

Mr. TARVER. It is my understanding there is no money of that type in the bill.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I close by reiterating that the only reason we have this fight here that was brought by the agricultural policy committee to the Rules Committee and that has been talked about here over and over again today, the only thing that broke the camel's back, is that we did something to the Farm Security Administration. Keep that definitely in mind.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Hog-cholera control: For the control and eradication of hog cholera and related swine diseases, by such means as may be necessary, including demonstrations, the formation of organizations, and other methods, either independently or in cooperation with farmers' associations, State or county authorities, \$100,580.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that this debate has reached a point where some bitterness has entered into the consideration of one of the most important agricultural bills in our history. Every item in this bill is of tremendous interest to the people in every part of my district and State. Although I am not a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations which had charge of this bill, I am a member of the Appropriations Committee. I feel that the public is anxious that we eliminate all appropriations and all expenditures that have no direct bearing on the winning of the war. I also feel the public is anxious that we provide sufficient funds to carry on the regular functions of the Department of Agriculture in order that the gigantic job of food production can be carried out. There is very little opportunity to reduce expenditures except in appropriation bills. But that does not mean we should not consider these bills carefully in order that we do not do an injustice to some departments whose functions are so necessary to carry out our program of food production. As a member of the Appropriations Committee, I have always felt

that we should protect the prerogatives of legislative committees. I agree that wherever it is possible, we should eliminate legislation in appropriation bills. But I am sure even some of the legislative committees wish us to eliminate unnecessary appropriations.

Mr. Chairman, I rose at this time to ask the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee about one item in which my people are very much interested, and that is the item relating to hog cholera. I notice that the appropriation has been cut for the eradication and control of hog cholera.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. Yes.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman will recall that last year in connection with the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1943 the House in the conference report agreed to the elimination of \$1,500,000 of traveling expenses. That was section 4 of the present bill. The Budget estimate for a number of these items, including hog cholera, deducted from the appropriation for the present year the amount of the saving was represented proportionately by that section 4 adopted by the House relating to traveling expenses. That meant a reduction in the hog cholera of \$1,420.

Mr. STEFAN. And the gentleman feels that the amount appropriated here, \$100,580 for that purpose, will continue the program?

Mr. TARVER. That is the understanding of the committee.

Mr. STEFAN. I thank the gentleman very much. The great loss in the spring pig crop has attracted unusual attention. Those of you who know little about hog raising should read an article recently written by my friend Fred DeVore. I include it in my remarks for your information:

GREATEST LOSS IN SPRING PIG CROP IN 20 YEARS
(By Fred DeVore)

Now, the old Nebraska "sod buster" is getting old and cranky, but when I look around me, why, I think that the farmer and stock-raiser is about in the same fix as the country dog that came to town. If he stood still the dog catcher nailed him and if he ran the town boys tied a can to his tail.

You know, we have heard a lot of noise, read a lot in the papers about increased production. We have heard the big shots bragging over the radio that food would win the war and dictate the terms of peace. Of course, a lot of these jay birds that were supplying the wind works and who were doing the planning and figuring out how much you farmers were going to produce and just how to do it didn't know anything about the operation of a farm, and as to livestock, they wouldn't know a studhorse from a Jersey bull if they met him on Main Street or at a night club. But it's all figured out for you, and it's an easy matter according to them for you farmers to go out with half the help, half the machinery, and half the equipment you need, and produce more grain, beef, and pork than you ever did before. These guys have always labeled the farmer as just a yokel, that is, a chronic kicker, that he hasn't known anything but hard work and no fun, and that a little extra work won't hurt him anyway.

Now, I see they are messing around, trying to put a price ceiling on hogs. That's O. K. Hogs are high enough if they leave the price of grain where it is or where it will be governed by supply and demand, but it's my

opinion that, if they raise the ceiling price of grain and clamp down a low ceiling price on hogs, that farmers with short help will devote their time to grain farming, selling their grain at a big price instead of raising hogs or taking the long chance they must now take in laying in these high-priced feeder cattle.

Just let them with their price manipulation drive more farmers out of the hog business and you will find that our soldiers and sailors and our workers will not be satisfied with a belly full of straight corn bread and they might begin to yell for some sow belly.

Now, with meat rationing and meatless days and all the restrictions on buying meat coming up, the men in authority seem to think that this pork and beef is easily produced and that it is bound to be produced no matter how much the farmer is handicapped. I have hundreds of letters from all sections of the Corn Belt that have come to me in the past 3 weeks and it is my opinion that there is the greatest loss in the 1943 spring pig crop that we have seen in 20 years, and this comes at a time when the world is looking to the American farmer to increase pork production. I figure there are two main reasons that are the cause of 75 percent of these losses: First, lack of equipment; and, second, lack of competent help. For instance, you hogmen all know that the comparatively few electric pig brooders now in use have saved many thousands of pigs, no matter whether they were home-made or manufactured ones. Now, a man making and selling pig brooders tells me that he pulled all the wires possible but that the boys who control the material used in their manufacture allowed him to make just 300, when he had orders for thousands. If they had just busted up the steel in only one of these scrap heaps or made a few less golf clubs they could have built brooders that would have saved pigs enough to feed an army for a year. You farmers know how hard it has been to get lumber for a hoghouse. One hogman out in Washington writes me that he had his order in for lumber to build a warm hoghouse for over a year and with two lumber mills turning out millions of feet of lumber less than 10 miles from him he had been unable to secure any lumber and as a result of poor housing his first three sows to farrow lost all their pigs. Another farmer in southwest Iowa lost all the pigs from 18 sows and he, too, had been trying to get lumber to build a new hoghouse.

Then how about tankage? You hog men can't get it but I notice they still make dog food for the city dogs, and when I see one of these white-collared birds out exercising the family hound after he has wound up a hard day's work at 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and I think of the thousands of my friends among the men who raise pork that are in desperate need of tankage and think of the millions of pounds of dog feed being made for these city blue-blooded curs, why do you blame the old sod buster from wanting to give them both a swift kick in the rear end?

Then wire fencing is desperately needed in order to build lots for our pigs but just try and buy some and see how far you get.

The big majority of our farmers are short-handed for help. Their boys, hired men, and help have been drafted or have gone to the factories or defense plants to draw enormous wages and the farmer, while he is used to working 16 to 18 hours, yet he just can't hack it very long at 24 hours a day. He isn't able to sit up with his sows and look after the pigs as he was in former years. Now I have in mind 10 Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska farm boys: just 10 out of thousands in the Corn Belt. I would say that in 1942 these 10 boys produced 1,200,000 pounds of pork. In addition to this, these 10 boys, I would estimate, raised and cared for and harvested 50,000 bushels of grain. Besides this they milked

cows, raised thousands of pounds of beef, kept the farm machinery in running order, and still they were inducted into the Army. Now we know it is our duty to fight for our country. The farm boy is just as anxious to get in the ranks as anyone, but I say right here that even the brass hats that at last seem to realize that we are in for the greatest meat shortage in the history of this Nation or of the world, don't seem to have much of an idea of doing anything to relieve the situation.

I just read in the paper that they were going to rally the Boy Scouts to go out and help on the farm. Now, won't that be just fine? Those in authority don't seem to realize that the successful farmer is a jack-of-all-trades—he has to be a mechanic, an electrician, a plumber, a carpenter, a soil expert, a dairyman, a veterinarian; he has to know feeds and the results obtained from certain feeds; he must understand the rotation of crops and a thousand and one other things. That successful operation of a farm and raising livestock is one that requires more technical skill and knowledge than any job in the country. The recent survey conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture turns up with some very bad news which certain apologists for the brass hats have been trying to deny or ignore. It is this: All signs point to a smaller crop in 1943 than was harvested in 1942, for in the 2,789 counties in the Nation only 31 expected a bigger yield this year than in 1942, and in only a few counties did they hope to equal last year's production either in livestock or grain crops. Here in Nebraska 84 county agents answered the Department's inquiry and every one of them expected to see a shrinkage in his county's production, and I know the same condition prevails in every Corn Belt State. And remember, these figures were based on the hope that crop conditions would be as favorable as in 1942 and that the pig crop could be saved as well this year as last year. Well, what's the reason? The county agents sized it up as follows: Shortage of manpower, lack of machinery, and lack of equipment.

Now, these are factors which the farmer can do little about. He works on an average of 80 to over 100 hours a week. He can't be expected to work enough harder to make up for the loss of his boy or hired man. There just aren't enough hours in the day or enough muscles in his back to do any more. Now, if the farms of this Nation and the production of food products and livestock are to be kept up to par, why, this lost labor will have to be replaced, either by machinery or new labor. The farmer can't do anything about it. If anything constructive is done about our food shortage, which threatens to become a famine, it will have to be done in Washington by those who have undertaken to manage the country through directives and priorities.

Now, some tell us that there is a similar shortage of manpower everywhere. This is not the truth. You can't measure manpower by counting noses. You have got to figure how hard and how much and how long an individual works. Industry has a 40-hour week, with time and a half for overtime. Many of them have feather-cushioned rules and workers get a day's pay for less than a day's work. Now, the farmer and livestock breeder has no soft snap of that sort. His hours are limited only by the strength of his back, and the only feather bed he knows is the one he falls into to rest his tired bones after he has done his day's work in the fields and cared for his livestock.

Any man with sense should realize that the labor shortage has hit the farmer and livestock producer far harder than any other line of industry, and also can anyone doubt that the flow of labor from the farm to the city will continue just as long as factories offer two or three times the wages that a farmer can afford to pay, and that, too, for easy work and less than half the hours?

It is my opinion that there is no shortage of manpower in this Nation except on the farms. The trouble is that labor in industry is not working enough hours or giving the Nation an honest day's work.

Before this war is over this Nation and the whole world will come to realize that the farmer and livestock producer is the most important that any nation can have, and I say it is time for America to recognize that fact. If all the agencies, the czars, the red tape nincompoops, etc., can be made to realize conditions and act intelligently, why, even though it is late in the game and great damage has already been done, yet they can do something or devise some plan to see that there is more manpower on the farms, more machinery furnished the farmer, and more equipment of all kinds given him. I'd like to send these farm production obstructors a few samples of the thousands of public farm sale bills that have been posted on our fence corners in the past season. You farmers know how they read. You know why these farmers were forced to sell their livestock and leave their farms.

Here is a copy of part of a letter written by a prominent banker of Clay County, Neb., to Representative CURTIS, in Washington, D. C.:

"Attached is a bill of one of the many public sales that are being held in this territory. You will note the reason for selling is 'on account of both my boys entering the armed forces.' I understand through changes in draft regulation that taking the boys off the farm for military service has been stopped under certain conditions. We cannot stress the fact strong enough that those boys who have worked with their fathers are the only ones qualified to carry on the feed production. If there is anything further that you can do to avert this condition, it would be appreciated. The boys that are raised on the farm are the only ones with ability to assist in providing feed on a large scale.

"There is another thought that I would like to convey to you, and that is the fact, because of the shortage of labor on farms, there are large numbers of milk cows and she stock going to market that should be kept on the farm for both reproduction of stock and production of dairy products."

Well, the only trouble is he didn't make it half strong enough for when you figure that as busy as a farmer will be this year he won't have time to follow some town boy or some drug-store cowboy around and show him what to do and how to do it. The case of the 10 farm boys I speak of that produced 1,200,000 pounds of pork can be multiplied a thousand times.

Sure, we are going to have meatless days and we will, if nothing is done to provide help, machinery, fencing, and equipment for our farmers and livestock men, have plenty of meatless weeks. I say let the brass hats see that labor does an honest day's work. See that instead of horsing around and blowing off steam they at once do something and do it quickly in furnishing equipment, machinery, and competent, experienced manpower for the farm.

I say a great crisis is at hand, for we can make all the war machinery that our ships can float, we can have an Army of 12,000,000 men and still lose this war if our fighting forces and those of our allies and the men working in the various industries are not provided with food. I predict that a meat famine confronts us—that it is far more serious than you have been led to believe, for when it comes down to cases the brave boys that have shut you off from buying needed machinery, fencing, building material, farm equipment, tankage, etc., and that have allowed thousands of our highest trained and most expert producers of pork, beef, milk, and other food products to be driven from their farms or taken out of the production field, I say they are going to be mighty busy

passing the buck and will somehow or other try to crawl out of taking the blame.

All this means for you hog raisers to go ahead under whatever circumstances you find confronting you, regardless of labor's 8 hours a day, or of strikes, lack of equipment, machinery or help, or any other evils. I say, show the Nation that the farmer and meat producers of this Nation are not quitters. Those of you who are in a position to go ahead, you will find that the production of pork for the next several years will be the most profitable business connected with agriculture. The man who can raise good hogs should and will surely make a lot of money. And even if you are forced to do your work as you are now, under a terrific handicap, you can't help but make it pay big dividends.

But above all this you realize that it is a duty of every patriot, every lover of America and freedom to produce to the utmost of his ability. Let labor leaders and racketeers do their worst. Let production of needed war materials be slowed up by strikes over either hours, wages, or some fancied grievance. Let labor slackers hinder production. Let the brass hats still deny you the things necessary to operate at full speed. I say, go ahead and produce every pound of beef, pork, mutton, milk, and grain that you can and I'm certain that when it's all over that the American farmer and livestock man will have done more than his share and that the world will have to recognize what his tremendous efforts meant toward winning the war.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$362,740 for personal services in the District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry in carrying out the provisions of the act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, cooperative investigations of the dairy industry in the various States, inspection of renovated butter factories, repairs to buildings, and not to exceed \$5,000 for the construction of buildings, \$755,720.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I do this for the purpose of making inquiry of the chairman of the committee whether this amount appropriated for the Bureau of Dairy Industry has been reduced in proportion to the diminution of the dairy herds by those herds that have been driven to slaughter by some of the foolish regimentation that has worked such hardship upon the dairymen of this country.

Mr. TARVER. Of course, the gentleman does not expect me to enter into a discussion of the subject broached by him in his inquiry. The appropriation for the Bureau of Dairy Industry has been decreased by \$897, if that is a matter in which the gentleman is interested. That, of course, is a matter involved in the matter of travel reduction.

Mr. LANHAM. As a matter of fact, in my judgment \$897 is in no way commensurate with the reduction that should be made in comparison with the diminution of the dairy herds in this country by those that had to be sent to slaughter.

Mr. TARVER. Will the gentleman, if he is serious in the matter, offer an amendment to cut down this amount?

Mr. LANHAM. Insofar as I know, this amount may be necessary, but when it comes to being serious about this matter, certainly this matter is serious, and certainly the people interested in the dairy

business of the country are very serious about it. I dare say that all of us have heard complaints from our constituents that many dairy herds have either been auctioned and taken to other parts of the country or else have been slaughtered through the sheer necessity of the case, in view of the fact that the prices they have been allowed to receive for their products have not been sufficient in many instances to justify them in carrying on, unless they are willing to do so at a substantial loss.

Mr. TARVER. I am in hearty sympathy with the observations made by the gentleman, but of course he does not intend to imply that this subcommittee in writing an agricultural appropriation act could do anything to remedy that situation.

Mr. LANHAM. I do not, but I hope that the gentleman and his committee in making this appropriation will see to it that part of the funds for the Bureau of Dairy Industry may be used to stop this senseless slaughter of dairy herds in this country.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Chairman, I was interested in the remarks of the gentleman from Texas. I realize this committee has no control over the lack of wisdom exercised by the O. P. A. officials, in fixing ceiling prices for milk. This is getting to be a very serious problem in my State. They are slaughtering the dairy herds and going out of business, and yet if we insist to the O. P. A. that this course will do just this, if they do not allow a better ceiling price for milk, it is just like pouring water on a duck's back. They refuse to do anything favorable, and almost every day I receive letters from constituents saying that another dairy herd has been sold. The cattle bring perhaps \$100 a head or a little better than that, and when the dairy is operated at a loss, the dairymen sell their herds.

I do not see anything to be gained by that except one thing, and that is that when the war is over, and all the dairy herds in my State and other States unfavorably affected by the O. P. A. price ceilings, and by the differentials in freight rates—when that has been accomplished, the preferred dairy States can sell their milk to the South, together with other dairy products. I do not know whether Congressmen who represent these dairymen in other States would desire to take advantage of the war situation and dry up the dairy industry of the South. I do not think they would, and I do not believe there has been pressure brought upon the O. P. A. by the Congressmen of other States which has led them to annihilate the dairy business of the South. I hope tomorrow to speak a little more about this at an appropriate time, and may endeavor to point out the unwise and unfair manner of the O. P. A. operation in the handling of livestock in my State. In short, it dries up the local livestock auction market, together with the farmer's market on other products, it dries up the local livestock auction market, and sends the animals through to the larger packer so that he may build up his business and survive at the expense

of the small auctioneer's market and the farmer himself, multiplying the strength of his monopoly so that he can go on after the war.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Cotton and other fiber crops and diseases: For investigation of the production of cotton and other fiber crops, including the improvement by cultural methods, breeding, and selection, fiber yield and quality, cotton soil fertility, and the control of diseases, \$422,940, of which sum not less than \$14,700 shall be used for experimenting in Sea Island cotton, including its hybridization with other varieties.

[Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a consent request? Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph close in 5 minutes.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman not modify his request and make it 6 minutes?

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I modify my request accordingly and ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 6 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia.

There was no objection.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I rise for the purpose of making an inquiry of the chairman of the subcommittee. I see no reference in this bill to the production credit associations, but on page 97, section 8, is this provision:

Sec. 8. None of the funds herein appropriated or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture, or of any bureau, office, agency, or service of the Department or any corporation, institution, or association supervised thereby, who engages in, or directs or authorizes any other officer or employee of the Department or of any such bureau, office, agency, service, corporation, institution, or association to engage in the negotiation, solicitation, or execution of any loan which has not first been offered to and refused by the private lending agencies customarily engaged in making loans of similar character and at comparable rates in the region where such loan is proposed to be made.

I should like to know whether or not this provision would prevent existing production credit associations from continuing operations in that field?

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman from Nebraska asked a similar question earlier in the day. My reply to him, based upon the best available information, was that

there are no funds for administrative expenses of the production credit associations carried in this bill and, therefore, the limitation referred to by the gentleman from South Carolina would have no application to the production credit associations.

Mr. HARE. That is, the production credit associations would be allowed to continue as they have in the past?

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman can construe the provision as well as I in that respect. This is only a limitation on administrative funds carried in this bill, and since I am advised there are no administrative funds carried in this bill for production credit associations, necessarily it would have no effect at all so far as their operations are concerned.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. I should like to ask the gentleman if he will be kind enough to ascertain from the distinguished gentleman from Georgia whether or not the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration occupies such position and relationship to the Production Credit Association that his salary might be affected by this limitation?

Mr. TARVER. I may say to the gentleman that in my judgment there might be some question as to that. I want to say also that am advised that the chairman of the full committee intends to offer a motion to strike section 8 of the pending bill with the approval of the member of the subcommittee who wrote this section and who offered it for inclusion in this bill. I believe therefore that inquiries with regard to its construction might very well be postponed until we reach section 8, because perhaps the gentlemen making them are being concerned about something which may not be found to be a material issue.

Mr. HARE. I appreciate the information furnished by the chairman of the subcommittee but I was anxious to know before that time because an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. MAHON. Does the gentleman know whether or not such provision would prevent the Federal land banks from making land bank Commissioner loans?

Mr. HARE. I am sure I cannot answer. I am trying to get information myself. I suggest that the gentleman direct his inquiry to the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

Mr. TARVER. If I could feel that the committee would act in accordance with my own opinion I should feel constrained to delve into the matter further and discuss it with these gentlemen, but I think it is going to be stricken from the bill, and I see no reason for discussing it at length now when we have not reached the portion of the bill in which the section is included.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

The gentleman from Florida [Mr. GREEN] is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise simply for the purpose of making a correction. At the hearings recently before the Committee on Appropriations the Chief of Army Engineers stated that he could complete the missing link in the barge canal in 2 years. The contractor appeared before the committee, a man who has performed \$200,000,000 worth of Government war construction successfully, recently and stated that he has available labor now unemployed; that if given 3 weeks to move his existing machinery to the site of the barge canal, he will put up a bond to construct the barge canal link in 10 months and at or less than the amount estimated by the Army engineers. That is the best evidence I know of. I know of none except the opposition who contend that it will take more than 10 or 12 months.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WHITTINGTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 2481 and had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on the pending bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE]?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES

Mr. SOMERS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures may be permitted to sit tomorrow afternoon during the session of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOMERS]?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I dislike very much to do this because we will probably be on this bill tomorrow; also, I would like to hear some of the testimony that I understand is to be given at this hearing. For that reason I feel constrained to object. I would like to be on the floor when this bill is being considered tomorrow, and for that reason I object.

Mr. SOMERS of New York. Unfortunately I have great trouble in trying to find a time convenient both to the membership and to the secretary. I would not like to have a committee meeting without the gentleman being present and I am hopeful, if he insists upon his objection, that tomorrow if it appears there is any possibility of holding this committee

meeting I may then renew the request. Mr. SMITH of Ohio. That is satisfactory, but for the present I will have to object.

Mr. SOMERS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the request.

PAYMENT OF OVERTIME COMPENSATION TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Mr. RAMSPECK submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 1860) to provide for the payment of overtime compensation to Government employees, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1860) to provide for the payment of overtime compensation to Government employees, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"That this Act shall apply to all civilian officers and employees (including officers and employees whose wages are fixed on a monthly or yearly basis and adjusted from time to time in accordance with prevailing rates by wage boards or similar administrative authority serving the same purpose, except those in or under the Government Printing Office or the Tennessee Valley Authority) in or under the United States Government, including Government-owned or controlled corporations, and to those employees of the District of Columbia municipal government who occupy positions subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that this Act shall not apply to (a) elected officials; (b) judges; (c) heads of departments, independent establishments, and agencies; (d) officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department; (e) employees whose wages are fixed on a daily or hourly basis and adjusted from time to time in accordance with prevailing rates by wage boards or similar administrative authority serving the same purpose; (f) employees outside the continental limits of the United States, including Alaska, who are paid in accordance with local prevailing native wage rates for the area in which employed; (g) officers and employees of the Inland Waterways Corporation; and (h) individuals to whom the provisions of section 1 (a) of the Act entitled 'An Act to amend and clarify certain provisions of law relating to functions of the War Shipping Administration, and for other purposes', approved March 24, 1943 (Public Law Numbered 17, Seventy-eighth Congress), are applicable. As used in this section the term 'elected officials' shall not include officers elected by the Senate or House of Representatives who are not members of either body.

"Sec. 2. Officers and employees to whom this Act applies and who are not entitled to additional compensation under section 3 shall be paid overtime compensation computed on the same basis as the overtime compensation which was authorized to be paid under Public Law Numbered 821, Seventy-seventh Congress: *Provided*, that such overtime compensation shall be paid only on the portion of an officer's or employee's basic rate of compensation not in excess of \$2,900 per annum: *And provided further*, that such overtime compensation shall be paid on such portion of an officer's or employee's basic rate of compensation notwithstanding the fact that such payment will cause his aggre-

gate compensation to exceed a rate of \$5,000 per annum: *And provided further*, That in lieu of overtime compensation for work in excess of forty-eight hours in any administrative workweek, the heads of departments, establishments, and agencies may in their discretion grant per annum employees compensatory time off from duty.

"Sec. 3. (a) Except as provided in subsection (c), officers and employees to whom this Act applies and whose hours of duty are intermittent or irregular, officers and employees in or under the legislative and judicial branches (except those in the Library of Congress, or the Botanic Garden, and per annum employees in or under the Office of the Architect of the Capitol who are regularly required to work not less than forty-eight hours per week) to whom this Act applies, and, subject to the approval of the Civil Service Commission, officers and employees whose hours of work are governed by those of private establishments which they serve and for whom on this account overtime work schedules are not feasible, shall be paid, in lieu of the overtime compensation authorized under section 2 of this Act, additional compensation at the rate of (1) \$300 per annum if their earned basic compensation is at a rate of less than \$2,000 per annum, or (2) 15 per centum of so much of their earned basic compensation as is not in excess of a rate of \$2,900 per annum if their earned basic compensation is at a rate of \$2,000 per annum or more.

"(b) Any officer or employee to whom this Act applies and who is entitled to no additional compensation under subsection (a) or subsection (c) for a pay period, shall be paid for such pay period, in lieu of overtime compensation under section 2, additional compensation at the rate of \$300 per annum, unless his overtime compensation under section 2 for such pay period is at least equal to such additional compensation.

"(c) Any officer or employee to whom this Act applies and whose hours of duty are less than full time, or whose compensation is based upon other than a time period basis shall be paid, in lieu of overtime compensation or additional compensation under the foregoing provisions of this Act, additional compensation at the rate of 15 per centum of so much of their earned basic compensation as is not in excess of a rate of \$2,900 per annum.

"(d) In no case shall any officer or employee be paid additional compensation under this section for any pay period amounting to more than 25 per centum of his earned basic compensation for such pay period.

"Sec. 4. The provisions of section 3 of this Act shall apply to the official reporters of proceedings and debates of the Senate and their employees.

"Sec. 5. The Act approved February 10, 1942 (Public Law Numbered 450, Seventy-seventh Congress), and section 4 of the Act approved May 2, 1941 (Public Law Numbered 46, Seventy-seventh Congress), as amended, are hereby repealed.

"Sec. 6. The provisions of the Saturday half-holiday law of March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1482; U. S. C., title 5, sec. 26 (a)), are hereby suspended for the period during which this Act is in effect.

"Sec. 7. The provisions of this Act shall not operate to prevent payment for overtime services in accordance with any of the following statutes: Act of February 13, 1911, as amended (U. S. C., title 19, secs. 261 and 267); Act of July 24, 1919 (41 Stat. 241; U. S. C., title 7, sec. 394); Act of June 17, 1930, as amended (U. S. C., title 19, secs. 1450, 1451, and 1452); Act of March 2, 1931 (46 Stat. 1467; U. S. C., title 8, secs. 109a and 109b); Act of May 27, 1936, as amended (52 Stat. 345; U. S. C., title 46, sec. 382b); Act of March 23, 1941 (Public Law No. 20, Seventy-seventh Cong.): *Provided*, That the overtime services covered by such payment shall not also form

a basis for overtime compensation under this Act.

"Sec. 8. Whenever the Civil Service Commission shall find that within the same Government organization and at the same location gross inequities exist, to such extent as to interfere with the prosecution of the war, between basic per annum rates of pay fixed for any class of positions under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and the compensation of employees whose basic rates of pay are fixed by wage boards or similar administrative authority serving the same purpose, the Commission is hereby empowered, in order to correct or reduce such inequities, to establish as the minimum rate of pay for such class of positions any rate within the range of pay fixed by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, for the grade to which such class of positions is allocated under such Act.

"Sec. 9. The Civil Service Commission is authorized and directed to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for the purpose of coordinating and supervising the administration of the provisions of the foregoing sections of this Act insofar as such provisions affect employees in or under the executive branch of the Government.

"Sec. 10. Representatives, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, and chairmen of standing committees may rearrange or change the schedule of salaries and the number of employees in their respective offices or committees: *Provided*, That such changes shall not increase the aggregate of the salaries provided for such offices or committees by law: *Provided further*, That no salary shall be fixed hereunder at a rate in excess of \$4,500 per annum and no action shall be taken to reduce any salary which is specifically fixed by law at a rate higher than \$4,500: *Provided further*, That Representatives, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, and committee chairmen, on or before the tenth day of the month in which such changes are to become effective, shall certify in writing such changes or rearrangements to the disbursing office which shall thereafter pay such employees in accord with such changed schedule.

"Sec. 11. The heads of departments and agencies in the executive branch, whose employees are affected by the provisions of this Act, shall present to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and to the Congress such information as the Director shall from time to time, but not less frequently than the first day of each quarter, require for the purpose of determining the number of employees required for the proper and efficient exercise of the functions of their respective departments and agencies. The Director shall from time to time, but not less frequently than the thirtieth day after the beginning of each quarter, determine the number of employees so required, and any personnel of any such department or agency in excess thereof shall be released at such times as the Director shall order. Such determination shall be reported to the Congress each quarter. Sections 2 and 3 of this Act shall cease to be applicable to the employees of such department or agency unless the head thereof shall certify within thirty days from the effective date so prescribed by the Director that the number of employees of his agency does not exceed the number determined by the Director to be required for the proper and efficient exercise of its functions. Any determinations and directions made by the Director under the authority of Public Law 821, Seventy-seventh Congress, are hereby continued in effect until modified by him. The Civil Service Commission is authorized to transfer to other departments and agencies any employees released pursuant to this section whose services are needed in and can be effectively utilized by such other departments or agencies,

and the services of these employees are to be utilized by the departments and agencies before additional employees are recruited.

"Sec. 12. Amounts received as overtime compensation or additional compensation under this Act shall not be considered in determining the amount of a person's annual income or annual rate of compensation for the purposes of paragraph II (a) of part III of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, or section 212 of title II of the Act entitled 'An Act making appropriations for the Legislative Branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and for other purposes,' approved June 30, 1932, as amended.

"Sec. 13. This Act shall not apply to civilian employees of the Transportation Corps of the Army of the United States on vessels operated by the United States or to vessel employees of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and such employees may be compensated in accordance with the wage practices of the maritime industry.

"Sec. 14. This Act shall take effect on May 1, 1943, and shall terminate on June 30, 1945, or such earlier date as the Congress by concurrent resolution may prescribe.

"Sec. 15. This Act may be cited as the 'War Overtime Pay Act of 1943.'

And the Senate agree to the same.

ROBERT RAMSPECK,
JENNINGS RANDOLPH,
JNO. L. McMILLAN,
CLARENCE E. KILBURN,
Managers on the part of the House.

JAS. M. MEAD,
WALTER F. GEORGE,
WILLIAM LANGER,
HARRY F. BYRD,
HAROLD H. BURTON,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1860) to provide for the payment of overtime compensation to Government employees, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

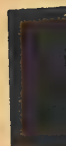
Section 1 of the conference agreement is the same as section 1 of the House bill with the following exceptions:

(1) The conference agreement extends the act to officers and employees whose wages are fixed on a monthly or yearly basis and adjusted from time to time in accordance with prevailing rates by wage boards, except those in or under the Government Printing Office or the Tennessee Valley Authority. There was no corresponding provision in the House bill.

(2) The conference agreement excludes from the operation of the act officers and employees of the Inland Waterways Corporation and officers and members of crews employed through the War Shipping Administration. There was no corresponding provision in the House bill.

(3) Under the conference agreement the term "elected officials" is stated not to include officers elected by the Senate or House of Representatives who are not members of either body. There was no corresponding provision in the House bill.

Section 2 of the conference agreement provides for the payment to officers and employees to whom the act applies of overtime compensation for work in excess of 40 hours per week at the rate of time and one-half. The overtime compensation is paid only on so much of the basic compensation as does not exceed the rate of \$2,900 per annum, but is to be paid notwithstanding the fact that the payment will cause the aggregate com-



7/10



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No. 71

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

The Lord reigneth, He is clothed with majesty; the Lord is clothed with strength wherewith He hath girded Himself; the world also is established, that it cannot be moved. Thy throne is established of old and Thou art from everlasting. The floods have lifted up their voice, the floods have lifted up their waves. The Lord on high is mightier than many waters, than the mighty waves of the sea.

O look upon us while we breathe the chant of the ages: "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty." Enable us to repose our confidence in Thee that we may be sustained by the unbroken inflows of strength and power. Constantly remind us that the basis of all worthy achievement is unswerving fidelity to chaste speech and dignity to the accepted sanctities of public and private life. We humbly pray that the Divine Mind may bless the avenues through which the plans and purposes of our country are directed. O Thou before whose eyes nothing is hidden, beckon us all into Thy paths, breasting the currents of doubt and unjust criticism. Stimulate us to find the very floors of truth and justice and to follow the guide posts of Thy injunction:

Who shall ascend unto the hill of the Lord; he that hath clean hands and a pure heart and hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity, nor sworn deceitfully.

Through Christ Jesus, our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter from Mr. John Carson.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, the charge has been quite frequently made on the floor of the House in the debate on the agricultural appropriation bill that there is something communistic about the Farm Security Administration. Let me read this report from a concern that would be the last one in the United States ever to be charged with favoring communism—the American Medical Association:

Any plan to promote improvement in the collective family health among Farm Security Administration clients should redound to the general benefit. The aid given farm families which improves their economic condition and enables them to liquidate their obligations has a sound economic basis.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURDICK. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. What is the source of that statement?

Mr. BURDICK. The American Medical Association report appearing in Harpers for April.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I should like to know who the authority is. If it is the American Medical Association, that might be one thing; but if it is signed by some individual, that is quite another.

Mr. BURDICK. I will hand the gentleman the published statement.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURDICK. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I have a telegram from the National Catholic Rural Life Conference which also strongly urges support of the Farm Security Administration. I think that also would be the last organization to endorse anything communistic.

Mr. BURDICK. I thank the gentleman for that information.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter from the Building Construction Trades Council of the metropolitan district of Boston.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1944

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 2513) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 370), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered printed.

Mr. STEFAN reserved all points of order on the bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a very interesting editorial that appeared in the Boston Sunday Post of last Sunday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article which appeared in the Chicago Tribune on Sunday, April 11, 1943, written by Mr. Walter Trohan, entitled "One and Half Million Poles Reported Held as 'Red Pawns'"; and further to extend my remarks and include an article appearing in today's Times-Herald of Washington entitled "Hull Unaware of F. D. Eden Poland 'Deal.'"

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter and a table showing the Farm Security Administration program in 1942.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

* [The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DOMENGEAUX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 30 seconds.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I wish to announce that the Special Committee on Un-American Activities has ready for distribution a report on the Axis front movement in the United States. This is the first section, with other sections of the report on this same movement coming out from time to time. I suggest to all Members that they read these sections thoroughly.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LaFOLLETTE] be permitted to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

QUESTIONNAIRES AND REPORTS DEMANDED OF BUSINESS CONCERNS

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to put into the RECORD for the benefit of those whose business it is to look into the problems of business, especially questionnaires and reports demanded, a case recently brought to my attention.

At my request an official of the Cleveland Twist Drill Co. gave me the following:

To conform to Government requirements it has come to the point where it takes practically all of the time of our chief men, and the running of the business has to be delegated to younger assistants.

Relative to one order he informs me as follows:

The order came to us from the Cleveland Ordnance Department and is what is known as a war-aid shipment, and apparently went to England for the British Ministry of War Transport.

There were 47 packing cases in this shipment. The ordinary business procedure is to put a list of the contents of each box in that box, but in this instance we had to make out an 8-page packing list of the entire shipment, listing the contents of each of the 47 boxes, and then put 1 of these 8-page documents in each box and attach 2 more copies to the outside of the box. I am enclosing an extra copy of this packing list, so that you can see exactly what it is. Three of these for each of the 47 boxes took 1,128 pages.

In addition, we had to make out 32 copies of what is called a receiving report, but which corresponds to an ordinary commercial invoice. * * * The invoice for the shipment under discussion covered 47 boxes and 10 pages. The instructions, you will note, called for making 32 copies of this receiving report, 30 of which were sent to one address, which appears in the directions as CLD Property Branch. I am not clear just what this indicates.

You can see for yourself how complicated these instructions are and what difficulties are involved in understanding and following them. The 32 copies of this 10-page invoice made 320 pages of additional paper work in connection with this transaction, and, added to the 1,128 pages of the packing list, gives a total of 1,448 pages. I hope this gives you the information that you wanted.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

THOMAS JEFFERSON AND FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for

1 minute and revise and extend my remarks, and include an article from the editor and publisher.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. GRANT of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

FORT WAYNE AND THE SECOND WAR LOAN DRIVE

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, it is difficult for me to find the words to adequately express my pride and joy at being able to announce to the House that a community in my congressional district—Fort Wayne, Ind.—was the first major city in the United States to oversubscribe its quota in the Second War Loan Drive, which started on April 12.

Fort Wayne is a thriving industrial community of typical American homeowners, located in the heart of the rich northeastern Indiana farm country. Hundreds of Fort Wayne sons and daughters are serving in the armed forces of the Nation, and many have been decorated for gallantry.

Fort Wayne was assigned a quota of \$13,600,000 in the Second War Loan Drive. A few hours after the drive opened on Monday of this week, national press associations flashed the news that Fort Wayne had gone over the top in its bond drive, subscribing \$16,000,000. Leaders of the drive in Fort Wayne, not satisfied with this, announced that they expected to raise at least \$20,000,000 before the end of the campaign.

Those who are acquainted with Fort Wayne's record in this war, and in World War No. 1, were not surprised by this news, for Fort Wayne and Allen County already lead the State of Indiana in War bond pay-roll deductions, while the State of Indiana continues to lead the entire Nation.

Mr. Speaker, Fort Wayne sons and daughters are giving their lives in the cause of freedom and democracy, on battle fronts throughout the world. And Fort Wayne mothers and fathers are backing them up on the home front with extra dollars for War bonds—matching, as best they can, the sacrifices of their loved ones. Fort Wayne has met the challenge. Fort Wayne has gone over the top. All hail, Fort Wayne.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a brief address by Colonel Garner, director of planning of the Army postal service.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from a constituent on the tax bill.

North, and they developed really a great State. We do not have to apologize to any State in the Union; we can take care of ourselves under almost any and all kind of circumstances.

I want you Members of Congress to know that when the blow is slightly under the belt we do not appreciate it. I am not trying to avoid a campaign. In fact, I will be disappointed if I do not have opposition. I will be ready for the campaign when it opens and we always give them an interesting campaign in the Third District of Oklahoma. I do not know of any political rule used throughout the country that has not been tried in Oklahoma, and if I am not equal to the occasion I will not have any right to return as a Member of the Seventy-ninth Congress. Winning the war is the first order of the day and then do my best to see that the people of Oklahoma receive fair play. The rules of Congress at first sight looked difficult and confusing, but there are many advantages that can be taken by just a single Member. I did not come up here to write the rules of the Congress. I came up here to learn and abide by them. If I cannot always work on the majority side of the rule book, maybe there will be some place on the minority side of the rule book where one Member can have a lot to do with what might happen.

I want to put this matter squarely up to you and say that if Mr. Brown made that statement he is quoted to have made he made a misstatement. Here is the document and it is all in longhand, referring to the margin thereof. A gentleman asked that I read this again.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS].

Mr. STEWART. Well, he may refer to page 3475 of yesterday's Record and get that information.

Mr. Speaker, I said something yesterday about the former Congressman, my predecessor, being an official in the armed forces, for which we were all ready to give him a glad hand. He is to be commended. But he was a full-grown single man in War No. 1, a member of the Oklahoma Legislature. I have the record here and I can substantiate everything I tell you. He claimed his exemptions and was placed in class 5 and deferred until the 6th day of November 1918, only 5 days before the signing of the armistice. Since these matters have been gone into from the opposition point of view, I feel I am answering only blow for blow.

I thought in my own mind it would be well for us to talk this matter over, because it might help us all in the future. I have tried not to offend any Member of the Congress. I have tried to be just as gentle and mellow as the facts warranted from every angle of this discussion. Here is that little blotter that went out. It went out under Mr. Cartwright's frank in this envelope. You know the trains could have carried a lot of Victory mail to and from our soldiers for the weight of this speech and blotters. You can carry a lot of Victory mail in place of 30,000 blotters. I am not going to take up any more of

your time. I have this matter before you. I will hold in abeyance until further developments and I want to thank each of you for your attentive attention.

(Mr. STEWART asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the Record.)

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS] may be permitted to extend his own remarks in the Record in two instances, and to insert certain material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McCORMACK). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, if the House is in session tomorrow, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Military Affairs may sit during the session of the House tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If the House is in session tomorrow, without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 2481, with Mr. WHITTINGTON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Dry-land agriculture: For the investigation and improvement of methods of crop production under subhumid, semiarid, or dry-land conditions, \$230,563: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment of any new field station.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time for the purpose of directing a question to the chairman of the committee.

On page 20 of the committee report, under the item "United States Warehouse Act," the report recites "For the enforcement of provisions of the United States Warehouse Act" the Budget has estimated \$440,910, and the committee has recommended \$400,000. I have no particular fault to find with that. But turning over then to page 28 of the report which refers to the same matter the language there says:

United States Warehouse Act. Discontinuance of new licensing, and inspection of licensed warehouses in the West.

In my congressional district there are more than 75 warehouses that have been

licensed by the Federal Government and that are inspected, of course, by the Federal Government. I am wondering what the language "discontinuance of new licensing and inspection" means. It does not seem to relate to anything in the other provisions of the act.

Mr. TARVER. There is no conflict between the two provisions of the report. The language which the gentleman quotes on page 28 embodies the reasons given by the Budget for the reduction made by the Budget in the submission of its estimates to the committee, and that was a reduction of about \$23,000. The committee made a reduction of approximately \$40,000 below the Budget estimate for the reasons which are outlined on page 20, from which the gentleman has quoted.

Mr. RIZLEY. I understand that the committee made that reduction and based it upon the elimination of the crop insurance program. Of course, you will have the same number of warehouses to inspect and the same amount of grain, but it is all right with me if you want to take that \$40,000 off. I think the reason given does not perhaps mean very much, because inspections of the crops involved in Federal crop insurance are insignificant and, of course, are in the same warehouses with other commodities to be inspected. As stated, I am not complaining about the reduction of this small sum, but does this bill cut out future inspection by the Federal Government of these Federal-licensed warehouses where grain is stored? I notice the report states:

Discontinuance of new licensing, and inspection of licensed warehouses in the West.

Mr. TARVER. It involves a reduction in that type of work which has been carried on heretofore. May I say to the gentleman that no Member of Congress after the Budget figures became available for inspection came before the committee to testify that that economy could not be effected without injury, so the committee assumed that it would be possible to accord with the Budget figures in that respect and effect a small economy.

Mr. RIZLEY. That is all right with me. I just wanted to make sure that we were not going to stop completely the inspection of these Federal warehouses, because I have a large number of them in my district. I have received a number of wires this morning from a number of elevators that did not understand what the effect of this would be.

Mr. TARVER. Of course, the Budget cut means that the inspection will be curtailed only to the extent on that account that it would be curtailed by the lack of \$23,000 by which the Budget reduced it.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIZLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. If the gentleman will examine the hearings, he will see that it is contemplated that one entire region will be eliminated, but that region is not identified.

Mr. RIZLEY. Does the gentleman mean that the bill contemplates the elimination of one region?

Mr. PACE. Yes.

Mr. RIZLEY. The report states "in the West."

Mr. PACE. The question is where the West begins.

Mr. RIZLEY. Will the chairman tell me about that, in view of what the gentleman has said?

Mr. TARVER. The chairman of the committee can add nothing to the statement he has already made, which is that the Budget submitted this estimate for a small reduction and that budget was available for the inspection of the gentleman and all other Members of Congress for some 2 or 3 months before the committee completed hearings on this bill. The Budget said that this small economy could be effected without seriously interfering with this work. Neither the gentleman nor any other Member of the Congress came before the committee to protest.

Mr. RIZLEY. Evidently the chairman knows whether any particular region in this country is eliminated in this bill, in view of what my colleague, the Gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Pace, a member of the Committee on Agriculture says the hearings disclose. I should like to have the chairman tell me whether there is a section of the United States in which you eliminate entirely the further licensing of Federal warehouses or the inspection of warehouses that already exist there.

Mr. TARVER. I do not know that I can make the facts in the case any plainer than I have endeavored to do. We have been assured that the work is not to be discontinued. We have not been given information that any particular region of the country is to be eliminated from the inspection work. We have simply been told that the reduction of \$23,000 in this type of work could be effected without serious interference with the work.

Mr. RIZLEY. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired. The Clerk read as follows:

Truck crop and garden insects: For insects affecting truck crops, ornamental and garden plants, including tobacco, sugar beets, and greenhouse and bulbous crops, \$232,340.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COFFEE: On page 41, line 5, after "crops", strike out "\$232,340" and insert in lieu thereof "\$239,440."

(Mr. COFFEE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the Record.)

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, the Bureau of the Budget decreased the truck crop and the garden-insect appropriation investigation by \$16,180. The subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the Agriculture Department approved of that decrease and went further by decreasing it another \$75,000.

I am particularly interested in a Bureau of Entomology station located in my congressional district at Sumner, Wash., for which \$7,100 was requested originally, or discussed by Dr. Annand, appearing for the Bureau, which testimony appears in the hearings on page 407. There is not much discussion in the hearings dealing with that one station at Sumner, Wash., other than two or three lines.

The Bureau of Entomology decided to take care of the cut by discontinuing certain tobacco-insect research, together with the elimination of two stations doing bulb-insect research largely, one at Babylon, Long Island, and the other at Sumner, Wash. They justify this on the ground that research work on ornamental crops is unnecessary in time of war.

Since the Budget Bureau cut was made, the Bureau of Entomology admits that much of the work at the Sumner station has shifted to research on truck crop and garden insects which will plague bulb growers who are now using their fields for growing essential "food for victory" crops. They are unfamiliar with the insect problems involved and need the help of the Sumner station more than ever.

The Entomology Bureau has stated that if the \$7,100 needed for operating the Sumner station last year is added on to the truck crop and garden insect appropriation item they will continue this station and change its classification from an "ornamental" research laboratory to a strictly truck and garden insect crop research station. The Entomology Bureau willingly concedes that the station, in view of changed circumstances in the food production picture, should be maintained for the thousands of growers in the Puyallup and Sumner Valleys.

The Washington State Legislature has appropriated funds to be used for matching purposes on all such Federal projects in the State.

The scarcity or complete unavailability of standard insecticides such as rotenone will complicate the problems of growers in trying to deal with crop pests. Research assistance to supplement pest-control action programs in this area is vital to the full use of former bulb fields for food crops. This also applies to those amateur farmers who in many cases are trying to operate former Japanese holdings and who find themselves needing the expert help of Government entomologists.

Every grower organization and chamber of commerce in the Sumner Valley has bitterly protested the discontinuance of the Sumner station. It will hurt agrarian morale severely if this station is pulled out.

I believe that as a matter of policy we are making a mistake in cutting down the appropriations for these bureaus, at a time when the emphasis is being placed in publicity by the Department of Agriculture and by all agencies dealing with the war on the need for expanding agricultural production, particularly in the field of vegetables.

This Sumner station is located in one of the richest vegetable-growing sections

in the entire United States, the Puyallup Valley. Formerly Japanese-Americans largely occupied that area, and now white people are taking over the Japanese farms and attempting to raise vegetables. They lack that familiarity with the problem which would be made possible were this bureau to be continued.

I am submitting this amendment for the Committee of the Whole to take whatever action it deems best in this particular. I am sorry that the Committee on Appropriations saw fit to cut down the appropriations for other stations throughout the country. I believe it to be of vital importance at this time that we educate the American people as to the plant pests and the insect dangers in connection with the growth of vegetables in the United States. God knows we are not getting enough vegetables here in the city of Washington or anywhere else in the country. Were we able to expand the potentials of our rich valley lands in the richest soil areas in the United States and to educate those people in a position to produce the crops, including the white people replacing the Japs, we might be able to bring to bear in the solution of the vegetable shortages in this country very material help.

Economy which is at the expense of food production is ill-advised. Every assistance should be provided actual and potential food producers to enable them to combat successfully plant and insect pests. We plead for more berries, fruit, vegetables, yet deny the expert advice needed for efficient food production. We cannot rationalize such indubitable inconsistency to the people of the Nation.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I recognize that only a small amount is involved in the amendment offered, but I hope at the same time that it may not be adopted. As a matter of fact, the Budget Bureau recommended a deletion of three stations—a tobacco station in Florida, a station at Sumner, Wash., referred to by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. COFFEE], and a station in Babylon, Long Island, as I recall. Evidently the Budget must have been satisfied after the justification was presented by the Department, that this type of work could probably be shifted somewhere, so they deleted the amount relative to this particular item, and that necessitated the closing of a station. In view of the fact that the testimony presented to the Budget must have been rather persuasive to that effect, or the investigations of the Budget must have been convincing that the item ought to be deleted, and that in the interest of economy or otherwise the work ought to be transferred, I sincerely hope that the item as reported by the committee will not be increased.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Cotton insects: For insects affecting cotton, \$140,730.

Pink bollworm and *Thurberia weevil* control: For the control and prevention of spread of the *Thurberia weevil* and the pink boll-

worm, including the establishment of such cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any infestation, and for necessary surveys and control operations in Mexico in cooperation with the Mexican Government or local Mexican authorities, \$400,000.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. There are many people who are favorable toward economy but they want it practiced on the other fellow. I hope that I am not assuming that attitude.

There is a provision in this bill, as the Clerk has just read, providing \$400,000 for pink bollworm and *Thurberia weevil* control. The appropriation for this purpose in the present fiscal year was \$483,135. The Budget estimate was \$457,460 for the fiscal year 1944—the year beginning July 1, 1943. The amount recommended for appropriation in the fiscal year 1944 is \$83,135 below the amount appropriated for this purpose in the fiscal year 1943. The pink bollworm is perhaps the most destructive insect that has ever attacked the cotton plant, and the cotton plant, of course, is the largest crop of the South. If any insect is allowed to destroy the cotton crop it will cost the taxpayers of the Nation untold millions of dollars—not only the taxpayers but the people themselves who farm cotton. There are about 14 counties in the lower Rio Grande Valley I believe that are now infested with the pink bollworm. In 1941 there were only 4 I believe. There has been greater infestation on account of crop and weather conditions. The threat is to all of the cotton areas, particularly to the old South—areas like Mississippi, Georgia, southern Texas, eastern Texas, and Louisiana. The pest is coming up, and has been coming up, from old Mexico for more than 20 years. There is a constant menace on our border. The pest has repeatedly broken through and now infests some considerable portion of Texas, and this Congress cannot spend money more wisely than in doing everything that may be necessary to stop this pink bollworm.

I have risen in the House at this time to make these remarks because I think the matter is of such great importance that it should be discussed. I am not offering an amendment to restore the Budget estimate of \$457,460. I do know that the hearings indicate that this testimony was given to the subcommittee, to the effect that a supplementary or deficiency appropriation might be required this year. I do not absolutely know that the \$400,000 recommended here is inadequate, but I think it is and I am sure that it is a matter of such grave concern that the Members of the House should have it called to their attention.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. Yes.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Will the gentleman tell the House as to how the pest is to be combated, and the importance of keeping after this pest, lest it get out of hand and spread over the country?

Mr. MAHON. If the pink bollworm gets out of hand and spreads over the country, it will destroy the South from an economic standpoint. If this worm

gets out of hand, then the South will be the only major cotton-growing region in the world which is confronted, as I say, with the boll weevil and with the pink bollworm. Other areas have the pink bollworm, but they do not have a combination of these two insects.

The method of combating it consists in going in and destroying the remains of the crop after the crop has been harvested, and destroying the bolls and the cottonseed where the pink bollworm resides. That work has been impeded this year on account of unfavorable weather in that section. I am not speaking in a critical way of the subcommittee, and am not asking for an amendment to increase, but I should like to know if the chairman of the subcommittee feels that the \$400,000 is adequate to do the job, because he knows well that his own State of Georgia is threatened by the pink bollworm.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I believe this matter is of great importance, yet I do not believe that anyone at this time is able to estimate how much money will be needed to cope with the problem this year. If the sums provided are insufficient, I feel that Congress will be in session, and will be in a position to provide any additional funds necessary when the necessity therefor arises.

Mr. MAHON. I thank the gentleman for that statement and withdraw my pro forma amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Bee culture: For bee culture, apiary management, and the propagation and distribution by sale of bee-breeding stock, \$75,530: *Provided*, That the rates at which such sales are made shall be fixed by regulations of the Secretary and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROWE: In line 8, on page 42, strike out the numerals after the dollar sign and insert in their place "79,500."

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, if I were appearing here to speak on behalf of any item that might be peculiar to any district and a benefit to that district, of course I would expect that others would rise and ask that equal consideration be given to the districts from which they might come, which have a particular thing which is adapted to their districts.

I appear for these few minutes on behalf of one of God's little agents that is a benefit to all humanity, the lowly honey bee.

Many of us have an appreciation that honeybees are the only source of honey and beeswax.

Few however realize that although the bee industry produces in excess of 200,000,000 pounds of honey and 4,000,000 pounds of wax in our country, they are only byproducts and that the bee's principal role is in the pollination of the

many agricultural crops for the production of seed and fruits.

The commercial fruit growers are almost entirely dependent upon the lowly honeybee for the transfer of pollen from one variety to another.

This can be more deeply appreciated when we know that the pollen of the apple blossom is so minute in size that one bee in a single season will transfer in excess of 100,000 of them.

The keeping of bees is an art and is not subject to the flexibility of ordinary vocations. Their existence depends upon the peculiar temperament of a rare few of our people. Their value lies only in the mind of those who love and raise them. Banks or the Government will not accept them as collateral, yet like the gallant English aviators in the defense of England, never were there so many dependent upon so few, as the people are dependent on the little bee.

What has it done for us and what proportion of the necessary work does the honeybee do?

The United States Department of Agriculture tells us that in a study made in the orchards of California the work of pollination by different insects showed that the lowly honey bee does 82.3 of it all.

How important this pollination is can be appreciated by an experiment conducted in the State of Michigan. A J. H. Hale peach orchard, favorably located on a farm near Coloma and containing a few scattering varieties of other trees, had produced but a few fruits in 10 years of its existence. The owner, learning this variety was self-sterile, added South Haven and Elberta trees to his orchard. In spite of this, his orchard produced less than 10 bushels of peaches in 1926, 10 years after their planting. Before the succeeding blossoming season, 20 colonies of honey bees were located in the orchard and it produced the first crop of fruit in 11 years.

What are we doing to the wild insects that do a part of this essential pollination?

We cultivate large areas of our land and destroy the nests of the ground-habiting type.

We have cleared the land and robbed the trees, cutting them down where the wild honey bee lived. Over 53,000,000 acres of additional lands have been cleared and cultivated since 1910.

The old rail fence has been eliminated and been replaced by the steel wire fence, thereby eliminating the nesting place of our bees. We burn the fence rows, railroad right-of-ways, pastures, and so forth, destroying the wild pollinating insects.

Sheep grazing starves our bees by trampling the ground and eating the vegetation. Sheep has increased in population over 4,000,000 in the last three decades.

Forest, brush, and grass fires destroy all types of pollinating insects.

Our good roads and the automobile take a very heavy toll. It is estimated that 229 pollinating insects are killed in each mile traveled by an automobile at a speed greater than 25 miles per hour. Fifty percent of these were bees.

Poisoning by insecticides takes a very heavy toll.

Foul-breed, a very fatal and serious disease, takes its tremendous toll also.

Our bee keepers are drafted into the armed service. He cannot turn his work over to brother or son or dad. He destroys his bees, melts his wax and sells his honey, wax, and used equipment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I am not going to object to the gentleman's request, but I hope that other Members will not make similar requests. If we are to finish the bill today, we cannot spend more than the time provided for by the rules in the consideration of a small item of this character, which is less than \$4,000. However, I will not object to the gentleman's request.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the gentleman may proceed for 2 additional minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROWE. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. I am glad the gentleman has brought up this point, because the lowly honey bee is very vital to the pollinization of a lot of our crops at a time when we want top production.

Mr. ROWE. I thank the gentleman. I am not unmindful of the courtesy accorded me of the additional time.

It may come to pass that this Government will have to subsidize the conservation of our pollinating insects. Profitable agriculture is impossible without them.

We spent \$79,500 in 1943 and this appropriation measure intends taking \$3,970 of that away in this coming year. If there was ever a time when it should be increased it is now when food material is so sorely needed following this war. I do not ask that it be increased but I do ask that we do not reduce it.

It is estimated that while nitrates are almost impossible to obtain as a fertilizer, the pollinating of legumes will add 90 pounds per acre to lands where they are planted and cultivated.

We are spending \$400,000 to eliminate insects that destroy our grapes, yet in 145 varieties of grapes, 72 were self-sterile and 73 were uncertain, which means without pollination there will be no grapes for insects to destroy.

We are spending millions of dollars to try and save what the pollinating insects make it possible for us to have. Yet with honey production falling 12½ percent last year, notwithstanding an increase of 10 percent in the number of hives, we cut out that part of the appropriation that has to do with the study of bee diseases being conducted out at Laramie, Wyo.

This money we are spending is the little help we can do to carry out the plan of the Great Master Architect and his little bees to enrich the estate of man. I hope that this amendment will prevail.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

[Mr. DIRKSEN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last 2 words.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for me to submit a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. RANKIN. If it is not taken out of my time.

Mr. TARVER. I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Reserving the right to object, I would like to have 5 minutes.

Mr. TARVER. I amend the request, Mr. Chairman, to make it 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. RANKIN was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

BEE CULTURE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, bee culture, one of the most important activities in this country, in some sections is being destroyed.

The honeybee is the only domesticated insect in the world. It has been domesticated for thousands of years, even as far back as the earliest Biblical times. Honey was the only sweet known to the ancients, and therefore constituted one of their chief elements of food. It was then, and is now, one of the safest and most wholesome foods known to man.

There were no honeybees in America when this country was discovered. They were brought here by our pioneer ancestors. Washington Irving said when he visited our western territories, about 100 years ago, that old men could remember when the first bees crossed the Mississippi River. Bee culture has now grown to be one of the most important activities we have. It is not only important from the standpoint of honey production, but it would be all but impossible to maintain our vast orchards and vineyards without swarms of bees to pollinize them.

I have in my district one of the greatest producers of queen bees in the world, the Stover Apiary, at Mayhew, Miss. That apiary ships queen bees all over the world. It shipped 48,000 queens in 1 year.

If you have a colony of bees of low grade, they will ship you a queen bee, that is already inoculated, in a little container that has one end stopped up with wax that she eats. You may kill all the queens in your colony, and by the time she eats through that wax she has become acquainted with the colony and they will accept her as their queen. She will lay her eggs, and in less than 60 days your bees will all be dead, and you will have a full colony of the finest Italian bees.

Throughout the South and West there was a plant called melilotus that the bees fed on, that I think produced the finest honey in the world. In the last few years some kind of blight has got into this melilotus that has destroyed it—some

disease, some blight, or some pest that has not yet been overcome, as far as I have been able to find. Melilotus is a plant something on the order of alfalfa, and its flowers furnish food for these producing bees that I said make about the finest honey in the world. If the Department will use this money in finding a method of destroying that blight, and restoring our melilotus fields, it will be rendering a service that will be worth untold millions to the people all over the country. I hope this amendment will be adopted.

I remember we had a fight here many years for a small amount to try to exterminate the pink bollworm. It might have been stopped at that time, but it has now grown until it has become a national menace.

Mr. ROWE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. ROWE. The amendment is to provide money that had been taken out of this appropriation that is to sustain a plant in Wyoming, a laboratory that studies diseases of the bees, and produces better breeding stock. It was called to my attention by A. H. Root of the Root Co. in Medina County in my district.

Mr. RANKIN. What I am complaining of is that the Department of Agriculture is not devoting itself to the destruction of that disease, blight, or pest that is destroying the vast fields of melilotus that once covered the untilled ground in the lime belts of the country and that produced the finest bee feed in the world.

Men who own bees ship them from one place to another, hundreds of colonies at a time, in order to find feed for them. They used to ship these bees into those vast areas where this melilotus grew and let them stay while they fed on the surrounding territory. Now they are having to ship them wherever they can find some other source of food, and often it cannot be found at all.

So I wanted to call this matter to the attention of the House and of the Department of Agriculture in the hope that something might be done to destroy this blight and help to save our bee culture, one of the most important agricultural activities in America.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. I want to endorse everything the gentleman has said. Up in my district we buy queen bees and have them shipped up from Mississippi. One of the difficulties has been the high percentage of deaths among the queens in shipment. We have sought for some years to get a little more financial help, but the subcommittee has never considered it.

Mr. RANKIN. If this melilotus growth is restored to the waste lands in the lime belt area it will produce enough food to feed bees enough I dare say to supply the honey of the whole country; and that is land that is absolutely going to waste. Melilotus will grow luxuriantly in a lime gully that will not grow anything else.

Let us not forget that the beekeepers are among our most valuable farmers and that bee culture is one of the most important branches of American agriculture.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL] is recognized for 2½ minutes.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I have purposely withheld from getting into any controversy in this debate as it affects the various committees which have been interested in it. Personally, I regret that such misunderstanding has come up in the House and between members of these committees because I think each committee has its definite place in the decisions which are made before the bills come to the floor for consideration. I do feel, however, that the Committee on Agriculture has a great deal to do with the legislative matters as they affect the Department of Agriculture itself, and I feel that my worthy chairman, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER], has every right to take the position he does. Nevertheless, I want to make it perfectly clear, as far as I personally am concerned, that I am very glad the Committee on Appropriations has the power to cut to the bone various appropriations which are asked for by the various departments. If they keep on going in this direction, we may be able to do something to harness and control the bureaucratic Frankenstein which has been growing by leaps and bounds and from day to day so that finally they challenge the very power of Congress itself.

It may not appear to the individual Member of this House that his prestige and authority back home, vested in him by the people of his district, are being threatened by these bureaucrats. The Office of Price Administration has run roughshod over the will of Congress on a number of occasions. I believe, however, that the Committee on Appropriations has the power to clip these bureaucrats so they will pull their heads back into their shells and will not go on challenging the power of the Congress or the people back home.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. HULL] is recognized for 2½ minutes, the balance of the time.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I want to endorse the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio, and I hope that it will be adopted. Up in our country we are having more or less trouble with our bees, and particularly at this season, because it is still cold up there. Some farmers are having difficulty in getting sugar to feed the bees. Those who live in a clover country know we have got to have bees to have clover seed and know that we have got to have clover for our dairy cattle.

I think this amendment should be adopted. It is a small amount. The other day we passed a bill here providing for the building of a mill in the Amazon country to crush babasu nuts

and make babasu oil. We are paying for it, paying a large sum of money, yet the Appropriation Committee would withhold this small amount of \$3,900 to continue a work that is close to us and far more intimately and directly connected with our agriculture.

I have heard the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], as well as the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL] and what they have to say about bureaucrats. It does seem to me we have reached a sorry point when we are considering appropriations which affect all sections of the country that some members of the Committee on Appropriations will not accept the views of anybody, not even a Congressman, if they can bolster their argument against an amendment by quoting the Budget Bureau. The Budget Bureau, after all, is just another bunch of bureaucrats, and possibly when it comes to the bee question some of them would not know a bee from a bullfrog.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

All time has expired on the pending amendment. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ROWE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TARVER) there were—ayes 64, noes 35.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Foreign parasites: For administrative expenses in connection with the introduction of natural enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects and other anthropods, \$19,740.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to propound an inquiry of the chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER], also the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], with regard to a provision a little further along in the bill. I mention it now in order to know what the situation will be when it is reached.

If the chairman of the committee will turn to page 64 of the bill he will observe there is a proviso prohibiting the expenditure of any of the funds appropriated in that paragraph for administrative expenses connected with the sale of Government-owned stocks at less than parity. With that I am in full accord. But it appears to me, if the gentleman will refer to page 63, beginning in line 11, that you have voided the proviso when you provide that all necessary expenses incurred in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the Corporation shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses. If in disposing of these crops the expense is nonadministrative, what is the effect of the proviso on page 64 prohibiting the expenditure of any funds for the administrative expenses involved in the disposition of such commodities?

Mr. TARVER. May I say to the gentleman that the question of construction which he propounds has not previ-

ously been called to my attention, but I feel sure that if the Congress shall adopt the inhibition contained in the last proviso against the use of administrative funds for the sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks below parity, no such stocks will be sold below parity. I say that for this reason: While we carried a similar provision in the appropriation act for the present year, with subsequent provisos modifying it, there was not anything in the act of the present year which would have prevented the use of funds transferred from other sources in the sale of these Government-owned and controlled stocks and the administrative authorities, as will appear from the hearings, have testified before our committee they tried in good faith to carry out what was evidently the purpose and the intent of Congress; so that if the Congress leaves in the bill this inhibition I am sure that the officials of the Commodity Credit Corporation will not sell or dispose of any products at less than parity.

Mr. PACE. The gentleman knows that is what I want to accomplish. The language in lines 11 to 18 on page 63 is contained in the 1943 act?

Mr. TARVER. That is so.

Mr. PACE. That is not new language?

Mr. TARVER. That is not new language.

Mr. PACE. And the interpretation which I fear has not been given to it.

Mr. TARVER. That is right. The officials of the Commodity Credit Corporation have indicated their feeling, and I think it is a correct feeling, that they should in good faith obey the wishes of the Congress as expressed in such provisos if placed in the appropriation bill, and I am sure, although it might be possible for them to evade it, if it is placed in the bill now pending the officials of that corporation will not violate its spirit.

Mr. PACE. The gentleman will agree that the language is rather confusing and apparently contradictory.

Mr. TARVER. I do not think I would like to enter into a discussion of its construction at this time. As I said a while ago, the matter has never been mentioned to me before, and I do not want to render off-hand opinions after 1 minute's notice on the question of the construction of language which is somewhat confusing.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I was going to say that was the only method of drafting that particular proviso to give authority to the corporation. They first acquired a lot of grain bins, then subsequently sold them if they had no further use for them. So they have respected the interdiction that heretofore was written in the bill.

Mr. PACE. That is the sole object of my inquiry, to be sure that we accomplish that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, an interesting poll came to my desk the other day, a poll taken by the Fortune magazine. I have heard on many an occasion that one or two of the farm organizations claim to represent a good many more farmers than they actually do. If there is anyone who wishes to take issue with this poll and who believes that these figures are not truly representative, I wish he would correct the record at this time. For your information, I should like to read from the most recent issue of Fortune magazine the following:

The zeal of the national farm organizations in speaking for the interests of farmers often makes it appear that farmers are unusually well organized and well represented. Actually, the organizations have a relatively small membership, less than 30 percent of all the farmers.

I may add at this point that Fortune magazine has been fairly reliable as a polling agency. This is the question Fortune magazine asked in making its survey:

Do you belong to any farm or agricultural organization?

The persons who answered that they did not were 70.5 percent; persons answering that they belonged to the Farm Bureau, 17.7 percent; those belonging to the Grange, 3.4 percent; to special farm organizations, 4.7 percent; to the Farmers Union, 2.2 percent; and to other organizations, 4.3 percent. So, according to this poll, over 70 percent of the farmers of our land belong to none of these organizations.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I think the gentleman would find about the same percentage when it comes to labor, that only 30 percent of labor of this country is within the organizations and the other 70 percent is unorganized labor.

Mr. BENDER. I cannot dispute the gentleman's statement.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Still, organized labor assumes to speak for all labor.

Mr. BENDER. Possibly.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I saw those figures when they came to the office. I think if the gentleman would get a little larger picture of that situation, or if the magazine would, it would have gotten a little truer picture of the facts.

For example, I know a dairy organization that has thousands of members and that is producing over 1,000,000,000 pounds of milk, and that is not represented at all in this list. I do not know anything about the rest of the United States, but as far as Wisconsin is concerned those figures really do not amount to anything at all because, I dare say, somewhere between 60 and 80 percent of the farmers belong to some dairy cooperative or some organization that is represented by the National Milk Producers'

Association. Big cooperatives like the Badger Cooperative would swell those figures to somewhere between 60 and 80 percent.

Mr. BENDER. The only comment I wish to make is that I regret that farmers are not better organized. I should like to see the farmers organized to a far greater degree than they are. If this poll is a correct portrayal of the national picture, then I say it is most regrettable.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. LEMKE. I think the gentleman will find, if he makes an investigation of the magazine, that the figures are inaccurate and do not give a true picture, because they represent the so-called "all farmers," and most of those who say they belong to no organization farm a half acre or a lot somewhere in a city.

Mr. BENDER. I do not know as to that.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman who just spoke about those who have a half acre or a lot in the city left out all those window-box farmers in the cities, too. They ought to be put in there somewhere.

Mr. BENDER. A further comment from this magazine is this:

Do you belong to any farm or agricultural organization?

	Total	Economic level		
		High	Medium	Low
None.....	Percent 70.5	Percent 49.8	Percent 70.9	Percent 86.7
Farm Bureau.....	17.7	30.2	17.9	6.3
Grange.....	3.4	4.6	4.2	2.1
Special.....	4.7	9.2	4.3	1.8
Farmers Union.....	2.2	5.8	.9	.9
Other.....	4.3	7.2	4.0	2.7
Multiple totals.....	102.8	106.8	102.2	100.6

It is significant that less than 15 percent of poor farmers belong to farm organizations, against about 50 percent of the well-to-do. Proponents of wartime subsidies to the small farmers have had rough sledding as a result of this disproportionate representation. (Over 30 percent of well-to-do farmers are enrolled in the American Farm Bureau Federation, under the leadership of Edward A. O'Neal.) The Pacific coast is the most strongly organized section of the country with about 55 percent of its farmers organized, many of them under the powerful Associated Farmers of California. The northeastern States are the next most highly organized section, with about 45 percent membership.

The fact that over 70 percent of the farmers belong to no organization raises the question of how that majority makes known its beliefs.

Mr. Chairman, I think that when the American people must face rationing of food of all kinds it would be a serious error if this House were to do anything which would weaken the production of essential war foods. In my opinion, the elimination of the Farm Security Admin-

istration would definitely weaken our food-production program.

Last year the most significant increases in food production were achieved by the half million small farm families assisted by Farm Security funds. The increase in milk production by these families in 1942 was sufficient to meet the requirements of two and one-half million active men. The increase for 1943 in milk production by these small farmers will provide enough milk for an additional 3,000,000 active men. The 1942 increase in eggs was sufficient to feed almost 3,000,000 active men, and the planned increase for 1943 would be sufficient to feed an army of 5,000,000 men.

No one on the floor has attacked Farm Security Administration for failing to do a competent food production job.

I think that this is the heart of this issue. Do we intend to do everything we can to increase food production? If so, we definitely do not want to destroy the one agency of the Department of Agriculture which has the contacts, the experience, and the knowledge to guide the increased food production of the two and a half million small farm families in the country.

For the past 25 years the small family-sized farmer has suffered from a competitive disadvantage. Today a third of our farmers produce 60 to 70 percent of all the crops which are commercially marketed. All of us, I believe, know that the basic strength of this country has been opportunity on the farm. Yet that opportunity has been vanishing in the past 25 years. Low prices, droughts, loss of foreign markets, mechanization, control by processors, and a number of other factors have all tended to destroy small-family farmers. Now, during this war period, with high farm prices and with the desperate need for all-out food production, the small farmer has the opportunity to pull himself out of debt and to make a very genuine contribution to our war program. In my opinion, it would be a grievous error to withdraw Federal assistance from these people. We will need a solid farm-family economy in the post-war period, and we need it now to obtain maximum food production.

In conclusion, I wish to read from a letter I received today from Mrs. Bertha S. Snook, county chairwoman of the Miami County Republican Executive Committee. In this letter she says:

DEAR Mr. BENDER: I want to aid and abet your support of the Farm Security Administration, which I understand the committee has turned down. I know of its work in this region and the good that has been done by workers who come in personal contact with the small farmers.

Mrs. Snook has first-hand information regarding the workings of this organization.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time in order to attempt to clarify the question raised by my colleague the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] a few moments ago with reference to the effectiveness of the proposed limitation on the ad-

ministrative funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation prohibiting the use of those funds in the sale of Government owned or controlled commodities at less than parity.

In view of the language which he quoted at that time, contained in the prior part of the appropriation language for the Commodity Credit Corporation in the bill, and which I shall quote again, reading from page 63:

Provided, That all necessary expenses (including legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof:

I desire to call the attention of the gentleman from Georgia and the Committee to the limitation in the third line of the proviso—

But not including other personal services.

In other words, this proviso has no reference to services other than those which are specifically mentioned, legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, and there is expressly excluded other personal services, so that other personal services are necessarily paid for with administrative funds.

If the proviso to which I have referred, eliminating the power of the Corporation to sell Government owned or controlled stocks at less than parity is adopted, it will not be possible for the Corporation to use administrative funds provided in this bill for the disposition of such stocks.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, referring to the first paragraph on page 64, I ask the gentleman from Georgia this question with respect to the sale of the Commodity Credit wheat. The gentleman will recall that we passed a bill providing for the sale of 100,000,000 bushels of Commodity Credit wheat at 85 percent of corn parity, and at corn parity prices. Assuming that that wheat is not all disposed of before July 1, would not this prohibition on page 64 prevent them from selling the balance of such wheat at 85 percent or at corn parity prices?

Mr. TARVER. So far as the administrative funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation are concerned, I think undoubtedly that would be true.

Mr. GILCHRIST. With reference to the act that we approved on March 25, providing for the sale at 85 percent, that act being only a month old, it provides that no such wheat shall be sold at a price less than the parity price.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Along the eastern and southern area of the United States it is still sold at 85 percent of parity, but in the corn area it is sold at corn parity.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the center word. There may be some astonishment that one coming from the heart of an industrial district, should take 5 minutes time on an agricultural appropriation bill, but I rise to pay tribute to one of the greatest cus-

tomers of agricultural products in America—the automobile industry. I have before me a recent advertisement of the Ford Motor Co.:

Tomorrow a motorcar, a square meal, and a suit of clothes from the same crop.

It, of course, refers to the great study of the soybean by Mr. Henry Ford.

In the test-tube of science, a vegetable which for thousands of years had given man food and oil, suddenly revealed a storehouse of hidden riches.

As a result of Ford pioneering this remarkable product is producing an amazing variety of other useful commodities, such as enamels, paints, soap, pressed board materials, and molded plastic parts for airplanes and automobiles, replacing critical materials for many manufacturing uses.

This example of experimentation on the part of the Ford Motor Co. is typical of the long-range view of the entire automotive industry looking to the conversion of farm products to industrial uses. And, as cheaper means for converting farm products are found, marketable value will be given to 250,000,000 tons of agricultural materials now practically wasted—stalks, straw, beet-tops, etc.

Regardless of wartime dislocations, there is a growing interdependence between industry and agriculture. It is a two-way proposition begetting greater unity—urban and rural harmony.

The motor industry is looking forward at the present time to the post-war period. That much can be expected from this farsighted study can best be judged by the assistance that has been given agriculture through the utilization of its products by industry in the past.

For example, some of the farm products used by the Ford Motor Co. in a normal year of car production, which products could be multiplied threefold for the entire industry are: 2,000,000 pounds of soybean oil, 89,000,000 pounds of cotton, 800,000 bushels of corn, 2,400,000 pounds of linseed oil, 2,500,000 gallons of molasses, 3,200,000 pounds of wool, 1,500,000 feet of leather, 1,000,000 pounds of lard, and 350,000 pounds of mohair. This list of products which I have enumerated does not include lumber, minerals, rubber, and many other natural resources. So the automobile industry is the best customer of agricultural products.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I would like to say for the benefit of the Ford plant that some weeks ago it was rumored that Mr. Ford would not go into the automobile business after the war. I wrote Mr. Edsel Ford, and he replied that certainly they would be in the automobile business, and they were planning far into the future at this time.

Mr. RABAUT. I thank the gentleman. And I am confident that the Ford name will continue to be a symbol of mechanical progress and efficiency for many years to come.

In this regard I wish to include in these remarks a statement recently made by

Mr. Edsel Ford and reported in the Washington Post:

We are already doing our own planning with the future in mind. We did this same thing immediately after the last war. The longer the war goes on, however, the longer it will take us to get back to automobile production.

When the men come back from the war with increased mechanical training, we should also be able to get a great new development in mechanized farming. Agriculture has had a temporary set-back, but it would make enormous strides if it could have the benefit of the brains that industry has at its disposal. It should have more modern instruments, better tractors, and other machinery. As this is a mechanical war, all the farmer lads will come back more mechanically minded than ever. They will be able to use machinery more effectively; they will have learned to take better care of it, too, and should help to bring about a wholly new concept of agriculture that would benefit not only our country but the whole world situation.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin rose.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate upon this paragraph relating to foreign parasites may conclude in 18 minutes, and all amendments thereto.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Fortunately, the debate today is going along on a somewhat higher plane than yesterday. I would like to take a few minutes to say that, as far as I am concerned personally, I have had a very fine reception from the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that I went before the subcommittee and made three recommendations: First, one was to coordinate the agencies at State and county levels; second, reduce large A. C. P. payments to big land operations; third, recommended the use of public funds, as recommended by Secretary Wickard, in place of using these funds for a control program. There would be much more sense at this time, in my opinion, to use this money for incentive payments than to have it used as a control program. I wish that the chairman of the subcommittee sometime today would explain to the House what procedure we are going to follow as to incentive payments. We should be definite on this question of incentive payments so the farmer will have this information and can produce accordingly.

Personally I am on record in favor of incentive payments in preference to the control program during this war period. I would like to see the funds provided in an orderly and legal manner. I do not like to see this bill passed without the incentive-payment program being cleared up, because I think the producers are entitled to that information. This whole matter of whether we are going to have incentive payments or whether we are going to have it according to law or have it through the back door, should be settled right here today, and I hope the chairman will do so.

As far as this bill is concerned, you can double the amount or you can cut it in two and it will not make much differ-

ence as long as you let the O. P. A. run hog wild like they have the last 6 months. It does not do any good to appropriate money for production of food if you are going to let O. P. A. continue to be the bottleneck preventing maximum production. Unless we correct what the O. P. A. is doing, we are going to waste half of this appropriation, and I am just as sure of that as I am that I am standing here before you today.

For example, we have the food canners still faced with uncertainties. This is not only a question of price. We have the evaporated-milk people producing under maximum possibilities. We continue to have the small packer going broke every day.

All this confusion of the O. P. A. is harmful. Last September when we had the price-control bill under consideration, many statements were made, and attitudes evidenced by men in high public office that resulted in a marked reduction of dairy products below the corresponding months of 1942. This continued, and by December the national production of butter was 110,000,000 pounds in comparison to 116,000,000 pounds in December 1941; cheese production in December 1941 was fifty-eight million and in December 1942 only forty-five million, and from January 1 to April 15, 1943, we are producing 78 percent of the cheese we produced during the same months in 1942. After Labor Day 1942 there was also a reduction in evaporated milk production in comparison to the previous year. In December 1941 there were 286,000,000 pounds of evaporated milk produced while there were only 174,000,000 pounds produced in December 1942. The problems of the fluid-milk producers is brought up daily here so I will not discuss this problem.

There are 340,000,000 acres of cultivated land in the United States. The acres will produce all the food needed with the manpower, machinery, and price to justify the production. We slaughter on an average 18,000,000 head of cattle a year and 10,000,000 calves. If the cattle were fed to a hundred pound additional weight 90,000,000 of additional beef would be provided. As there are about 9,000,000,000 pounds of beef and veal produced, this would be a 10-percent increase of supply. There are over 25,000,000 dairy cows averaging 4,600 pounds of milk. If feed were provided at a reasonable price 25,000,000,000 pounds of additional milk could be provided. This 25,000,000,000 pounds of milk is an appreciable increase over the 119,000,000,000 pounds of milk that represents our national production.

We have some 700,000,000 bushels of wheat as a carry-over in sight. Our corn, oats, barley supplies are fast disappearing. In Canada there are about a billion bushels of wheat, oats, and barley. These grains cannot find their way to the world's markets, due to shipping. By removing the near embargo we now have a part of the source of feed supply could be provided in our efforts to increase the meats and fats so needed at this time. Another year may show a greater need.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I am a new member of the Committee on Agriculture and I assure you I do not have much dignity to be offended by any action that the great subcommittee on appropriations for agriculture might have assumed. However, I am sure that the committee knew exactly what it was doing, and I think it is no secret, as the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON] has said, it was their intention to discontinue Farm Security and parity payments and other activities that have been carried on by this Government. I do not wish to restate the things that have been so eloquently said by my distinguished colleague from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] and my distinguished colleague from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK] and others with reference to the need for farm security. It is not of so much concern in my district and in my State, but I am reminded of the philosophy of Thomas Jefferson, whose anniversary we have recently celebrated. Much was said about Jefferson and about his philosophy but little has been said as to his philosophy as to the land and man's relationship to it.

He said that farming was the natural occupation of man. It has been reechoed by the great Lincoln. It was the philosophy of another great American whose history is somewhat obscured, Andrew Johnson, who preached the doctrine that man came from the soil; Theodore Roosevelt, a great leader in conservation, and our great President now, whose chief cornerstone as far as agriculture is concerned is founded on soil conservation and farm security. Those two things are under attack, and they are vital things. It was the Jefferson philosophy that man should govern himself, in opposition to the philosophy of Alexander Hamilton. He assumed that man, living close to the soil, inasmuch as that was his natural habitat, should be informed; that he should be educated; that he should have access to a free press; that he should have access to good roads; that he should have good schools; that he should have religious freedom; and having those advantages he was a safe individual. He could govern himself, with very little government at the top.

We are striking right at the vitals of the difference of opinion between those two philosophies, and it will be a sad day for agriculture should we follow the policy of Alexander Hamilton, in that it will tend toward the commercialization of farming. If this is done, it will destroy the farm family that has been the bulwark of American civilization. President Roosevelt's farm policy, as I have said, has been based upon the necessity of rehabilitating and conserving our soil and our forests. That is not only of benefit to the farmer but offers security

and wealth to the Nation because the generations to come will depend upon the land for their food and shelter.

Farm Security, as I have previously mentioned, was instituted to do what Jefferson would have done to the farm family—provided for its education, its health, its religious, political, and economic freedom. The attempt made here by the big commercial farm interests is intended to deny the very things that Jefferson has said and that President Roosevelt is trying to do.

It is contended by the opponents of Farm Security that to lend a directing hand to them is communistic, but may I say that these small farm people, who have had little experience, if any, in the handling of any amounts of money, need the direction that Farm Security has given. If it were not done, financial assistance would be of little value and the money would be wasted. The need of Farm Security is not confined to any particular district. It is a problem as broad as our land. In every State and section there is need for these programs. To conserve the soil is a governmental problem, and an appropriation to conserve it is a national asset. To assist the small farm people, though many of them fail, is another national asset, in that it makes for better citizenship which redounds to the benefit of the Nation.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. In Jefferson's second inaugural address he advocated the development of our rivers. Of course, that was almost a century before the use of electricity was discovered—

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman is going to go on to the Rural Electrification Administration, I only have a few minutes.

Mr. RANKIN. I just wanted to say that if he were here today he would be backing up our power program.

Mr. GRANGER. I thank the gentleman for his contributions, and I believe if Jefferson were here today he would approve the valiant fight the gentleman from Mississippi has continuously made to bring electricity into the farm homes of the people.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Utah has expired.

The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Chairman, I shall speak in order. I shall talk about foreign parasites. The foreign parasite I am going to talk about is Marshall Field.

Mr. Chairman, during the recent debate on the pay-as-you-go tax proposal we heard much from the opposition regarding the making of war millionaires.

I take the floor at this time to call upon those who used the war millionaire argument against the Carlson amendment, to give some consideration, at least, to plugging the loopholes in our present tax laws through which a minority of very wealthy individuals have not only been able to dodge payment of rightful taxes to the Government, but, in several instances, have actually robbed the Gov-

ernment of income it had formerly received.

The method of tax-dodging to which I refer is accomplished by operating several businesses as individual partnerships so as to offset the gains of some against the losses of others. It is well known that under the present law the profits of partnerships, or individual proprietorships, are taxed only when earned, and there is no additional tax when the funds are withdrawn from the business by the owners.

This has made it possible for certain millionaires to purchase for cash corporations now enjoying war-swollen profits, changing them from corporations to partnerships, or individual proprietorships, thus escaping corporate taxation which, as everyone here knows, is much greater, because, under present law, the income of a corporation is taxed against the corporation when it is earned, and taxed again to the stockholders when disbursed as dividends.

Of course, I do not know how many wealthy individuals are practicing this tax dodge, but it has been revealed that Marshal Field, publisher of PM and the Chicago Sun, is one. An investigation shows that within recent months Field has purchased two highly profitable industrial concerns engaged in war production, and a bus system operating between Chicago and the northern Indiana industrial district. These acquisitions, I am told, were made at comparatively low prices. Because the war-swollen profits of these enterprises were subject to steep excess profits taxes, they were obtainable at bargain prices by Field, who is able to use these profits to offset, in part, the heavy losses he has incurred in his publishing ventures.

Now, under the former ownership of the enterprises purchased by Field, most of the exorbitant war profits were paid to the Government in taxes, but under Field's ownership these enterprises are operated as personal ventures, or partnerships, and thus escape the excess profits tax. The profits of the companies acquired by Field can be crossed with his publishing losses for tax purposes.

That this was Field's intention is made plain by the disclosure that the Delta Manufacturing Co. of Milwaukee, acquired last August, was immediately converted into a partnership in which Field is the dominant member. Details of another acquisition, that of the V. & O. Press Co., Hudson, N. Y., have not been learned but it is reported that this enterprise is also now being operated as a partnership. I do not have any information, as yet, on the form of organization for the recently acquired bus company, to which I have referred.

In ordinary circumstances a business making profits greatly in excess of normal would pay a tax of 90 percent on the surplus profit. This is in addition to regular corporation and income taxes. The Government, however, will collect no part of the swollen profits of the companies acquired by Field as long as they are operated as personal ventures or partnerships, and the excess profits do not exceed Field's publishing losses. Not

only are these profits exempt from the excess profits tax, but also from the regular corporation income and surtaxes.

Substantial as the profits are from the recently acquired properties, they are not expected to offset entirely the losses on the field publications, which are estimated to run from six to seven million dollars a year. However, Field will shoulder only a small fraction of these losses, because they can also be used to cut down the tax that he would otherwise pay on his large investment income.

Mr. Field's recent purchases indicate that he greatly underestimated the losses which would be incurred in his newspaper ventures. Mr. Field and his associates were convinced, apparently, that the net losses, after taking into account the tax saving on his investment income would be readily absorbed. When these calculations went awry Field's financial advisers discovered the possibility of acquiring other profitable properties whose earnings could be used to finance the newspapers instead of being paid into the Federal Treasury to help pay the cost of war.

In addition to the properties acquired, I am told that Mr. Field made unsuccessful attempts to purchase other manufacturing companies which held big Government contracts. One company, a manufacturer of aircraft parts, turned down his offer after consulting with officials of the War Production Board. Board officials told the company that all Field had to offer was money, and the Government needed brains and managerial ability in the company. Another concern, a manufacturer of naval ordinance, rejected an offer from Field because the owner felt that the sale would impair the company's production efficiency and prove detrimental to the Navy.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have given these details in order to prove my point that, under the present tax laws, there are loopholes by which millionaires can evade or dodge taxes. The dodge being employed by Mr. Field has been condemned by the Twentieth Century Fund founded by Edward Filene, the Boston merchant, and whose works are well known to all who are interested in problems of taxation. Strangely enough, its publication Facing the Tax Problem in which this practice is condemned, was sponsored by Attorney General Francis Biddle, A. A. Berle of the State Department, and others who usually see eye-to-eye with Mr. Field on most issues. The director of the fund is Evans Clark, husband of Frieda Kirchwey, editor of the Nation.

The following is quoted from page 178 of this book.

Suppose that a certain individual owns and operates two businesses, a grocery store, and a printing establishment, and that the grocery store is losing money while the printing establishment yields profits. If an excess-profits tax is applied collectively to the businesses of this particular individual, the losses of one business tend to offset the high profits of the other, and no tax may be due. If the tax is applied to each business separately, however, the printing establishment pays a tax. The usual solution of this situation, at least in principle, is to tax each business separately.

In a footnote the problem is further discussed:

The problem posed in the text has only once been faced in American taxation. The only Federal, State, or local unit to levy an impersonal tax on the net income of unincorporated business is New York State in its recently enacted tax on the net income of unincorporated concerns. The tax commission has had to decide whether the loss of one business should be allowed as a deduction from the profit of another business if both businesses are owned by the same person. Its decision has been that the deduction should be allowed—a decision that has obvious, perhaps compelling, administrative advantages, but that is not entirely consistent with the idea of impersonality upon which the tax is presumably based.

On June 1, 1937, President Roosevelt sent a message to Congress requesting changes in the income-tax law to plug some of the loopholes that were being used to advantage by wealthy tax dodgers. He mentioned several methods that were being employed at that time and these were corrected by legislation. But tax dodging by operating several businesses as individual proprietorships or partnerships so as to offset the gains of some against the losses of others, was not among the methods mentioned. He no doubt will want this loophole plugged, too.

I hope the Ways and Means Committee will give it proper consideration before the new tax bill is reported.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHAFER. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Not only that, but unless this Congress changes the law, September next Marshall Field III will inherit about \$200,000,000 that will escape taxation entirely.

Mr. SHAFER. That is true; that is what makes him a foreign parasite.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

The gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. WHITE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, in speaking on this bill and the elimination of the Farm Security Administration recently, I had occasion to refer to the activities of the Farm Security Administration in my State—Idaho—in assisting the small farmers and the men who want to get reestablished on a farm. In the course of my remarks I mentioned the fact that a disastrous flood was now sweeping over one of the finest farming sections of Idaho. In this connection I have just received a report from the Administrator confirming that information, and I read from his letter of April 14:

APRIL 14, 1943.

Hon. COMPTON WHITE,

House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. WHITE: A few days ago you inquired whether the Farm Security Administration is making plans to help families affected by the flood of the Boise River.

Mr. Duffy, our regional director at Portland, has wired me that our State director is serving on the Governor's committee which was set up to handle this problem, and our county supervisor is serving on the local committee. Arrangements have been completed for the

use of Farm Security camp facilities to provide temporary housing and relief for farm families. The first group of evacuees is already located in the Farm Security Administration labor camp. Extensive damage is being sustained in all types of agricultural property, including houses and furniture.

Mr. Duffy reports that emergency crop and feed loans and R. A. C. C. loans will probably be used to the maximum. This credit, of course, is limited to agricultural operations, and Mr. Duffy has requested an allocation for grant funds to handle this disaster situation. Such funds will, of course, be used primarily for subsistence and similar needs associated with human welfare.

The flood peak is expected to come in approximately 10 days.

You may be sure that our local representatives stand ready to render every assistance possible within the limits of funds available to the farm families suffering from flood damage.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

C. B. BALDWIN,
Administrator.

Mr. Chairman, judging from the communications pouring in, not only from Idaho but the whole Northwest, I am convinced that the subcommittee in striking down the Farm Security Administration has done a great disservice and removed a most helpful organization, helpful to the man who is struggling to get on his feet.

I read a telegram from a veteran farmer, president of the Farmers' Union of the State of Idaho, Jesse Vetter:

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO, April 15, 1943.

COMPTON I. WHITE,
House Building, Washington, D. C.:
Washington (Idaho) Farmers' Union strongly opposed recommendations of House Agriculture Appropriations Committee abolishing Farm Security Administration reducing Agricultural Adjustment Agency appropriations, abolishing nonrecourse loans. These programs been very helpful to family sized farms. Proposed changes would hamper food production in this area.

JESSE VETTER, President.

Mr. Chairman, permit me also to read a telegram from a veteran farmer of Twin Falls, Idaho:

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO, April 15, 1943.

HON. COMPTON WHITE,
United States Representative:
After 30 years' farming experience, I find Production Credit Association only satisfactory credit agency for farmers. Banks have always charged excessive interest in past. Hope you can help protect over 7,800 farmers in south Idaho district who are aroused over any change as appears in new agricultural bill.

GEO. L. WATT.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The cases referred to in the flood area of the gentleman's State are, of course, being taken care of now through rehabilitation loans from the F. S. A.

Mr. WHITE. The F. S. A. is the only organization that can do it, now that we have discontinued the W. P. A. to handle hardship agricultural cases of this kind; and I may say further to the gentleman from Minnesota that thousands of people who have lost everything they had in the dust bowl, in the great States of Kansas

and Oklahoma, veteran farmers—and even farmers from the gentleman's State for that matter who have lost out to the insurance companies on mortgages—have flooded into the northwest States and are being helped by the F. S. A.:

IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO, April 16, 1943.

MR. COMPTON I. WHITE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

It would be a mistake to adopt that part of the Department of Agriculture supply bill requiring loans submitted to production credit associations first be refused by private agencies. It is my observation that production credit associations have done a very dependable and constructive job in financing farmers, and their set-up is such that it does meet their requirements. As consistent feeder of lambs and cattle I request that you use your influence to see that production credit associations system is not disturbed.

CARLYLE CHAFFIN,
Chairman, Bonneville County
Beet Growers Association.

BLACKFOOT, IDAHO, April 15, 1943.

HON. COMPTON I. WHITE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

Feel that House Appropriations Committee bill will affect Farm Credit Administration. Farmers need all possible help raising crops and this type legislation should not pass.

NEIL F. BOYLE.

OGDEN, UTAH, April 15, 1943.

Representative COMPTON WHITE,
Washington, D. C.:

We, in behalf of some 2,000 wheat producers of the intermountain territory, plead with you to vote for our existence in the present bill presented by the House Committee on Appropriations by voting against the transfer of Farm Security Administration to Farm Credit Administration; to vote against the discontinuance of parity payments, as certainly the present price of wheat is far below parity, while everything else is soaring daily; to vote against the transfer of Agricultural Adjustment Agency to county agents; and, finally, to please vote against the requirement forcing cooperatives to first be turned down by private banks before loan applications may be presented to Farm Credit Administration for loans. Cooperatives all over this territory are operating under loans from Farm Credit Administration, and, certainly, it is the cooperatives who must stay in existence during this emergency to bolster production, and we cannot allow cooperatives to be taken over and sold down the river by private banks after the boom is over, which was the case after the last war. Farmers need more support now than ever before if we intend to hold up production and feed the world. If we sell out the American farmer, we are selling out America, and we urge your support and will appreciate your reply.

FARMERS GRAIN COOPERATIVE.

PORTLAND, OREG., April 14, 1943.

COMPTON I. WHITE,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Our organization, representing thousands of workers in five Western States, recognizes Farm Security Administration as vitally necessary to food production in this area. Urge you exert all possible effort to gain adequate appropriation for maintenance and expansion of Farm Security Administration farm program among small farmers as most efficient and effective means of relieving food problem for the war effort.

NORTHWESTERN COUNCIL LUMBER
AND SAWMILL WORKERS.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Idaho has expired. All time on the foreign parasites has expired.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, \$4,608.-610, of which amount not to exceed \$615,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I received a letter this morning from one of the large farm operators in my district which I think is expressive of the sentiment of many of the farmers in that part of the country. It ought to be called to the attention of the Congress and the people of the country. This man and his associates operate 800 acres of farmland in my congressional district. They handle several hundred milk cows and a large number of cattle and hogs. This letter graphically tells of the difficulties they are encountering in connection with this operation. Listen to a portion of this letter:

The pressure exerted by the local United States Employment Office for men to go on the farms has produced some help. We have tried out about 11 men in the last 2 weeks without much success. Some of these men worked on the farm 5 or 10 years ago and then took softer jobs in stores and industries. Now they just can't take it. We have been paying these men \$25 a week with living quarters, 2 quarts of milk per day and 2 dozen eggs per week, which, of course, is a very expensive situation for farm help. It takes about 5 of this type to get the same results as 1 experienced man like Private Behrens could get, and if we have 5 novices around we need another supervisor to keep them working. If anybody has any doubts that this farm labor represents a vicious cycle and problem detrimental to efficiency, I will be perfectly happy to present some figures and some real factual findings.

We already were forced to sell 50 head of dairy cows, and we hope we won't have to stop our beef raising entirely. From November 1 to December 22 a total of 9 calves were born in our dairy barn and only 3 survived. The rest died either from acute enteritis or because the cow had been left in the stanchion instead of being moved into a box stall to facilitate the birth. The calf was born in the gutter behind the stanchion and with the cow's head tied in the stanchion it could not, of course, give the calf the immediate after birth care that is necessary and within a day or two the calf died. I would not say that this was ill-will on the part of the farm help we have, but they simply don't have experience and can't foretell in sufficient time when the cows should be put in the box stalls, which should be no less than 2 or 3 days before. We were going to overcome this particular problem by building a lot of additional box stalls and putting the cows in them 2 months beforehand in order to preserve the calves, but we could not get any building permits. The shortage of material would have made this appear wasteful. We then decided to dispose of most of the dairy herd before we had a total loss.

Now we are having the same problem with our beef calves. Since January 1 there were 32 calves born and there are only 14 that sur-

vived. Normally, we would have had about the same number born and would have lost perhaps 2 at the most. The reason for this is the same as explained above.

We lost a great many young pigs this winter. They were not wormed in time; their accommodations were not kept dry. We, therefore, decided to dispose of them and we sold all of the pigs—small ones, big ones, brood sows, and all—with the exception of four which we kept for our own use. They were sold to the livestock buyer, Mr. Hubert A. Meyer, of Plymouth, Wis. If you wish to get confirmation of these facts, I suggest that you get in touch with Mr. Meyer.

One of the main reasons for having steers and feeders in the wintertime has been our dire necessity for fertilizer in the fields. If skilled men would take care of this, the fertilizer would be hauled out daily from fall until spring and by this time of the year it would be well spread out on the fields. Due to the inexperience of our help and the shortage of help, not more than 10 acres of our total land at this time has been covered. The fertilizer is piled up high next to the barn. We had all we could do to keep our concrete barnyard cleaned up in order to keep the cattle from walking knee deep in filth. None is on the fields. In the meantime thawing has set in and the fields are soft. We can't get out on them with the tractors, and we don't have enough help to drive out with the team, nor could we get a rubber-tired spreader. The fields will have to go without being fertilized, and the negative results will be shown in a year from now.

I did not intend to write you a wailing story and make an issue of this matter because I do appreciate the hopelessness of trying to find understanding in Washington, but since we have been in communication I thought I would write you these facts, and time will tell that the facts cited do not anywhere near cover all the dangers and disasters that are threatening the farms in Wisconsin every day.

I have made a very careful study of all angles in the past 6 years because I have enjoyed, as a relaxation, to visit and work with the farmers. I have planted many acres of land myself; I have driven the tractors in the last 2 years 14 to 16 hours a day, and so has my wife. We have constructed and designed mechanical improvements, worked toward cleaner and better milk, and have pioneered for sanitation on the farms. Neither one of us would have to do it for a living. We could have played golf, drunk highballs, and discussed politics, but our children shall remember as long as they live that their parents tried their best. Our children are all active on the farms every spare minute they have. My son, who is a student at Culver Military Academy during the winter, will be home soon for vacation and he will be on the tractor and doing the best he can from early morning until late at night. I am seriously debating whether I should interrupt his education (he is 15 years old and an excellent student) to keep him working on the farms. He is more serious and practical at his age than most of these imitation farmers I received through the employment office.

This morning I felt particularly miserable when the farm helper came to feed the steers at 8:30 a. m., whereas they should be fed and watered every day at 6:30 a. m. on the dot. The irregularity of feeding will not help to produce the results wanted, and half of the corn used is thus wasted. It is regularly that counts.

Again, I want to tell you that I don't intend to wail to you nor do I expect any sort of relief, but I am sure that my letter will become much more important and much more significant in 2 or 3 years from now than it can possibly be today. The worst descriptions throughout the Nation of the farming and cattle-raising problem could not be ex-

aggerated, but it has gone too far for price fixing and other controls to do any good. It still takes 9 months for a cow to have a calf and 2½ to 3 years for the calf to be raised to be taken to market, or 4 or 5 years to be a milk producer. No short-cut training or efficiency program will change the laws of nature. I am afraid the price fixing, scare program, and the drafting of farm labor in the past year have done serious damage, but this is not news to you or anybody else—it could not be. It must be part of the general plowing-under program. But, my friends, be careful, as even the plows get mired.

(Mr. FORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, may I offer this further suggestion? I think Members under the 5-minute rule insofar as possible should confine their remarks to the bill. There is still hope, I understand, of an Easter vacation. If we are to have that or any chance of that we must complete this bill as rapidly as possible, and while I have no objection to any Member speaking who wants to discuss the merits of the bill, I do feel that they ought not to discuss extraneous matter.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, perhaps, I would do well to express the thought I have in mind in commendation for the work I feel this subcommittee has done on the bill that they have brought before us. I know every Member on the floor is sitting through this debate because they are vitally interested in the problems affecting agriculture and the problems of our farmers. I want to make an appeal to my colleagues in the House who have a particular interest in the dairy farmer. I want to ask you, if you agree with me, to get your views down to the O. P. A. I believe that more can be done for the dairy farmers of the country right now by talking to the officials of O. P. A. than can be done in any other department of the Government.

Last night I received a petition that I have before me signed by the owners of 6,060 dairy cattle in the State of Connecticut asking me to submit a petition to Prentiss M. Brown. They make some very interesting statements in the letter that accompanies this petition.

They petition for relief from the O. P. A. They say that, "We, the milk producers of Connecticut, respectfully submit this petition for an increase in the price paid to farmers for the milk, based on actual costs of production. We know that unless a fair price is given we shall be forced to liquidate our herds."

As proof that liquidation is going on, I hold in my hand announcements of auction sales of dairy cattle in that one small county by one auctioneer announc-

ing 13 different sales, a total of 286 milk cows that will be sold or have been sold between March 15 and April 20.

As these farmers point out in the letter they have sent me, the price the dairies get for their fluid milk is the same today as it was in December 1941, yet in the meantime grain has increased from \$44 to \$56, labor from \$40 a month and found to as high as \$115 a month and found, and the high-priced labor is mostly inexperienced farm labor.

In 1941 good cows in that area cost from \$100 to \$125. Today the average cow costs from \$200 to \$225.

They point out that unless O. P. A. will give them some relief and give it to them immediately they have no alternative but to sell their herds and the responsibility for the shortage of milk that is bound to develop must rest on the shoulders of the O. P. A.

They point out that unless this relief is granted and speedily, it will be too late. They point out also that a farmer should be able to plan fertilization of mowings and pastures and better seedings for increased production before it is too late to do this work.

They say further, "The only correction, as we see it, is to increase the ceiling price to the consumer and give the benefit to the producer or make a flat price of 10 cents a quart at the farm for 3.7 milk and subsidize the consumer through the dealer."

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. If the gentleman expects to get any relief from the O. P. A., he is going to be sadly disappointed, because after all I am convinced that they are not interested in securing the production of food, they are more interested in putting in their reforms and trying to remake our economy in this country.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I am going to present the facts to the O. P. A., as I have before. Maybe the gentleman is an optimist. But let me say that unless some relief is given to the dairy farmer the situation is going to be very dangerous and acute in every part of this country, and when the people find they cannot get the milk that they need, there is going to be more unrest in the country than we have ever seen and more than I ever want to see.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The people will be lucky if they get the milk at any price, irrespective of what the farmer receives for it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(Mr. MILLER of Connecticut asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

The Clerk read as follows:

FOREST SERVICE SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary to experiment and to make and continue investigations and report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used for any experiment

or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the same; to investigate and test American timber and timber trees and their uses, and methods for the preservative treatment of timber; to seek, through investigations and the planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary system and of connecting the same with any such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed \$7,500, with the exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$7,500 or more, may be improved out of the appropriations made under this act for the Forest Service by an amount not to exceed 2 percent of the cost of such building as certified by the Secretary; to protect, administer, and improve the national forests, including tree planting and other measures to prevent erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to conserve water and including the payment of rewards under regulations of the Secretary for information leading to the arrest and conviction for violation of the laws and regulations relating to fires in or near national forests, or for the unlawful taking of, or injury to, Government property; to ascertain the natural conditions upon and utilize the national forests, to transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock the national forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest, report, and illustrate the results of experiments and investigations made by the Forest Service; to purchase lawbooks, reference and technical books, and technical journals for officers of the Forest Service stationed outside of Washington, and for medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of artisans, laborers, and other employees engaged in any hazardous work under the Forest Service: *Provided further*, That the appropriations for the work of the Forest Service shall be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, equipment, and materials stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Forest Service and for sale and distribution to other Government activities and to State and private agencies who cooperate with the Forest Service in fire control under terms of written cooperative agreements, the cost of such supplies, equipment, and materials, including the cost of supervision, transportation, warehousing, and handling, to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional supplies and materials are procured for warehouse stocks: *Provided further*, That the appropriations for the work of the Forest Service available for the operation, repair, maintenance, and replacement of motor and other equipment may be reimbursed for use of such equipment on projects of the Forest Service chargeable to other appropriations, or on work of other Federal agencies, when requested by such agencies, reimbursement to be made from appropriations applicable to the work on which used at rental rates fixed by the Chief Forester based on the actual or estimated cost of operation, repair, maintenance, depreciation, and equipment management control, and credited to appropriations currently available at the time adjustment is effected: *Provided further*, That the Forest Service may rent equipment for fire-control purposes to State, county, private, or other non-Federal agencies cooperating with the Forest Service in fire control under the terms of written cooperative agreements, the amount collected for such rental to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time payment is received, as follows:

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word for the purpose of asking the chairman of the committee a question. I wonder if the committee went into the question of the moving pictures and propaganda that is prepared by the Forestry Service in the Agricultural Department designed to promote the Government ownership of forests, and just where are those items?

Mr. TARVER. May I say to the gentleman that no evidence was adduced before the committee indicating the work described by him in the Forestry Service and the hearings show nothing in regard thereto, as far as I recall. I do not know of any funds carried in the bill intended for such purpose and none have been justified for such purpose.

Mr. TABER. I may say to the gentleman that I am advised that the worst type of communistic propaganda is being indulged in by this organization.

Mr. TARVER. I am sorry that no one came to the committee in time for it to investigate the charge. As a matter of fact, it has not had information of that sort and has had no evidence of the carrying on of that type of work so far as the Forestry Service is concerned, and as far as I know, none of the funds estimated for here are intended for such work.

Mr. TABER. I am anxious to find out so that I may offer an amendment to get rid of that activity.

Mr. TARVER. I do not think we ought to act or could act intelligently upon the basis of a rumor, which I feel is probably without foundation.

Mr. TABER. It is not a rumor without foundation. It is a fact. This is a very serious situation.

Mr. TARVER. At any rate, may I say to the gentleman that there should be evidence of the intention to use a portion of these funds for purposes such as have been described by the gentleman before the House should undertake to cut out part of the funds in this bill upon the assumption that they might be so used. If the gentleman or any other Member of the House or anyone else, inside or outside the House, had information of the carrying on of practices of this sort with moneys appropriated under this bill or of the intention to carry on such practices with moneys to be appropriated in the next fiscal year, such individual ought to come before our committee and advise us. We have had no such information, and I, for one, do not feel that we should act in the absence of information.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I did make an independent research on the matter, and found that a motion picture such as the gentleman refers to was actually produced, according to the Budget Director, in the Department of Agriculture. Incidentally, you will find on page 1516 of the hearings the amount of money that has been expended or will be expended for motion picture work by the Forest Service for the instant fiscal year, 1943.

Mr. TARVER. I am wondering if the gentleman in talking about motion pictures does not have in mind an activity which is alleged to have been carried on and not at all under the Forest Service, as I understand, involving the expenditure of some \$12,000 of funds appropriated to the uses of the Department of Agriculture but not appropriated to the Forest Service. That is a separate matter, which was called to my attention after the hearings of the committee had closed and with regard to which I have instituted some investigation, but, as I understand, the investigation does not in any way involve the Forest Service.

Mr. TABER. Without the specific evidence as to the item out of which this comes, I hesitate to offer an amendment to cut out the activity. On the other hand, I feel that this activity should be stopped. It came to my attention after adjournment last evening, which is the reason it was not brought to the attention of the gentleman before. I feel that it is a very serious situation and a very dangerous situation.

Mr. TARVER. I am glad that the gentleman agrees with me that action should be had only after investigation.

Mr. TABER. It would not take much investigation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

To enable the Secretary (1) to carry into effect, through such agencies of the Department as he may designate, the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b) (not to exceed \$397,368), and the provisions of sections 4 (not to exceed \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed \$65,100), of the act entitled "An act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor," approved June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568), and acts supplementary thereto, and (2) through the Forest Service to cooperate with and advise timberland owners and associations, wood-using industries, or other appropriate agencies in the application of forest management principles to federally owned lands leased to States and to private forest lands, so as to attain sustained-yield management, the conservation of the timber resource, the productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of employment and economic continuance of forest industries, not to exceed \$100,000; in all, not to exceed \$646,168; including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the purchase of reference books and technical journals; not to exceed \$30,000 for the construction or purchase of necessary buildings, and other improvements: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation which is available for carrying out the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act and sections 4 and 5 of the act approved June 7, 1924, shall be expended in any State or Territory unless the State or Territory, or local subdivision thereof, or individuals, or associations contribute a sum equal to that to be allotted therefrom by the Government or make contributions other than money deemed by the Secretary to be the value equivalent thereof: *Provided further*, That any part of this appropriation allocated for the production or procurement of nursery

stock by any Federal agency, or funds appropriated to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating States for the production or procurement of nursery stock, shall remain available for expenditure for not more than 3 fiscal years: *Provided further*, That in carrying into effect the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, no part of this appropriation shall be used to establish new nurseries or to acquire land for the establishment of such new nurseries.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I notice that the committee has cut the farm forestry item \$150,000 below the Budget. There is also written into the bill some language which I think is subject to a point of order because it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

I rise at this time to tell the members of the committee that the farm forestry project, which was known as the shelter-belt project, was at one time operated by the Forest Service as the Plains States forestry program. They did an unusually fine work in planting trees in many of our Plains States. We now have miles upon miles of wonderful trees. Some of the trees that were planted in 1936 are 30 feet high, bringing to us windbreaks, protection, posts, and wood for our farms, and protection for wildlife, bringing back to our part of the country song birds, and holding of snow and moisture. We are anxious in Nebraska, which is the Tree Planters State, to continue planting these trees on additional farms. We do not want this program of tree planting liquidated.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. O'CONNOR. In addition to what the gentleman has already delineated as the benefits from those trees, may I say that they also serve as a great benefit to the soil, that is, as to soil conservation.

Mr. STEFAN. There is no question about it. The Forest Service first inaugurated this work. It is now being done by the Conservation Service. My idea is that this work should continue. Forestry did a great job. Conservation can continue it. Our farmers want the program continued. It is a worth-while project in States which know the ravages of drought.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GROSS. Did I correctly understand the gentleman to say that these 6-year-old trees, planted in 1936, are now 40 feet high?

Mr. STEFAN. They are 30 to 40 feet high.

Mr. GROSS. How high were they when they were planted?

Mr. STEFAN. They were seedlings.

Mr. GROSS. That is an unusual growth. That is good soil, is it not?

Mr. STEFAN. Yes; it is an unusual growth. Some of the cottonwood trees planted during the drought are 30 or more feet high. The average growth is good. They are providing fine protection to our farms.

Mr. Chairman, I do not like to make a point of order on this appropriation bill because it contains legislation, but I am

interested in protecting a program which has proven valuable and is something in which all of the farmers are interested. I should like the chairman of the committee to tell the House what has been done with this program so we can understand it.

Mr. TARVER. In my discussion of the bill on Wednesday I undertook to do that. The gentleman evidently overlooked my remarks. The provisions insofar as they relate only to the consolidation of these two activities are not subject to a point of order. There are some provisions in the paragraph that might have been subject to a point of order, but they are not so subject now after this discussion by the gentleman.

The objective of the committee was to consolidate these two branches of the Forest Service dealing substantially with the same problem. We have not eliminated the shelterbelt from consideration upon the same basis that other sections of the country may have consideration; that is, we so arranged this appropriation—and we did it last year—that the shelterbelt farmers could get the same consideration in this private forestry program and farm forestry program that farmers in other parts of the country could get, and no more. We think that is fair, and that is what will be done under the terms of this bill.

Mr. STEFAN. How much money is in this bill for farm forestry?

Mr. TARVER. The amount for farm and other private forestry cooperation is \$646,168, which is a cut of \$161,942 below the budget, which the committee, realizing as it does the importance of this work and its great value, feels nevertheless can be sustained at this time because of our emergency war needs.

Mr. STEFAN. Are we to infer that the forestry project will continue under the Soil Conservation as heretofore? The gentleman's committee originally took this away from Forestry and put it in Soil Conservation.

Mr. TARVER. The shelter-belt project in the Middle West, as such, that is, this huge shelter-belt project originally intended to traverse the country from Canada to the Gulf, will not be continued, but the farmers living in that area may obtain from the Forest Service the same type of aid and on the same terms that farmers in other sections of the country may obtain similar aid.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I am as much interested as the chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations in economy, but I am very much interested to get a definite statement that the farm forestry or the so-called shelter-belt program will not be entirely liquidated. The farmers in the Middle West do not want any preferential treatment, but they should be able to get seedlings to plant, so that there may be windbreaks, and there may

be soil conservation, and that they may bring back wildlife.

Mr. TARVER. I regret very much that I have not been able to state the matter in a way so that the gentleman can understand. I believe I answered fully that the situation is simply that there is provided for in this bill no shelterbelt program in the Middle West as such, but the farmers living in the so-called Middle West shelterbelt area can get assistance of the Forestry Service just as the farmers anywhere in the United States can get it, under the same terms.

Mr. STEFAN. In other words, will they be able to get trees to plant?

Mr. TARVER. Upon the same terms as other farmers get the same things, upon the same type of cooperation. The Government is not going to do it without cooperation, as the gentleman will be able to ascertain by reading the bill, but under the same cooperation required of all farmers, these shelter-belt farmers will be able to get the same kind of aid from the Government that all other farmers will get.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I fear that this language on page 57, beginning in line 18, after the colon, beginning with the word "provided", including the language on page 58, from line 1 to line 12, will destroy the program in the Plain States, and I make the point of order against it because it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman cannot discuss the paragraph and then make a point of order against it. The point of order does not lie. It comes too late.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nebraska makes the point of order against the language beginning on page 57, line 18, with the word "Provided," down to and including the language on page 58, line 12. This point of order is made after debate has been had. The point of order, therefore, comes too late, and the Chair overrules the point of order.

The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Forest research: For forest research in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the act entitled "An act to insure adequate supplies of timber and other forest products for the people of the United States, to promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood lots and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricultural production, and to secure the correlation and the most economical conduct of forest research in the Department of Agriculture through research in reforestation, timber growing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related subjects," approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C. 581, 581a, 581f-581i), as follows.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the appropriate number of words. I shall not take the 5 minutes, nor have I any intention of criticizing the subcommittee. However, I call attention to the fact that forest research has been reduced by \$625,000, and the reasons given are that their services are

not essential to the war effort. If my information is correct, the Budget Bureau has stated in testimony that 80 percent of all of the work which the Forestry Research Department is now doing is directly in the interest of the war effort. So, if you were to reduce the original appropriation of \$2,125,000 by 80 percent, only that which is being used in the war effort would be \$1,800,000. Therefore, they have been reduced, at least in my opinion, \$300,000 below the services which they are actually rendering in the war effort in supplying and making available wood in its different forms for the Army and the Navy, since the appropriation as it now stands is only \$1,500,000. Here is an interesting fact which may not be known to some of you, but according to actual weight there is two and a half times as much wood being used in the war effort as there is actual weight of steel being used in the war effort. I trust that the Senate committee in their wisdom will see fit to restore, if not the full \$625,000, at least \$300,000, so as to take care of at least 80 percent which they are doing in the war effort. Forestry, in my opinion, is one of the most essential activities of our entire conservation program, and certainly research, not only to supply but also to conserve, is one of our most vital national programs in time of peace as well as in time of war.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words, to answer the gentleman briefly. This is one of the easiest things to take out, this research in forestry. The main thing that is involved here is manpower, and one of the commonest reasons we have from our testimony here was that this is not going to be maintained on its proper present basis, because of the lack of manpower. That is the main argument, I will say to the gentleman from Ohio. These services are losing their manpower. It is something that is not directly connected with the war effort. Research in forestry certainly can wait, and the lack of manpower is not going to permit it if this amount is restored.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Chairman, I am tremendously interested in the continuation of all possible research and experimentation, not only in forestry, but in the various branches of scientific development where there is hope for benefit to the American people.

It is my firm conviction that America's destiny of success and victory in this war rests upon two things. One, of course, is our great form of government, embracing those four cardinal virtues of higher living, freedom of speech and press, public assembly, and the fourth, which is the keystone in our great arch of civilization, freedom of religion.

Coupled with that form of government, the next reason why we are destined for victory is on account of the natural resources of our great Nation; the minerals beneath the soil, metals, oil and petroleum products, forest resources, the rich productive soil to produce food, fisheries, and so forth.

The producing power of the United States today and for the last several years, probably the last two generations, has been greater than any other two or three of the major nations combined.

This generation owes plenty to the future generation. We are now depleting our forest products. We are now depleting our mineral resources in a greater proportion than has occurred in any other period on account of the very emergency of this war.

Mr. Chairman, there will be other wars to fight one or two generations from now. We might well expect history to repeat itself.

America's forest resources and possibilities are inestimable, they should and must be protected from fires. They should and must be replenished and perpetuated. Likewise the soil must be preserved against soil erosion and wasteful uses and practices. It is obvious that our minerals including petroleum resources are exhaustible. They likewise should be preserved and protected in every manner consistent with the war effort.

Civilizations have become impoverished and the power and strength of nations lost on account of depletion in and loss of natural resources. This is particularly the case in the loss of productivity of the soil of food and other necessary commodities.

While China was supreme in the production of food and other essentials from the soil, she was the world's strongest nation. Ancient strength and leadership and control hovered in the Nile Valley largely on account of the fertility and productivity of the soil.

For America's future strength, it is highly essential that this Congress foster every possible medium of conservation, preservation, and perpetuation of America's natural resources. America's future security demands that every possible field of experimentation, research, and development be not only continued but advanced and increased. If and when America occupies a secondary place among nations of the world as a producer, then she will lose her existing leadership and certainty in world affairs. Scientific research, experimentation, and development offers America her best assurance of continued world leadership.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Forest influences: For investigations and experiments at forest experiment stations or elsewhere for determining and demonstrating the influence of natural vegetative cover characteristic of forest, range, or other wild land on water conservation, flood control, stream-flow regulation, erosion, climate, and maintenance of soil productivity, and for developing preventive and control measures therefor, \$75,000.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this item of "forest influences" is one which the committee has seen fit to cut approximately 40 percent, one of the heaviest cuts it has made in any item in the bill.

It happens that a very important piece of work has been carried on in my own section of the country by the Forest Service under money provided in this section of the bill. There is an experimental laboratory, an outdoor laboratory, known as the Sandimas experimental forest, which is conducted in the San Gabriel Mountains of southern California, with which I am quite familiar and about which I would like to talk for a couple of minutes.

I regret sincerely that the cut was as deep as it was. This laboratory is of tremendous importance to us in southern California. We live in a semiarid region where the difference between desert on the one hand and a very beautiful productive valley on the other is water. This experimental forest plant means the developing of methods of conserving water in the mountain areas to a greater extent than heretofore; of determining what types of forest coverage are best for the conservation of that water; of determining how we can predict what our local water supplies are going to be in future years. Those local water supplies are our most valuable ones, of course.

There has been an investment of some \$2,000,000 made in equipment, gages, weirs, and other types of equipment in that section, equipment which should certainly be adequately maintained, but which I am not sure can be adequately or properly maintained under this cut in the appropriation.

The Forest Service itself, confronted with the necessity of reducing personnel, has seen fit to do it in other places than in this immediate type of work.

Furthermore, from this experimental laboratory there has come daily, six or eight times a day, information to the Weather Bureau that enabled it to make more accurate forecasts for aircraft operation in one of the sections of the country—shall I say with due modesty, the section of the country where there is more aircraft activity than any place else. The work of this laboratory has been the means of enabling us to forecast floods as we could not do before. Their work has been used by the Corps of Army Engineers in their work on flood control and in a number of other ways this work has been invaluable.

I am not offering an amendment, for I know what its fate would be. I do, however, feel impelled to make a short statement on the importance of this work.

Mr. Chairman, if time will permit, I cannot refrain from commenting on the remarks of the gentleman from New York a while ago about a picture that is supposed to have been made by the Forest Service encouraging Government ownership of forests. I do not know anything about that. I do not know whether the Government ever made

such a picture. I never saw it. But it does occur to me that I once saw a moving picture put out by a community which showed how its fire department worked. I just wonder whether that would be termed "communistic propaganda" in favor of municipal ownership of fire departments or not. For my part I believe in municipal ownership of fire departments and I do not believe that is communistic. I want to say that I think the national policy of the conservation of our forests which was started under that great Republican President, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, and which has its heart in the conservation of forest lands by putting them in public ownership and reserving them for private use under a sustained yield program is a right policy, not a communistic one. I think it is a good American policy and I do not know otherwise the rights of future generations can be protected.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, all that the gentleman from California has said may be true, and I would be glad to have an increase in the appropriation if we could save the money some other place, but it just seems that frequently there is not enough money to go around. We could save some money by striking some employees off the pay roll. The paper this morning tells us that over before the Ways and Means Committee yesterday one of the most patriotic and respected Members of the House was charged by a witness from the Department of State with making a pro-Hitler speech while commenting on testimony. The man who made that charge in an open committee meeting is paid from Federal tax money. I do not know why the Congress, which appropriates the money, should keep on the pay roll men who make that kind of charge against Congressmen and make it openly before committees of the House. Let employees of the executive department and everyone who desires to criticize do so; let them charge the people's Representatives with lack of ability or lack of diligence but never with lack of loyalty. It may be that Congressmen no longer have any self-respect; it is possible that they lack the courage to resent charges of that kind in an effective manner, but, if that be true, it should be true that, as an expression of loyalty to the people who sent us here, we put an end to that kind of procedure. I do not know from personal knowledge what happened in the Ways and Means Committee hearings this morning, but some of the Members who were over there tell me that another witness started off on the same line of talk.

How long can Congress expect to retain the respect of the voters who sent us here if we allow employees whose salaries we provide for by appropriations to get up in committee rooms when they are speaking officially as representatives of the executive department and as witnesses and tell us we are pro-Hitler? How long are you going to stand for it? How long would you stand for it in your own business if some employee told you you were dishonest, disloyal, were not attending to your business? Who made employees of the executive department judges over us? None of them hold commissions from the people. None was selected by the people. None was elected by the people. All are just employees, holding jobs because of political favor.

I hope that the Committee on Appropriations when some of these bills come along which carry the money to pay the men who are making such charges will see that those men do not get any of that money hereafter as servants of the people; that they be severed from the Government pay roll. Get rid of them. Do we not owe it to the loyal men and women, the loyal citizens who sent us here to nail false and malicious charges like that made yesterday? Do we not owe to them at least, if not to ourselves, the duty to fire those people and quit paying them with the taxpayer's money? Let us brand that charge and similar charges for what they are—a part of the administration's campaign to smear all who venture to criticize the silly, foolish policies of the New Deal. The taxpayers vote to send us here. They know what we are going to get. We know that they know we are going to be paid with money they provide through taxation, and yet we sit here day after day and let those representatives of these various departments come up here and charge that we are disloyal and unpatriotic—that we do not represent the people who send us here. Let those who make those false charges remember that the voters in our respective districts last November gave the lie to those charges. Let us get rid of them. Let us have an end to this thing.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I wish to be heard on the pro forma amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry the gentleman took the floor and referred to the matter he did; it is most unfortunate.

The distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. GEARHART] is one whom we all respect. I do not like to judge my fellow men too severely. Unfortunately some questions were asked in committee which I think were in a manner that conveyed an impression which the distinguished gentleman from California did not entertain in his mind. The impression was created, however, and I know he did not intend so to mean, but the impression was created throughout the country that he felt that our country had encircled Nazi Germany from an eco-

nomie angle and that that was one of the causes for Germany going to war against the world. I cannot concede for a moment that the gentleman from California [Mr. GEARHART] had that in mind, and if so, of course, he is in error.

When a person asks questions that he reduces to writing, it is one thing, it is deliberate, but when a man asks questions extemporaneously, or speaks extemporaneously in debate, it is quite a different thing and I place a different interpretation upon it than I would upon what a man reads from a prepared manuscript. We all know that the gentleman from California [Mr. GEARHART] is a very fine American. The questions he asked, unfortunately, created such an impression, an impression I am confident he did not intend to convey and which he does not entertain for the least moment, because certainly the most adverse consideration for the best interests of our own country would be to have such an impression, an erroneous impression, created either in our own country or throughout the world.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. No; I am trying to make a statement which is noncontroversial. It is my interpretation. The gentleman from California [Mr. GEARHART] is better able to state what his state of mind is than I am, but I am trying to give my own interpretation as a result of what I read in the newspaper in the hope that the expressions of mine will rapidly clear up a situation the continuance of which is not for the best interests of our country.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment, and I do this for the purpose of giving notice that in the interest of the expeditious handling of this bill I shall make points of order against all gentlemen who hereafter undertake to discuss any matter, no matter how great in importance it may be, which is not related to the pending bill. I am sure that in adopting this position I am in accord with the wishes of the majority of the membership. If I did not think so, I would not adopt the position. I do not believe that the Members in the consideration of an agricultural appropriation bill want to have a free-for-all scrap here between Members on both sides of the aisle with regard to questions which are entirely disassociated from the pending measure, and while I have the utmost desire not to be obnoxious to my colleagues who may desire to speak, I do think I am justified in taking that position hereafter. It is my purpose to make points of order against any gentleman whose remarks are not adjusted to the pending bill.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last four words.

Mr. Chairman, this bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture is a war measure. If it is not a war measure, then we should make it so. I think it is something more than oratory when we are constantly told that food is essential to this war effort. If there is anything in this bill that will increase production we ought to keep it in the

bill. If anything has been left out of the bill which will increase the production of food for ourselves, for our Army, for our allies, or the rest of the world, it ought to be put in. If there is anything else that can be spared, which we can get along without, it should be left out of the bill. I could not help but think of a great many farm folks back home, during these days we have been considering the bill.

I thought of old men past 75 years of age who have moved back on the farm because their sons had gone to war. I thought of old men whose fingers were stiffened from pain, caused by arthritis, those old men who are milking cows, those old men who are rising early in the morning and going about, doing work that they should not be doing because of their age. I am thinking of the women and children and other people doing their best to carry on to produce food in order to keep us from starving. Again I say, that production in agriculture for war should be our principal objective here.

Unfortunately, that has not been the case in connection with the farm program of this country until recently. Only last September, to be exact, on September 7 when the Commander in Chief sent his message to the Congress, in reference to price control of farm products, he stressed control first, not production.

If you will refer to that message you will find there were four objectives set out: first, control of the farmer and his prices, and second, adequate production. We would be in a sorry mess if we proceeded to first make airplanes, providing for a well-controlled industry, at a price to suit everybody and then after all these preliminaries attempt to get an adequate production of planes; yet that is exactly what was set forth in that Executive message with reference to the production of food.

This country is apt to be hungry. Other countries are hungry. It is our duty to make this measure a war measure, and put into it everything which will encourage production on the part of the little producer, the large producer, and everyone who can help feed a starving world.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. It has now been demonstrated that the recommendations of the President in the message to which the gentleman refers has curtailed production. Does not the gentleman feel that those restrictions should now be lifted and the farmer given some encouragement to produce food for the Nation and our armed forces?

Mr. CURTIS. That is very true. I have long felt that the great powers and prerogatives of the Office of Price Administration should be used to increase production and not destroy production.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I agree with everything the gentleman from Nebraska has said. Does the gentleman feel that curtailing loans made by the Government

heretofore and which may be required hereafter, through Government agencies, is going to operate to increase the production of food so sorely needed at this time?

Mr. CURTIS. My position in reference to loans for farmers has often been stated. I favor those loans which will encourage production and take care of the man who cannot get a loan any place else. Much good has been done by these types of loans. However, I am opposed to the Federal Government going into the banking business in competition with the private banking institutions, authorized under State and National laws. If we destroy the banks of the country, we are not helping the farmers. However, with those loans which the banks cannot handle, the Government has stepped in and has done a great deal of good. They have helped a great many farmers who have added materially to our food production.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 7 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER]?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I realize the temper of this House in regard to the Farm Security Administration. I realize that in the name of economy many worth-while services of the Department of Agriculture are being eliminated by denial of funds or transference to other departments. This is being done at a time when in my opinion food production is of prime importance. If the work of the Farm Security Administration has had a social significance, if they have been guilty of contributing to the rehabilitation of thousands of American farm families, and I challenge any man to deny this fact, that is to their credit.

In my opinion no safer precaution against un-American subversive movements can be taken than to take dispossessed farm families, victims of the Dust Bowl tragedy and the great factory farms, and place these same families on small farms, help them get the fundamental necessities of farm life, and start them again on the road of self-reliance.

Mr. Chairman, in the early part of 1942 the order for the evacuation of Japanese nationals or persons of Japanese descent from the west coast immediately raised one serious problem—that of food production, to which resident Japanese had contributed in that area so importantly through their intensive cultivation of truck crops.

Because of its available trained field organization, the Farm Security Administration, under the authority of the Wartime Civilian Control Administration and with funds provided by the Fourth

Army Command and the President's emergency fund, was assigned to keep these farms in production. It was a rush order both ways—to get the Japanese out and to get others to take over the farm operations and continue production.

Key personnel was rushed in from all western F. S. A. regions and local operations were set up almost overnight. Farm Security had no part, of course, in the evacuation itself. Its job was to find others who could take over the farming operations of agricultural evacuees, to arrange equitable transfers of equipment and land rights, to protect the property interests of those evacuated, and to assist those who needed it to continue production.

The job was virtually completed in less than 2 months' time. The Japanese vacated 6,789 farms, comprising about 233,000 acres. More than \$2,000,000 was disbursed to Japanese farmers as reimbursement for crops, leases, and equipment. Farms were taken over by all types of competent operators, ranging from large commercial producers to small farmers and workers. Loans were made to 651 applicants to finance them in their new or expanded operations.

There was virtually no interruption in production on these farms. In testimony of the satisfaction with which this assignment was carried out, Lt. Gen. J. L. Dewitt, commanding officer of the Western Defense Command and the Fourth Army, wrote the Secretary of Agriculture that the F. S. A. has "discharged its assignment with outstanding efficiency" and added that "the superior manner of performance merits the highest commendation."

Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand a telegram from Father Charles Phillips, chairman of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference of California. While I am not a member of this organization, I have the greatest respect for the work that the leaders of this great church group have accomplished in rehabilitating the farmers in low-income groups. Their constant Christian aid in helping to solve the material as well as the spiritual needs of the poor of our land is well known to all.

The National Catholic Rural Conference of California has given their approval to the continuance of the Farm Security Administration in their efforts to rehabilitate the poorer farm families of our great State. I insert a copy of their telegram at this point:

OAKLAND, CALIF., April 12, 1943.

HON. SHERIDAN DOWNEY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:

National Catholic Rural Conference of California strongly urges continuance of Farm Security Administration. National food production can only be increased effectively by the lower two-thirds of American farmers who, weakened in manpower, need guidance and financial assistance of Farm Security Administration. The poorer farm families supplied extra large quotas of boys for armed services, girls for war production. This type farm families is stabilizer for democracy post-war period. Farm Security Administration carries into practice ideals and principles of Catholic rural life. American rural life finds in Farm Security Administration its sole promise of survival, resurgence of old rural

America vitality. Specifically Farm Security Administration has made enviable record handling Mexican imported labor in California. Kindly acquaint all California Representatives with telegram.

Respectfully,

Father CHARLES PHILLIPS,
Chairman, National Catholic Rural
Life Conference of California, formerly of Sevastopol.

I submit that the charges of communism and socialism against the Farm Security Administration are amply answered by the support of one of the greatest Christian church organizations in the world.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GROSS].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, since food is a most important and one of the most discussed issues in the country today, I call your attention to the fact that there is no use in talking so much about producing unless we are going to save after we have produced.

I noticed in the newspaper that War Department officials admitted the other day that in some of the Army camps 20 percent of all food finds its way to the garbage cans. It was just this kind of thing that made me march down here in the well of this House a few weeks ago and declare war on waste.

Since I coined the slogan that is now nationally adopted, "Lick the platter clean," it has gone over the country and people are falling in line. I am happy to know that it is having this effect everywhere.

The Manpower Commission could do a whole lot in helping to create greater supplies of food. For instance, in some of the factories, as in some of the Government bureaus, there are so many employees that they are in one another's way. I have a letter here from an industrialist who is supplying vital materials to the war effort. He says that his men, who have been trained up through the ranks and who are the only men who can do certain kinds of work, are being taken, when there are other men who stand in each other's way who should be taken. The jobs I am referring to are in a lime plant and the work is too heavy and too dirty for women.

I have a report from an airplane factory where one man boasted that he drove only three rivets in a day.

These are the kinds of things that need to be looked into. Then food production could be increased. Our supplies of food could be increased by different methods of grading in canneries. For instance, let us take tomatoes. In grading we too often find that in a load of tomatoes 30 percent are graded class 1, when at least one-half of the remainder, which sell at an unprofitable price to the producer, could be in class 1 if the standards were revised.

This class 2 product is just as good as class 1 when it gets into the can. Because a tomato is small is no reason why it should not be graded class 1. Because of grading standards many tomatoes

which would be graded as class 2 at the canneries are left in the field because it would not be profitable to the farmer to bother with them.

Too much emphasis has been placed on class 1 commodities, when class 2 products are just as good and contain just as many vitamins once they are in the can.

I was at the livestock market 2 weeks ago and saw hundreds of hogs weighing 125 pounds being marketed. A simple recommendation on the part of a Government agency that hogs be fed to greater weights before marketing would be more profitable all around. Feeding a 125-pound hog for another 60 days would double his weight and make the marketing more profitable. The Agriculture Department boys should encourage these things. A heavier hog should be the premium hog on the market. They should extend their efforts along these lines and the farmer would cooperate simply because the suggestion was made. It is not necessary to establish new bureaus with large operating costs to accomplish these little things.

I am glad to tell you that the Department of Agriculture sent a request to my office this morning for 150 of my posters saying "Lick the platter clean." They are to be displayed in the restaurants in the Department of Agriculture and other agencies within the next few days. So we are getting cooperation, but what we need is a better program, a better organized program, with not so much confusion, which has its roots downtown in the various bureaus.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I think the gentleman from Pennsylvania has performed a very outstanding service in this country with his program of "Lick the platter clean." I hope the program succeeds throughout the United States.

Mr. GROSS. I appreciate the gentleman's statement.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BREHM. I would in no way detract from the glory which has covered the gentleman in his worthwhile project. However, it has always been my impression that—

Jack Spratt, who ate no fat,
And his wife, who ate no lean,
Started the original slogan
Of "lick your platter clean."

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman may be entirely right, but it is a good slogan now as it was then, if what the gentleman says is correct. However, I have not sought any glory. The situation is somewhat changed today and I am interested in saving food so that our soldiers and the public get enough to eat.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

For the acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the act approved March

1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521), \$100,000, of which not to exceed \$18,675 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, with apologies to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, it is my opinion that this appropriation subcommittee is also licking the platter clean. Furthermore, may I tell the distinguished gentleman from New York that on the basis of what knowledge I have about the Forest Service, the only moving pictures I have seen have certainly not been Communistic. The Forest Service, through the use of films, shows how to fight forest fires, how to build forest trails, how to protect wildlife, and other related matters.

As far as the personnel of the Forest Service is concerned, a well-developed, patriotic, and highly thought-of group in the individual communities in which they happen to be stationed. We are proud of the men and women of this Service for what they have done in this country and the fine work they have performed is the badge of their merit.

Mr. Chairman, according to the committee report there will apparently be around \$6,000,000 less available for forest fire protection than has been available for this fiscal year. This is utterly incomprehensible. Certainly no one would advocate that forest fires should be allowed to run wild and thus disrupt communication systems, transmission lines, and other life lines needed in the war effort, endanger forest resources which are even now failing to produce the lumber needed for war purposes or to endanger industries engaged in war activities, throw up smoke blankets which will seriously interfere with aviation, divert manpower from war industries and farming to go on fire-fighting jobs, and in many other ways allow uncontrolled forest fires to seriously disrupt the all-out war effort.

As I recall it Congress last year appropriated to the Forest Service for forest-fire control some \$4,500,000 in the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942. There is overwhelming agreement on the part of military and civilian authorities that this money has been used to most excellent advantage during the current fiscal year. Because of the loss of C. C. C. camps it has been especially indispensable. The bill as reported here today includes no funds for continuing that essential protection job.

In addition a reduction of \$1,500,000 has been made in the fund for forest-fire cooperation with the States. It is true, as pointed out on page 13 of the committee report, that this sum is in excess of the maximum amount authorized by

law. However, Congress did not hesitate to waive aside this technicality last year in view of the war emergency situation. The forest-fire situation will undoubtedly be as critical, if not more so, during the coming months than it was last season. Congress recognized the emergency needs at that time. By all means it should not fail to do so again.

I understand that the War Department has tentatively agreed to request an appropriation of \$2,750,000 in its appropriation bill for use by the Forest Service in providing fire protection within the coastal zones of the country; the fire situation in those zones being especially acute from a military standpoint because fires silhouette ships for submarines and smoke blankets the shore lines in a dangerous manner. I presume it makes little difference which bill carries the funds needed for protection of the coastal zones. However, such action would still leave all the rest of the forested country—away from the coastal zones—lacking in the special protection given them during the current fiscal year. This back-from-the-coast country would have \$3,000,000 less for forest-fire protection than it has this fiscal year.

The principal use made of these funds during the past fire season—and one which by all means must be continued during the coming season—has been to recruit, train, and place short-term fire-fighting crews within critical areas, ready for instant attack on all fires which may occur. These crews were formerly available from the C. C. C. camps, but since the C. C. C. boys are gone an enormous hole in the fire-protection organization has had to be plugged. These small crews serve this purpose. They are made up principally of high-school boys and under the intensive training and fine supervision given them by the Forest Service they have done a grand job. If these crews are not available it will be necessary, when fires are on the run, to call on workers from industrial plants, logging operations, and farms, as well as from military forces, and thus seriously disrupt urgently needed production and the training program of our troops. Is it not just common horse sense that at least the amount of funds provided by Congress for the current fiscal year should be included in this bill for the fiscal year 1944? At any rate many of us from the forested sections of the country would like to have had the assurance of the committee that an amount of funds equal to that available for the current year would be provided for forest-fire control during the next fiscal year.

It is false economy to prune down the appropriation for the Forest Service at this time when its resources are needed so much to prosecute the war and to maintain and protect our national heritage.

The Clerk read as follows:

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921 (23 U. S. C. 23), and for the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experimental areas under Forest Service administration, including not to exceed \$59,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$2,-

537,168 for forest development roads and trails, representing the balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated therefor for the fiscal year 1943 by the act of September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867), together with \$1,241,555 from the unobligated balances of previous appropriations for forest highways which is hereby reappropriated for forest development roads and trails; in all, \$3,778,723, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase, or construction of buildings necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost of any such building purchased or constructed under this authorization shall not exceed \$7,500.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, on page 61, line 23, the word "trials" appears. That is a mistake. I ask unanimous consent that the appropriate correction be made, and that the word "trails" should be inserted in its place.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. This item of forest roads and trails is one of the most important appropriations that the Congress is called upon to make, and I say that from 50 years' experience in living in the forest lands of the undeveloped sections of the West. When I read this appropriation for forest roads and trails it is quite apparent to me that the Forest Service has received more consideration than the F. S. A., or when it comes to other appropriations. On page 49, under the paragraph for white pine blister rust control we find an appropriation there, "including employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere" amounting to \$1,900,000. On page 55 still applied to the District of Columbia, with other items, we find an appropriation of \$12,826,826. On page 57, the amount for expenditure in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, the appropriation amounts to \$646,168. Then it is all boiled down into personnel on page 59, "in all, salaries and expenses," \$15,646,074, and from there going on down to page 65, it says not to exceed \$886,034 may be expended in the District of Columbia. Then they come down to this important item of forest roads and trails, with a little appropriation cut to \$2,537,168 for forest roads and trails, and on the next line above, not to exceed \$59,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia. Fifty-nine thousand dollars to administer \$2,500,000 from the District of Columbia. Is not that a fine system? I wonder if the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] was not correct, when he said that the Forest Service had a propaganda machine in the moving pictures.

The Forest Service is the best propagandized organization in these United States working for the Government, and do not make any mistake about that, and here we have buried in the undeveloped sections of Idaho in the district that I have the honor to represent, one of the greatest mineralized sections in the United States, with minerals of all kinds, all needed in the war effort locked up in the mountain fastness with no access

roads, and I have been here for 10 years fighting with the Forest Service to get them to spend a little money to be used to build forest roads and trails and to open up that country. And when they do build a road, where do they built it? On the highest summits they can find—sky-line drives, if you please, inaccessible for 6 months of the year, covered with snow.

I have gone up to the Appropriations Committee here and in the Senate time after time asked for an increase in this item, to open up our minerals—minerals needed today to support our war effort—minerals while our Government is going out into Australia and into Canada and South America and spending money like a drunken sailor to get strategic metals when we have all this at home. Do I get any sympathy or help from the Forest Service? I say no, and I can show you from letters in my files where that when I asked for a road to some particular mine that is already equipped, with a mill, ready to get to work and go into production when an access road is built, and they tell me it is a primitive area and that a road cannot be built in there. A primitive area. Why, Congress does not make primitive areas, nor has the President of the United States set up these inaccessible areas. They are established by the Forest Service, a bunch of bureaucrats, bureaucrats that are restraining the development of the United States in no small way.

This Forest Service needs investigation, and I do not mean maybe. Recently the Bureau of Mines went back into the national forest, and took diamond drills in there to explore for antimony and found tungsten—tungsten, one of the most strategic metals we need today, tungsten, that costs \$2 a pound; tungsten that comes from China, bottled up by a hostile fleet, when all the time we had these metals right in Idaho, locked up, waiting for a more liberal policy of our Government departments—departments that have complete control of the mountainous region in which these vast undeveloped mineral resources are located. Few people penetrate the inaccessible regions of Idaho—and the Forest Service discourages the prospector in every way it can—as the records of the office of the First Congressional District will show.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk may be permitted to read a memorandum which is submitted by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY] and which I feel is of interest to all the Members of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 23, Seventy-eighth Congress, and appointment by the Speaker of the House of Representatives on April 10, 1943, as the House Committee on Selective Service Occupational Deferral of officers and employees of the legislative branch, we desire to make the following announcement to the membership of the House of Representatives:

1. Under the provisions of Public Law 23, Seventy-eighth Congress, we understand it to

be our duty to receive from the duly elected officers of the House of Representatives requests for the occupational deferment by their selective-service board of any officer or employee of the legislative branch within their jurisdiction.

2. Request for deferment of any officer or employee shall be submitted to the committee in writing, stating the specific reasons for the requested deferment.

3. The committee upon request will hear in executive session only officials of the House of Representatives making request for occupational deferment for persons within their jurisdiction.

4. The committee will meet only in executive session and its decision either approving or disapproving requests for deferment will be final.

5. Under the provisions of this act we as a committee, if we approve, request deferment by the proper selective-service board and any deferment must be finally granted by the selective-service board.

6. Members of the House of Representatives will understand that under the provisions of this act we are in no case charged with the responsibility of passing upon requested deferment for personal employees of any individual Member of the House of Representatives.

ANDREW J. MAY,
EWING R. THOMASON,
W. G. ANDREWS.

APRIL 16, 1943.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in two instances when I addressed the Committee today.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Salaries and administrative expenses: Not to exceed \$4,500,000 of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be available for administrative expenses of the Corporation in carrying out its activities as authorized by law, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed \$400 for periodicals, maps, and newspapers; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; rent in the District of Columbia; and all other necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall be obligated or expended unless and until an appropriate appropriation account shall have been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended: *Provided further*, That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall be used for administrative expenses connected with the sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. TARVER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I yield.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to inquire of the chairman of the subcommittee on appropriations for the Department of Agriculture as to whether on page 64, under the title "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources," funds are provided in that section to take care of the present food program, including the rationing of farm machinery and the work of the war boards in connection with it?

Mr. TARVER. I may say to the gentleman that this proposed appropriation, \$300,000,000, is a reduction below the Budget estimate of \$400,000,000, without direction to the administrative authorities as to how they shall apportion the reduction. The original Budget estimate of \$400,000,000 was to be divided approximately half and half between soil-conservation benefits and payments made to the producers of the major agricultural commodities, conditioned upon their producing certain amounts of so-called essential war crops, in connection with their carrying out of certain agreed farm programs. Those are the only purposes for which this money is provided. I do not know exactly what the gentleman has in mind in propounding the inquiry that he has submitted.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Under our present program in order to increase food production and make proper allocation of farm machinery we do have in the Department of Agriculture a food program and a farm-machinery allocation program which will also require appropriations.

Mr. TARVER. This program is just for the purposes which I have indicated.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The Clerk read as follows:

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), and the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407) (except the making of payments pursuant to secs. 303 and 381 and the provisions of titles IV and V), including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$50,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs within the United States; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, newspapers, \$300,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1945, solely for programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for compliances with soil-building practices and water-conservation practices under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, pursuant to 1943 programs carried

out during the period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1943, inclusive: *Provided*, That the portion of said amount available for salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying out such programs shall not exceed 50 percent of the amount expended under the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943, for salaries and administrative expenses for carrying out programs under such acts for the period from July 1, 1941, to December 31, 1942, inclusive: *Provided further*, That in order to effect such 50-percent reduction such part of the funds available for salaries and administrative expenses shall be transferred under section 11 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, to the existing extension services of the land-grant colleges in the several States to enable them to carry out all necessary educational, informational, and promotional activities in connection with such programs in these States and no other funds than those so transferred shall be expended for such activities: *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order (No. 9069) of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or any State or county information employees: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection with the formulation and administration of the 1944 programs of soil-building practices and soil and water-conservation practices, under the act of February 29, 1936, and programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the total expenditures of which, including administration, shall not exceed \$300,000,000: *Provided further*, That no part of such amounts shall be available after June 30, 1944, for salaries and other administrative expenses except for payment of obligations therefor incurred prior to July 1, 1944: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, no local committeeman selected under the provisions of section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, or section 388 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, shall be compensated for services rendered for more than 100 days if a county committeeman, or for more than 25 days if a community committeeman: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may, in his discretion, from time to time transfer to the General Accounting Office such sums as may be necessary to pay administrative expenses of the General Accounting Office in auditing payments under this item: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available for the distribution, through established trade channels and nongovernmental agencies, including farmers' cooperative associations, of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary in the 1943, 1944, and 1945 programs under said act of February 29, 1936, as amended; for the reimbursement of any Federal, State, or local government agency for fertilizers, seeds, lime, trees, or other farming materials, or any soil terracing services, furnished by such agency; and for the payment of all expenses necessary in making such grants, including all or part of the costs incident to the delivery thereof, and including the payment of inspection fees or taxes for such inspections as may be required under State laws, and the Secretary shall comply with such State inspection laws whenever they are applicable to any such farming materials under his control: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, persons who in 1943 carry out farming operations as tenants or sharecroppers on cropland owned by the United States Government and who comply with the terms and conditions of the

1943 agricultural conservation program, formulated pursuant to sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, shall be entitled to apply for and receive payments, or to retain payments heretofore made, for their participation in said program to the same extent as other producers: *And provided further*, That no part of such amount shall be available for carrying out the provisions of sections 202 (a) to (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. FULMER. On page 65, beginning in line 9, with the words "*Provided further*," I make a point of order against all of that section down to line 18, including the word "activities," the language reading, "*Provided further*, That in order to effect such 50-percent reduction such part of the funds available for salaries and administrative expenses shall be transferred under section 11 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, to the existing extension services of the land-grant colleges in the several States to enable them to carry out all necessary educational, informational, and promotional activities in connection with such programs in these States and no other funds than those so transferred shall be expended for such activities"; that it is the legislation on an appropriation bill without authorization. I make that point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman makes a point of order against the language on page 65, in line 9, to and including the word "activities" in line 18. The Chair does not hear the gentleman from Georgia or the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to hear the gentleman from South Carolina address himself to the point of order and the reason for it, and state also whether all of the language from line 9 down to the word "States" in line 17 is subject to a point of order. I am of the opinion that all of that language is not subject to a point of order.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, I have another point of order in connection with this paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. If the gentleman would restate his point of order with respect to the language he has already brought to the attention of the Chair and the grounds for his point of order. As the Chair understood him, it was that it was legislation without authorization.

Mr. FULMER. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the gentleman any other ground for his point of order with respect to that particular language?

Mr. FULMER. No; I have not.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has other points of order against the paragraph?

Mr. FULMER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman indicate those?

Mr. FULMER. On page 67, line 16, down to and including line 3 on page 68, which language is as follows: "*Provided further*, That notwithstanding any

other provision of law, persons who in 1943 carry out farming operations as tenants or sharecroppers on cropland owned by the United States Government and who comply with the terms and conditions of the 1943 agricultural conservation program, formulated pursuant to sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, shall be entitled to apply for and receive payments, or to retain payments heretofore made, for their participation in said program to the same extent as other producers: *And provided further*, That no part of such amount shall be available for carrying out the provisions of section 202 (a) to (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938," on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill without any authorization in law.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman desire to make any further statement in support of his point of order?

Mr. FULMER. No, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is that that is legislation on an appropriation bill without authorization?

Mr. FULMER. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Illinois desire to be heard on the points of order?

Mr. DIRKSEN. First of all, Mr. Chairman, I would like to be heard on the point of order with reference to the proviso beginning in line 9 on page 65, extending to the word "States" in line 17, on the same page.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I do concede that the language which begins in line 15, "to enable them to carry out all educational, informational, and promotional activities in connection with such programs in these States," is subject to a point of order. I do not concede, however, that the rest of the language is.

In section 11 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act there is this provision:

All funds available for carrying out this act shall be available for allotment to the bureaus and offices of the Department of Agriculture for their transfer to such other agencies of the Federal or State Governments, as the Secretary may request, to cooperate or assist in carrying out this act.

I think that clearly there is legislative authority for all of that proviso except the last three lines read by the gentleman from South Carolina.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman indicate in that section the language to which exception is taken?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Except the language beginning in line 15, page 65, the second word:

To enable them to carry out all necessary educational, informational, and promotional activities in connection with such programs in these States.

And I should like to submit the language and the proviso of those lines deleted if the point of order with respect to the proviso is sustained.

The CHAIRMAN. In order that the Chair may understand, the gentleman concedes that the language beginning in

line 15 reading "To enable them to carry out all necessary educational informational, and promotional activities in connection with such programs in these States and no other funds than those so transferred shall be expended for such activities," is legislation upon an appropriation bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman.

Mr. HOPE. In reply to what the gentleman from Illinois has just said, may I state that it is true that section 11 of the Soil Conservation Act does provide that all funds available for carrying out this act shall be available for allotment to the bureaus and offices of the Department of Agriculture. It might be argued that if this was an allotment to some bureau in the Department of Agriculture that there was legislative authority, but I call the Chair's further attention to the fact that the language in this bill allots this money not to some department or bureau in the Department of Agriculture, but to the extension services of the land-grant colleges in the several States. Under the language of section 11 it would be possible for the Secretary of Agriculture to request the cooperation of the extension service in the various States and if this were done then it would be in order to allot all or a part of the appropriation to the extension service in the various States, but I know of no request from the Secretary of Agriculture to the extension service of the various States to cooperate with this program in the manner specified, and I submit, therefore, that the language of section 11 does not grant authority for making the transfer that is attempted to be made in the language to which attention was called by the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard further in answer to the gentleman from Kansas?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It will be observed that in the first line of this paragraph on page 64 occurs this language:

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17 inclusive—

And so forth. So that for all practical purposes this money is made available to the Secretary of Agriculture under these two basic acts of 1936 and 1938 for the purpose of carrying the essential provisions of the law. In the Soil Conservation Act of 1936 in pursuance of the authority that is carried in this bill there is a provision in section 11 that the gentleman from Kansas concedes, that the funds available for carrying out this act shall be available for allotment either to Federal agencies or to State agencies; and I contend there is clear authority, therefore, for the discharge of any responsibility that may be by the Congress given to the Extension Service through the Secretary of Agriculture with exception of course of the last three lines which I concede to be legislation.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. HOPE. Let me say to the gentleman from Illinois that if it is his understanding that the Secretary of Agriculture has requested the extension service of the various States to cooperate or assist in carrying out the act of 1924—

Mr. DIRKSEN. I do not know that that weakens the contention that I make whatsoever, Mr. Chairman, simply because the Secretary of Agriculture carries into effect a certain enactment and under basic authority being permitted to employ not only State agencies but Federal agencies but make allotments thereto for the purpose of carrying it out as set forth in this respect.

Mr. KLEBERG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. KLEBERG. I call the attention of the distinguished gentleman from Illinois to the enabling language at the beginning of this paragraph, line 8 on page 64. If this were not legislation on an appropriation bill why would it be necessary to write this enabling clause?

Mr. DIRKSEN. It is the customary thing to do where the Secretary of Agriculture is charged with the responsibility under a mandate from Congress.

Mr. KLEBERG. Does the gentleman hold that without this clause the point of order would not lie against the section to which he refers?

Mr. DIRKSEN. No. We must take the thing in its entirety and we are following out the custom of delegating responsibility to the Secretary and saying to him that he can employ both Federal and State agencies for this purpose.

Mr. KLEBERG. Does the Secretary of Agriculture have power to allocate the funds referred to without the language contained in this section? Would the gentleman contend that he has authority to transfer those funds to the extension colleges?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I do contend that the Secretary has that authority and that the only legislative language here is that contained in the three lines, 15, 16, and 17, which particularize the matter.

Mr. KLEBERG. I cannot agree with the gentleman on that.

Mr. CASE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. May I say to the Chairman that I think I have stated the point? I do not believe there is any controversy as to what the issue really is. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. The question I wanted to ask the gentleman from Illinois is whether or not this "provided further" proviso is an integral part of the proviso immediately preceding. The proviso immediately preceding reads:

Provided, That the portion of said amount available for salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying out such programs shall not exceed 50 percent of the amount expended under the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943, for salaries and administrative expenses for carrying out programs under such acts for the period from July 1, 1941, to December 31, 1942, inclusive: And provided further, That in order to effect

such 50-percent reduction such part of the funds available for salaries and administrative expenses shall be transferred—

And so forth. My point in asking the question is that it occurred to me that if the language to which the gentleman from Kansas has objected is an integral part of the original proviso, that it is necessary to have this language to carry out the reduction, then the language may be in order under the Holman rule.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think what the gentleman from South Dakota states is quite true, that both of these provisos must be considered together, that there is clearly a retrenchment on its face that brings the matter within the Holman rule under the first proviso on page 65. The second proviso is quite germane to the retrenchment proviso and seeks to effectuate that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Georgia desire to be heard?

Mr. TARVER. May I ask, Is the Chair considering all the points of order raised by the gentleman from South Carolina or only the one relating to the language on page 65? I desire to be heard whenever the Chair may consider the point of order which I understood the gentleman raised to the last proviso in the paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair may say in response to the gentleman's inquiry that for the present we are disposing of the first point of order made to the proviso on page 65.

Mr. TARVER. May I inquire whether the gentleman made a point of order to the last proviso in the last paragraph?

Mr. FULMER. I did.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I want to be heard on that.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Chairman, if a part of a paragraph or section in a bill is subject to a point of order and a point of order is made to the paragraph or section, does that not carry out the entire paragraph or section?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, for clarification, the point of order was not made against the entire paragraph as I understand it.

The CHAIRMAN. The entire proviso. That is what the gentleman had in mind?

Mr. BLAND. Yes.

Mr. HOPE. If the Chair is giving serious consideration to the point raised by the gentleman from South Dakota, referred to also by the gentleman from Illinois, to the effect that this proviso comes under the Holman rule, I would like to be heard on that point—that is, if the Chair is giving consideration to that phase of the matter.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair doubts that that is involved. It may arise a bit later.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, so there will not be any misunderstanding on this subject, I object to consideration of the whole paragraph and I make a

point of order against it that it is legislation on an appropriation bill. I include the whole paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule on the first point of order submitted by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER].

The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER] makes a point of order against the proviso beginning in line 9, page 65, reading as follows:

Provided further, That in order to effect such 50-percent reduction such part of the funds available for salaries and administrative expenses shall be transferred under section 11 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, to the existing extension services of the land-grant colleges in the several States to enable them to carry out all necessary educational, informational, and promotional activities in connection with such programs in these States and no other funds than those so transferred shall be expended for such activities.

The gentleman from Illinois concedes that the point of order is sound and well taken for that part of the proviso beginning after the word "States" in line 15, as follows: "to enable them to carry out all necessary educational, informational, and promotional activities," that it is subject to the point of order, being legislation upon an appropriation bill.

If any part of the proviso is subject to a point of order, the whole proviso falls, therefore the Chair sustains the point of order made by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER].

If the Chair understood the gentleman from North Dakota correctly, he made a point of order, in addition to the point of order submitted by the gentleman from South Carolina, against the whole paragraph as being legislation on an appropriation bill?

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as the Chair has ruled, I withdraw the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Dakota withdraws his point of order. The point of order made by the gentleman from South Carolina is sustained.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I should like to resubmit the proviso.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, the points of order still pending should be disposed of before amendments are offered.

The CHAIRMAN. A second point of order is pending. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I understood there was a point of order against another portion of the paragraph, the concluding proviso. I only wish to be heard at this time on the point of order as far as it relates to the concluding proviso, that is, on page 68, line 1:

That no part of such amount shall be available for carrying out the provisions of section 202 (a) to (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

Those are the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which make available \$4,000,000 from this fund for the maintenance of the four regional laboratories. We have already appro-

printed in a preceding paragraph of the bill \$4,000,000, from the Federal Treasury and not from this fund for those laboratories. For that reason, it became necessary to provide that the same amount should not again be made available from this particular fund, which would result in \$8,000,000 being made available to the four regional laboratories when no such amount was estimated therefor.

This is a limitation under the Holman rule. This simply limits the expenditures which are authorized under this paragraph, so that this appropriation which has already been made in a preceding paragraph of the bill cannot be duplicated from these funds.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, after rereading this provision and hearing the gentleman's argument, I confine my point of order to the proviso on page 67 beginning in line 16 and running down through line 25, ending with the word "producers."

The CHAIRMAN. As the Chair understood the gentleman, he originally made the point of order against the last two provisos but now withdraws the point of order as to the second proviso and makes a point of order only against the proviso to which he has just referred.

Does the gentleman from Georgia desire to be heard on the point of order made by the gentleman from South Carolina?

Mr. TARVER. I wanted to be heard only on the point of order which he has withdrawn, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

The gentleman from South Carolina makes the point of order against the language beginning in line 16 and running down to and including the word "producers" in line 25 that it is legislation on an appropriation bill. With the information available to the Chair, the Chair is of the opinion that it is legislation on an appropriation bill, and sustains the point of order.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the language beginning in line 23 on page 66 with the words "Provided further," and running down through the word "control" in line 15 on page 67 is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman from Kansas on his point of order.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, this proviso contains this language:

That such amount shall be available for the distribution, through established trade channels and nongovernmental agencies, including farmers' cooperative associations, of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary in the 1943, 1944, and 1945 programs under said act of February 29, 1936, as amended.

It further provides—

for the reimbursement of any Federal, State, or local government agency for fertilizers,

seeds, lime, trees, or other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, furnished by such agency; and for the payment of all expenses necessary in making such grants including all or part of the costs incident to the delivery thereof, and including the payment of inspection fees or taxes for such inspections as may be required under State laws, and the Secretary shall comply with such State inspection laws whenever they are applicable to any such farming materials under his control.

I submit that all of that language is legislation. It imposes additional duties upon the Secretary. It is not authorized under any existing legislation. It further directs and orders that the Secretary shall comply with State inspection laws whenever they are applicable.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, in order to shorten the debate, may I say to the gentleman that we concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is conceded. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 66 beginning in line 11 and reading as follows:

Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, no local committee selected under the provisions of section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, or section 388 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, shall be compensated for services rendered for more than 100 days if a county committeeman, or for more than 25 days if a community committeeman.

Mr. Chairman, this is legislation upon an appropriation bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman from Illinois on the point of order.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, it will be observed that there is a proviso in this paragraph to the effect that administrative expenditures shall be reduced by 50 percent of the expenditures for the current year, 1943. The proviso referred to by the gentleman from North Carolina is nothing more than a restrictive limitation which is retrenchment on its face. It is clearly not only germane to the paragraph but comes within the limitations of the Holman rule. I submit that it is in order at this point in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman have in mind the particular limitation in this language?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I have in mind the limitation to this effect: In the first place, it relates to the curtailment of expenditures, namely, 50 percent of the amount of expenditures of 1943, and in so doing, it brings about an economy by a curtailment on the amount to be paid the local committeeman, which is the intention of this appropriation, and, consequently, that would appear from the language itself to be a retrenchment of expenditures.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this proviso simply prohibits the payment to

any local committee of a per diem of more than 100 days for a county committeeman and for more than 25 days for a community committeeman. There is nothing else but a proviso. It is a pure limitation.

The CHAIRMAN. As the Chair understands the gentleman from New York, he asserts that it is a retrenchment in expenditures.

Mr. TABER. Absolutely.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I invite the attention of the Chair to the report of the subcommittee dealing with this bill, on page 15, to the following paragraph:

Another proviso limits the per diem of county committeemen to 100 days and community committeemen to 25 days per annum. The table on page 707 of the hearings indicates that for the calendar year 1942 the employment of county committeemen ranged from 50 days in the northeast region to 217 days in the north central region, and that the expenses of county committeemen for 1942 totaled \$4,500,000. The Budget break-down shows county association expenses for 1944 at an estimated amount of \$53,500,000, and other administrative expenses at \$11,891,000, making a total of \$65,391,000. This is approximately 16 percent of the total appropriation. This the committee deems an excessive amount. The limit on per diem is therefore in line with the reduction of administrative expenses to 50 percent of the 1943 expenditure.

One of the three conditions for making in order a limitation under the Holman rule is a reduction of the compensation of any person paid out of the Treasury of the United States. It seems to me clearly under that, that since the basic law made no restriction on the number of days a committeeman might serve, and this language specifically places a limitation on both the county and the community committee men, that clearly it is a retrenchment and in order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Georgia desire to be heard upon the point of order?

Mr. TARVER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina makes the point of order against the language on page 66, line 11 to line 19, as follows:

Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, no local committee selected under the provisions of section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, or section 388 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, shall be compensated for services rendered for more than 100 days if a county committeeman or for more than 25 days if a community committeeman.

The point of order submitted by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FOLGER] is that this is legislation on an appropriation bill. In order to come within the Holman rule, it is necessary for a proviso upon its face to show that there is a retrenchment. The Chair is unable to see anything in the face of the proviso that on its face shows a retrenchment and a reduction. The point of order of the gentleman from North Carolina is, therefore, sustained.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: Page 64, line 20, strike out "\$300,000,000" and insert "\$200,000,000" and on page 66, line 7, strike out "\$300,000,000" and insert "\$200,000,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment to save \$100,000,000. I have offered it, in addition to that, with the idea of cutting out the funds out of which subsidies and incentive payments may be made, so that the farmer's price, as it is figured, shall be on the basis of a fair price to the farmer, rather than on the basis of subsidies from the Government. In connection with this proposition I call attention to several things. In the first place, at the present time we have a very large number of committeemen and employees in the Agricultural Department. The number will run upward of 100,000, and under this particular set of appropriations—that is, this item of the four pages that have been read—there are 37,000 employees with a total expenditure on them of something like \$55,000,000. On top of that, on page 736 of the hearings, it is stated that \$195,000,000 out of \$400,000,000 are incentive payments. All we have to do to cut down to the \$200,000,000 figure that I have suggested is to get rid of the incentive payments and cut down the expenditures for these 37,000 employees by \$5,000,000, or a reduction of 11 percent in the pay roll. That is not an unreasonable request. I hope that we will do what the farmer has asked us to do, and that is cut out incentive payments and fix things where the farmer will get a fair price for his product—cut down some of these unnecessary employees in the Department of Agriculture scattered all over the country, and save to the Treasury of the United States \$100,000,000.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The committee has attempted in the language on page 64 to have this \$300,000,000 expended for the purposes in the act when they put in the following language:

Solely for premiums under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended, and for compliance with soil-building practices and water-conservation practices under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act as amended.

Does the gentleman think that under that language the Secretary of Agriculture can place any construction on the appropriation that will permit the use of that \$300,000,000 or \$200,000,000, as provided in the gentleman's amendment, for incentive payments?

Mr. TABER. I do, because they pay no attention whatever to the authorization acts that are passed. All they care about is to get their fingers on the money and they cut loose just the same as they have in the past. They have been doing it right along and they will continue to do it if they get this money.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this is a proposal to further reduce by \$100,000,000 a fund for

which the Government of the United States by authority of law has become obligated. As I pointed out on Wednesday of this week, the Secretary of Agriculture, under section 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, has authority to obligate the Government before the beginning of any crop year, up to \$500,000,000 for these types of payments. On December 5, 1942, by declaration circulated generally throughout the country, he did just that to the extent of \$400,000,000. The farmers of the country have now completed, in the main, the signing up of their farm work sheets and have accepted the terms of his offer. Now we are asked to say that the Government is only going to pay half of it because some gentlemen feel that half of this amount of \$400,000,000, is really in the nature of incentive payments.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. Not now.

That may be true, but similar objections could have been made against the payments made under the program in prior years. The same objections could have been raised against the enactment of any law which would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to bind the credit of the country to the extent that he has bound it for the purposes for which he has bound it.

This is a question of good conscience; not a question of whether we ought to make incentive payments or any other types of payments or not. It is a question of whether or not the promise of the Government of the United States is worth 100 cents on the dollar. If there should not be incentive payments made in connection with this program, then you should introduce and have referred to the diligent Committee on Agriculture a bill proposing to eliminate the authority given to the Secretary of Agriculture under section 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. I quite agree with the gentleman from New York that part of the payments which would be made in this program are in the nature of incentive payments.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. Not just now. I am going to have to ask for a little more time, and if I get more time I will yield when I finish.

Part of these payments, one-half of them, according to the original Budget estimate, which has been cut \$100,000,000, were to be made to producers of the major agricultural commodities, conditioned upon their producing a certain amount of so-called essential war crops. That is the question I took up when we had the Federal Farm Bureau officials before us in connection with the \$100,000,000 supplemental estimate for incentive payments. I sought to get the Federal Farm Bureau Federation officials to differentiate between that extra \$100,000,000 which was sought and which was denied, and \$193,000,000 plus, carried in the original \$400,000,000 estimate, which was to be paid out in accordance with the plan which I have just discussed. At that time they felt there was some difference, but upon a reexamination of

the question subsequently they reached the conclusion that these were incentive payments, and asked the subcommittee to decrease the amount of the fund to \$300,000,000, and to provide that all of that \$300,000,000 should be used exclusively for soil conservation practices. Those who want to follow the Federal Farm Bureau Federation blindly should remember that the Farm Bureau Federation is advocating the appropriation of \$300,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Just as has been proposed in the committee bill. They have not asked the Congress to cut the amount to \$200,000,000. They simply want it paid out for soil conservation practices, and none of it paid out for these so-called incentive practices.

The committee has not followed their recommendation in toto. I do not know why, because I think it is the only recommendation they have made which has not been adopted by the committee. But the committee, in the pending bill, has provided for \$300,000,000, and has left to the Department the question of how it will apportion that \$300,000,000 in paying the \$193,000,000 plus, that it has contracted to pay for soil conservation practices, and \$193,000,000 plus, that it has contracted to pay for the so-called incentive payments or crop payments. Of course, under that plan the Department is going to be embarrassed. It is going to have to determine whose debt it is going to pay and whose debt it is going to decline, or whether it is just going to welch on 25 percent of all the obligations involved, or pay some in full and others not at all. I do not know how the Department is going to handle that sort of proposition.

We substituted here the language of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DIRKSEN) proposed, as he stated, in accordance with the suggestion of the Farm Bureau Federation, for the Budget language. You will note that they got into a lot of trouble by doing it. A lot of that language has already gone out on points of order. The advantage of having the Budget language in the bill, in my judgment, would have been that that language has been construed time and time again by the office of the Comptroller General and the rights of the Government and the farmers of the country under that language have been well established. We are adopting if we make this appropriation, different language which again will have to be construed. While I regret to have taken issue with the members of my subcommittee regarding the adoption of that language I still do not believe that it is wise; but I am here now for the purpose of undertaking to sustain as earnestly as I can at least the item in the committee bill, \$300,000,000. I think it would be tragic if we made a further reduction in the amount of this proposed appropriation, and I cannot conceive of

the House approving an amendment to do so. Now I yield to the gentleman from Missouri who sought to interrogate me.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I should like to ask the distinguished gentleman from Georgia, who has given this bill, I know, a great deal of study, again to explain if he has not done so the language on page 64, beginning in line 20:

\$300,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1945, solely for programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for compliances with soil-building practices and water-conservation practices under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, pursuant to 1943 programs carried out during the period July 1, 1942—

Under the language of the bill as written could any part of the \$300,000,000 be used for so-called incentive payments?

Mr. TARVER. It could be used for the crop payments which are provided for by the Secretary's order of December 5, 1942, which are sometimes referred to as incentive payments. That was the understanding of the author of the amendment, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], at the time he offered the amendment in the committee and I am sure he will agree with me that that was the purpose of his amendment.

If there is any question whatever about the Department being authorized to use part of this fund for making good the contracts of the Government in that connection then the word "solely" appearing here should be stricken out and I hope may be stricken out; and I think the gentleman from Illinois will agree to it being stricken out.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I think we all have a fairly good understanding of just what is intended by the language covering the appropriation. The Secretary of Agriculture and his Solicitor appeared before our Committee on Agriculture and stated definitely that they had construed the law so that the entire soil-conservation money could be used as incentive payments, and they said they intended to use it in that manner. If this is the intent of the members of the subcommittee in charge of this bill, then it is clear that they can use the entire \$300,000,000 for incentive payments, and the language placed in the bill which seeks to have it used for soil-conservation purposes does not mean anything.

Mr. TARVER. The language placed in the bill seeks to have it used for soil-conservation purposes and for payments under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Under the first section of that act which amended the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act payments of the type we have been discussing are expressly provided for.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentle-

man from Georgia may proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, may I pursue my inquiry a little further?

Mr. TARVER. Yes.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Under the program of incentive payments as announced by the Secretary they proposed to pay incentive payments for the planting of soil-depleting crops.

Mr. TARVER. It was to pay producers of the major agricultural commodities with the understanding that in connection with their production there should be produced certain quantities of these essential war crops.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Yes; for which he was to pay them incentive payments.

Mr. TARVER. Yes.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. What I want to get clear for the record is whether we should have some legislative intent here as to whether or not we intend this \$300,000,000 to be used for the purpose of paying incentive payments for the planting of the so-called war crops.

Mr. TARVER. The language of the bill, as I understand it and as the committee understood it and as the author of the amendment in the subcommittee understood it, leaves to the Department of Agriculture the discretionary power to apportion this \$300,000,000 to the same types of payment that were contemplated in the original \$400,000,000 Budget. It could not, of course, meet all of the obligations which were provided for in the Budget, but it would be vested with discretion as to whether it would use \$200,000,000 of this amount for soil conservation practices payments and \$100,000,000 for these other types of payments whether they be called incentive payments or not; or whether it would evenly divide the sum into two \$150,000,000 funds and use half for one purpose and half for the other according to the proportion contemplated in the submission of the original Budget.

The matter under the language of the bill is unquestionably left to the discretion of the administrative authorities, in my opinion.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. For the purpose of clarity, is it not true that when this item was carried in other years there was of course a justification of the figure and it was so set apart and the subcommittee and the Congress knew just how they were to divide it? There was nothing binding upon the Secretary of Agriculture and he could have used all of the funds for one purpose or for another. Is not that correct?

Mr. TARVER. That is true from a strictly legal standpoint, but I think the justifications submitted were morally binding on him and I do not think in all probability he would have been inclined to violate the plans which he outlined in the justifications and carry

out other plans than those which he submitted to the Congress as being in prospect.

Mr. DIRKSEN. By the same token, of course, there is the moral obligation on him to carry out any commitments that he thinks are binding on him under the language carried in the present bill.

Mr. TARVER. Yes; to the extent he is able to do so, which will not lead to the complete result that I think would be desirable.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. As I understand the gentleman, the Government has already obligated itself to pay out something like \$193,000,000 for incentive payments; is that right?

Mr. TARVER. There is a difference of opinion about whether they are incentive payments or not.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. So-called incentive payments.

Mr. TARVER. The Government has obligated itself to the extent of \$400,000,000, may I say to the gentleman.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. If this appropriation be reduced to \$300,000,000, as proposed by the gentleman from New York, then there would be substantially nothing to carry on the ordinary soil-conservation program as it has been practiced in the past?

Mr. TARVER. That would depend on how the Secretary exercised his discretion. He could take it all away from the soil-conservation benefit payments or to the extent of the amount of obligation for the other type of payments, which is approximately \$200,000,000, and leave only \$100,000,000 for the soil-conservation payments. He could divide the amount half and half and Welsh on each type of contract to the extent of 25 percent, if he so desires. If you cut it to \$200,000,000 he may use \$100,000,000 for one purpose and \$100,000,000 for the other purpose and cut the amount of the Government's obligation or refuse to meet the amount of the Government's obligation to the extent of 50 percent thereof.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, had the proposal to make this reduction been made before the contracts were made with the farmers for their crop plans for this year, that would be one thing, but to propose now that a reduction be made below the amount of funds required to meet the commitments already made is another thing. Farm operations going on since last July are involved in these funds. I point out that the language of the bill provides that this particular amount of money under discussion is solely for programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the practices under the Soil Conservation Act pursuant to 1943 programs carried out "during the period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1943." That means, of course, that all of those who planted winter wheat last fall planted it on the basis of the program on which

they understood commitments had been made. We cannot, in good faith, go back on the contract now.

I call the attention of the members of the committee to the practice of the House and of the Congress in previous legislation. I have here the hearings of the Appropriations Committee on bills in the Seventy-sixth Congress, and I call your attention to the fact that in the first deficiency appropriation bill for 1940, approved on the 6th of April 1940, was carried an item of \$60,000,000, and that \$60,000,000 was appropriated for no other purpose than to make good the commitments made late in 1939 on the 1940 crop planted in the balance of 1939 and the year 1940 and harvested in 1940. It was found that the regular appropriation was not sufficient to meet the commitments made in the sign-up.

Mr. HOPE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that after the A. A. A. was declared invalid in 1936 we appropriated money to pay obligations which had been incurred by farmers who had planted winter wheat, acting in good faith under that program. It is exactly the same situation to which the gentleman refers.

Mr. CASE. Yes; that was the same situation and the same principle is involved. I quote the language of the Appropriations Committee report on the 1940 deficiency bill:

The \$60,000,000 is designed to provide without delay the additional funds necessary to meet the 1939 program commitments.

The sole question that should arise then is whether or not \$300,000,000 will be necessary to meet the commitments already made. After the meeting of the full committee the other day, in order that I might know exactly what the situation would be under this proposal, I called up the Department and asked them for a specific report on this point. It must be borne in mind that the original Budget request was for \$500,000,000, \$100,000,000 of which was for the incentive-payment program. That was eliminated and then the subcommittee reduced the remaining \$400,000,000 requested to the \$300,000,000 in the bill. Now the gentleman from New York proposes to cut that \$300,000,000 down to \$200,000,000 for 1942 payments. Can it be done? A year ago the total amount of money required to meet the obligations was \$395,296,000, for the same thing as it is proposed to use this money for.

The question arises, will there be more people in the program this year than last year? The statement of the Department in direct response to my question on that point was this:

About 70 percent of all farmers in the United States participated in the 1941 program. It is estimated that about 73 percent of the little over 6,000,000 farmers participated in the 1942 program. It is believed that considerably more than 80 percent of the farmers will participate in the 1943 program.

In other words, there will be more farmers participating this year. The commitments and the funds required will be larger then, rather than smaller, ex-

cept for the savings required in administration under other limitations in the bill. Consequently, if we should reduce this appropriation by \$100,000,000, we will simply have to go up the hill again and make a deficiency appropriation to carry out the contracts and commitments already made. Why place ourselves in that position?

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Why did they not tell that story on page 736 when they had the opportunity before the committee instead of intimating that \$195,000,000 of it was incentive payments?

Mr. CASE. Of course, I cannot explain that; I am not a member of the subcommittee and was not present, but there can be no question that if the sign-up is larger than last year, this appropriation is likely to be too small rather than too large.

Mr. TABER. I cannot understand why there should be two different stories.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the issue in this case is quite complicated if looked at from one standpoint, but if looked at from the standpoint of the philosophy of this administration it is a very simple issue. The President of the United States and his aides in the Department of Agriculture do not want to see agricultural prices rise at this time, and they have been successful in depressing the prices of many agricultural products. Farm price increases have been blocked. The theory of this administration is that it is better for all concerned for agricultural prices not to rise.

We have sought all these years to secure an increase in the price of agricultural commodities, not an inflationary price, and now when we have an opportunity to get an adequate increase the power of the Government is exerted to prevent a sufficient and adequate increase in the price of agricultural products.

The theory of this administration is that we shall enable the farmer to get this increased production by paying him a subsidy out of the Treasury. There is no doubt in my mind that if natural laws were permitted to operate agricultural prices would increase sufficiently to make Government payments unnecessary, yet legislation which would permit that rise would, in all probability, be vetoed and would not become the law. So the only way the farmer has any opportunity to get a more adequate and proper price for his commodity is by the method proposed here of providing a subsidy. With that method I am not in accord, but as a practical matter that is the only method now open to the farmer.

Moreover, farmers in all the various States of the Union are now fully convinced and assured in their own minds that they will receive these soil conservation payments, not \$300,000,000, not \$200,000,000 as proposed in the amend-

ment of the gentleman from New York, but \$400,000,000 as proposed by President Roosevelt in the Budget. Farmers have been told under authority of law that they will receive these payments. It is true that farmers can very properly say, "We do not want Government payments, all we want is a fair price for what we produce." In my judgment that is a sound position. Why should the farmer have to get down on his knees and ask for a subsidy when he can now, if permitted by the regulations to do so, get a fair price in the market place. But he is not allowed to get a fair price in the market place. His cost of labor cannot be considered in fixing the price. The Department of Agriculture admits the situation exists but in effect tells the farmer: "Well, the theory of the Government is such that we are going to make up that price to you in these conservation payments." I disagree with the method which is being followed, but what can we do? We cannot in good conscience go to these farmers who have been promised these conservation payments to make it possible for them to pay for labor and to produce this food and this fiber, and say that we have turned down this appropriation. If we do turn it down, then as the gentleman from South Dakota says, it will be simply a matter of later coming in here and asking for an appropriation to fulfill the obligation of the United States Government to the agricultural producers of the Nation. The full \$400,000,000 as recommended by the President should be appropriated.

Therefore, I say to you that our only alternative at this moment, as the chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. TARBELL] says, is not to repudiate the agreement but to follow through and make it possible for these payments to be made, realizing that some of us do not feel that this is a proper method, but realizing on the other hand, that there is nothing else at this stage that we are able to do about it.

It can also be said that the program of soil conservation is important to the country in days of war as in times of peace.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. I see the majority leader on the floor. May I ask him if he can advise the House as to the program for next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. I shall be very glad to do so.

We shall meet tomorrow, unless the pending bill is disposed of today. If by chance it should be disposed of today—and that chance now looks very remote—I intend to ask unanimous consent that we adjourn until Monday. However, if the bill is not disposed of today, we shall meet tomorrow.

If the pending bill is not disposed of tonight and we meet tomorrow, we shall take up the District of Columbia appropriation bill tomorrow if time permits; otherwise it will come up Monday.

On Monday the Consent Calendar will be called, and then we shall take up the District of Columbia appropriation bill, under the explanation I have just made.

On Tuesday the Private Calendar will be called, and there will also be considered the bill H. R. 1900, a bill from the Committee on Naval Affairs, known as the war brokers bill. I understand that on Tuesday next the conference report on the pay-raise bill will come up in the Senate, and if it is disposed of there we should like to dispose of it here. If that is not done on Tuesday, it will come up on Wednesday.

On Wednesday there will be the naval auxiliary bill, H. R. 1563.

On Thursday there will be considered another bill out of the Committee on Naval Affairs, H. R. 1364, relating to the women's reserve.

The Committee on Ways and Means has reported out a 4 months' extension of the Bituminous Coal Act. If by any chance a rule on that bill should be reported by the Committee on Rules, that bill will be brought up next week.

If any agreement is made as to the tax bill, that bill will be brought up as soon as possible. I intend to give reasonable notice to the Members as to when that bill will be brought up. I think they ought to be given a day or two notice before it is brought up. That is my personal viewpoint.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. If the gentleman can get the tax bill up for consideration, he is going to do it as quickly as possible, I presume?

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, if the differences are adjusted, it might be that we could let it go over for a couple of weeks.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I do not think the country would like this. I think the country wants the bill as quickly as we can possibly pass it.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am in the hands of my friends as to that.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I understand that another body, to which I am not permitted to refer, thinks this bill is so important to the country that it also will not take any recess because it wants to act as quickly as possible after we get through with the bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. It is my personal opinion that if an agreement is reached the matter should be disposed of as quickly as possible.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I think we can get along very well about that.

Mr. McCORMACK. I have no question about it.

There will be no legislation on Good Friday, of course, as far as I am concerned.

I hope that action will be taken that will be satisfactory and pleasing to the great majority of the Members.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHENER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BENDER. Is it not possible to complete the consideration of this bill today, rather than meet tomorrow?

Mr. McCORMACK. I cannot answer that question. That is in the hands of the committee.

Mr. MICHENER. There is nothing very controversial on next week's program, then?

Mr. McCORMACK. Outside of the bituminous coal bill and the tax bill, I have tried to make it as noncontroversial as is humanly possible.

Mr. MICHENER. The bills on which the rules are granted are all bills having to do with the war, were reported unanimously from the legislative committee, and unanimously from the Committee on Rules, and there is no known opposition on the floor to the bills at this time.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is my understanding.

Mr. BULWINKLE. If the gentleman will yield, I have heard some talk about a tax bill here today and about the gentleman's saying that the other body was wanting it. I wonder if my recollection is right that the minority could have sent a tax bill to the other body some weeks ago.

Mr. McCORMACK. Suppose we do not get into that discussion just now. We are getting along very happily and harmoniously.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I am wondering how any minority could send any bill through.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I cannot understand why there is not some expression from some other members of my committee on this vital thing right now, especially when my colleague the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] referred to the fact that when the Supreme Court threw out the A. A. A. we had to appropriate for a deficiency, and compared that to this situation, which is utterly ridiculous. This is what happened. The Secretary of Agriculture was brought up before a deficiency subcommittee to justify an item for incentive payment, and that deficiency was set aside, and they let the Subcommittee on Agriculture hear the Secretary of Agriculture on the proposition of incentive payments on the 1st of February.

The Secretary of Agriculture indicated to us that maybe there was a little loophole, and possibly some promises had been made, but not many but it was 2 months before any possible planting was to be made, and we let it be definitely known to him right there by a 6-to-1 vote, that we were opposed to incentive payments. That was on the 1st of February. Now, does legislative action mean anything any more? The deficiency committee accepted our verdict as a matter of course and the thing was denied. That is the situation that my colleague compares to the former situation. I cannot understand it. If we as the appropriating committee are now reversed and the legislative committee having not indicated it favored incentive payments, why should we provide in this bill any-

thing for them? Let the chips fall where they may, and let the future take care of itself. We have denied incentive payments as effectively and definitely as anybody could have done it. I did indicate to my committee that I wanted to go along with them when they were tapering off, but I am going to support the amendment of the gentleman from New York, to more clearly carry out what Congress has already told the Secretary of Agriculture definitely, and we did that on the 1st of February. The American farmer, I repeat, as has been so often expressed here, prefers a fair price on an open market.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to see if I cannot get some limitation on the time for debate on this amendment—not on all amendments to the paragraph. I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close at 5:30.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the right to object, in order to submit a parliamentary inquiry. With the number of people standing who expect to be heard, how much time will that grant each person?

The CHAIRMAN. There are eight members standing, and that will give each 5 minutes' time.

Mr. PATMAN. Then I shall not object.

Mr. TARVER. I make it 5:35, the last 10 minutes to be granted to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], who is the author of the language.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] for 5 minutes.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] said awhile ago that the minority could not pass a tax bill, but the minority did defeat a tax bill by sending it back to the committee, because if the minority had voted with the majority, or a substantial number of them, the bill would not have been recommitted.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the gentleman from Texas is not in order. He is not discussing the amendment before the House. Notice has been given that debate should be confined to the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas will proceed in order.

Mr. PATMAN. This amendment is to save \$100,000,000, so the gentleman from New York says.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I insist that the gentleman should proceed in order, and not proceed to discuss the Ruml plan. He should talk about the pending amendment.

Mr. PATMAN. When I made the statement that this amendment proposes to save \$100,000,000 the gentleman from Georgia says that that is the Ruml plan. Why, the Ruml plan was to save \$10,000,000,000, or to give it to the war profiteers, and not \$100,000,000. The gentleman is entirely wrong.

Mr. TARVER. I misunderstood the gentleman and I hope that he will proceed in order.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I do not yield. This amendment is to save \$100,000,000 we are told. It affects the farmers. I question the attitude of the gentleman from the great State of New York to save this \$100,000,000. First, it will deprive the farmer of \$100,000,000, and if his attitude prevails on the tax bill, and they let these war profiteers have \$10,000,000 first, then the farmer will be ruined by uncontrolled inflation.

So, the farmer is hurt both ways. A few years ago when it was proposed that three and one-half million soldiers should receive \$2,000,000,000 in payment of a just and honest debt that Congress had confessed, many of the people who are now advocating this large \$10,000,000,000 bonus opposed it because they said it would cause ruinous inflation; absolutely destroy the country; \$2,000,000,000 of a debt—

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. I make the point of order that the Chair required the gentleman from Texas to confine his remarks to the amendment. I shall not mention the matter again. I have made the point of order two or three times. The gentleman from Texas is now discussing the bonus which was disposed of several years ago and comparing it with the issues raised by the Ruml plan.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia makes a point of order that the debate must be confined to the amendment. The gentleman from Texas will proceed in order.

Mr. PATMAN. I thank the Chair. So this so-called bonus to 3½ million veterans would absolutely ruin the country, but now we find the same people who stated that \$2,000,000,000 would absolutely ruin the country, advocating a \$10,000,000,000 bonus to war profiteers. Imagine the demand that the war millionaires made at the beginning of the war—

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman from Texas is not proceeding in order to discuss the pending amendment to this bill. It seems as though the dignity of the House should be such that we should have the rules of the House observed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman makes a point of order that the gentleman from Texas should confine his remarks to the pending amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. The gentleman from Texas will proceed in order.

Mr. TARVER. The trouble about that is that after making such a ruling the gentleman from Texas proceeds in violation of the rules and the Chair does nothing about it.

Mr. PATMAN. I resent that.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas will proceed in order.

Mr. PATMAN. I do not violate the rules and I do not want this taken out

of my time. I am discussing current information and legislation that is pending before this Congress and the effect it will have on the farmers, while you are trying to ruin the farmers in two ways. In one way, by reducing the budget from \$500,000,000 to \$200,000,000, 60 percent, and another way that has been discussed, of making a new crop of war millionaires by giving a \$10,000,000,000 bonus and causing ruinous inflation and destroying the farmer. It is absolutely germane. I want to state to the gentleman from Georgia that I am personally disappointed because he did not offer an amendment to increase this amount. The budget recommended it and the gentleman brought in a bill for \$300,000,000 which was \$200,000,000 under the budget. There is no effort being made to increase it, but he is putting himself in a defensive position by permitting the minority to offer an amendment to reduce that small amount.

Mr. TARVER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I just have 5 minutes. The gentleman had 15 minutes. How much time have I remaining, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has 1½ minutes remaining. The time has been limited.

Mr. PATMAN. So the point is this amendment should be defeated and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] should offer another amendment to increase this amount. Of course, he understands the strategy better than I do. I have always gone along with him and his committee and I hope to continue to do so, but I can express my personal disappointment in the failure of the committee trying to increase the amount, at least to the amount recommended by the Budget, and instead of that, putting themselves in a defensive position of trying to resist an amendment to lower the amount.

May I say in conclusion that if this policy continues of ruining the farmers by reducing this amount and violating these contracts and then the policy of making this new crop of war millionaires by giving them a \$10,000,000,000 bonus to war contractors, we will be on the road to ruin by reason of inflation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] would devote the same energy in convincing the administration that they should pay the farmers decent prices at the market places for their products there would be no need for any appropriation in this bill to pay incentive payments or subsidies.

Mr. MAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I desire to withdraw my request for time for debate on this amendment.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. We find that the Secretary of Agriculture has made certain obligations on the part of our Government for which we are compelled to appropriate money. He

made the statement to the farmers that he would pay incentive payments for the production of certain crops. Afterward he said he would make those payments provided the Congress appropriated the money. It is assumed that the Secretary has made certain obligations and it is up to us to meet them, but the thought occurs to me that the Secretary might well have conferred with the Committee on Appropriations and the legislative Committee on Agriculture before he committed our Government to the payment of several hundred million dollars in incentive payments.

There have been many loose practices that have sprung up in the past 10 years wherein those in charge of our Federal Government have committed Congress to making appropriations without knowing whether or not those appropriations would be made available. It seems to me the time has come when the Secretary of Agriculture and others who are policy makers in the administration should at least confer with committees in Congress before they commit us to large expenditures.

There is no need to continue making subsidy appropriations or inventive payments on the part of Congress when some other agency of Government could by a stroke of the pen assure the farmers that they would get parity or decent prices at the market place rather than to commit the taxpayers of the country to paying out subsidy payments in large amounts; and I think that here in Congress we could probably do something to remedy that situation, because the farmers of the country do not want subsidy payments, they do not want incentive payments; all they are asking is a decent price at the market place rather than to be kept under control by a bureau down in Washington. I think we could handle this thing if we wanted to go at it in the right way, but it seems as though there are some here who still want to follow the practice that we want to give the Department of Agriculture control over the activities of the farmers of this country. I hope the time will come that we can get this thing straightened out. Whether the time is proper now or not is up to the Committee to determine. It may feel that the Secretary has committed us to making incentive payments. I assume that the majority here will rule, but I think the time has come when we should cut out all incentive payments and all subsidies and give the farmer a decent price when he sells his produce in the market place.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Would the gentleman mind giving us his opinion as to where the Secretary got this idea of incentive payments? Did he borrow the idea from some other country or was it cooked up down here in his own Department? What was the real thing to cause him to make a committal?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I do not know whether he borrowed the idea, but in looking at the picture of some of the things that have been put into operation it seems as though we have taken on just

about everything they have over in the British Isles. Now, that may be the proper course to pursue when it comes to rationing, price control, and all these other things, but it occurs to me that in our economy where we could produce abundance, we should establish our own policy rather than to borrow some of the practices of other nations.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. CASE. What makes the gentleman think that this money would be used for incentive payments since the language of the bill clearly states that it shall be used solely for soil-conservation payments?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Because the Secretary of Agriculture and his Solicitor stated that they are going to spend it for that purpose and no other purpose. In other words, the Secretary of Agriculture has definitely decided to wreck the soil-conservation program as intended by Congress, and, in the name of winning the war, is changing the entire program to suit his fancy.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the 5 minutes I had requested.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. VOORHIS of California addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. VOORHIS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. BALDWIN].

[Mr. BALDWIN of Maryland addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I wish to add to this debate one or two observations in connection with the potential food production program for 1943, which is set forth in an interbureau committee report which I have had fall into my hands by accident.

The acreage production of 1943 compared with 1942, and the quantity production of foodstuffs, meaning all the principal foodstuffs in this country, shows percentages covering hogs, cattle, sheep, wool, milk, eggs, chickens, turkeys, corn, oats, barley, grain sorghums, hay, wheat, rye, flaxseed, peanuts, soybeans, sugar beets, sugarcane for sugar, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, potatoes, tomatoes, and so on down the line.

In connection with acreage or production, 1943 feasible, compared with 1941 and 1942, the highest figure I find is 120 percent on peanuts for nuts and oil. On grain sorghums, for instance, it is 112 percent, on hogs, 112 percent, on chickens, 111 percent, and on oats, 98 percent,

These are the most startling figures I have found anywhere. The report is the most stimulating I have run onto in all the Government records with reference to the possibility of our producing food for our own people and for those to whom we have made commitments not only with reference to 1943 but the years immediately ahead of us.

It seems to me that perhaps as constructive a thing as this Congress can possibly do is to take whatever steps are necessary to get an increased production of foodstuffs of all kinds.

I hope the Members of the House will attempt to obtain copies of this report and digest it, in general, at least. I understand the reports are not for distribution, but I guess any Member can go down to the Department and at least get a copy to look over. This one came to my desk by accident; as a matter of fact, I do not know how it got there. It contains information I have been trying to get hold of, but I did not dream that such a survey had been made.

Coming down to this amendment, the farmers in my district are split wide open on this proposition. Many of them are opposed to incentive payments. They want a fair price at the market place covering all of their costs, a reasonable return for managerial ability, and a reasonable return on their investment. Certainly I have encouraged them in that approach all I could with reference to a fair market price. Others want these incentive payments.

If I can rely upon this report to which I have referred, it does not appear to me that incentive payments are going to stimulate production to any great extent, because this report deals with the feasible production. If the feasible production ran 120 or 130 or 140 percent of 1942 on many of these particular operations, you might come along with an incentive payment and stimulate the production to that extent; but if the feasible production is no greater than the survey indicates, just how are incentive payments going to greatly increase actual production?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and sixteen Members are present, a quorum.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Does the gentleman understand that \$71,000,000 out of this money last year went to those receiving checks of over \$1,000, that there were checks to life insurance companies as high as \$300,000, to the great prison farm in Texas of \$48,000, and to many others of \$48,000 to \$50,000.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I know it was a substantial amount, but I do not have definitely in mind the amount.

Mr. Chairman, let us see if I cannot clarify this whole thing. In the first place, the Budget Bureau asked for \$400,000,000 for the fiscal year 1944 with which to carry on this conservation work. The Budget reduced it from 1943 by \$44,000,000. The committee reduced the amount further, from \$400,000,000 to \$300,000,000.

The gentleman from New York offers an amendment to reduce it from \$300,000,000 to \$200,000,000.

First of all, let us take a look and see how this \$400,000,000 was to be divided. One hundred and seventy-four million dollars, roughly, was to go for these so-called soil-conservation practices. That means terracing, rebuilding, liming, and all that sort of thing. That was less than half of the whole amount.

Secondly, the remainder of the amount less administrative expenses was to be used for the so-called adjusted conservation payments. Cotton was to get \$77,000,000, corn was to get \$50,000,000, wheat was to get \$60,000,000, and peanuts was to get \$750,000. Therefore, roughly, you have a little less than one-half of the \$400,000,000 to go to the soil-building practices and the remainder to these so-called subsidy payments.

The committee inserted in the bill a proviso reducing administrative expenses from \$65,000,000 to about \$33,000,000, so what you have under this language at the present time is about \$173,000,000 for soil-building practices, you have the necessary funds for administration, and you may have a little less than \$100,000,000 for so-called conservation or subsidy payments. There is no confusion about it and there should not be.

My own idea at the time I submitted this matter was that we ought to eliminate these subsidies entirely and use whatever money the Committee makes available for so-called soil-building practices.

The gentleman from New York offered an amendment cutting the amount to \$200,000,000. If it were adopted and if there were appropriate language to go with it, it would do just exactly that thing; it would leave enough money for administrative expenses and so-called soil-building practices and water facilities. But we thought to be generous; we thought to sort of taper off on this thing—\$100,000,000 this year and probably the balance of it next year. I did not want to see it happen too abruptly, but we are going to have to come to grips with this issue sooner or later. There is no question about it. You can do it now if you like.

I think I was moved by some impulses of generosity, shall I say, to sort of taper off on this thing a little bit and then hope that next year we will get somewhere in making a cleavage on this issue and holding very resolutely to the soil-building practices and getting away from the subsidies.

Do not be alarmed as to the amount involved. Do you know how much the \$100,000,000 is compared with the farm income for 1942? Figure it out for yourself. The farm income plus subsidies was about \$16,000,000,000 in 1942. One hundred million dollars is five-eighths of

1 percent of that amount. Of course, I appreciate that \$16,000,000,000 of income applies to all farm crops and not merely to basic crops. Yet folks get into this well and attempt to compare this amount with the whole amount of the agricultural enactment.

The only other question I want to discuss is this, namely, whether we are going back on commitments made by the Secretary. We are having a little difficulty. I was amazed that the Secretary could find an interpretation in the 1938 and the 1936 acts to the effect that he could pay incentive payments for carrots and onions and potatoes, and all that sort of thing. I cannot recall that there ever was any discussion or implication to that effect when those acts were before the Congress many years ago, and yet the Secretary, according to his solicitor, has that authority. He said in paying \$100,000,000 money for this purpose plus the twenty-five million—the so-called section 32 funds—for the purpose of paying direct incentive payments to farmers the question is whether there is a commitment. It is also contended that the entire \$400,000,000 is a commitment. Let us see. When the Secretary made his announcement, and you will find it on page 817 in the hearings, he said this to the farmers, "Provisions of the 1943 program, subject to such legislation as Congress may hereafter enact, and the making of payments contingent on such appropriations as the Congress may hereafter enact."

That is the language of the release that the Secretary made to the farmers of the country. That is the statement that he made in the bulletin that went out, namely, that provisions of the 1943 program are subject to such legislation as Congress may hereafter enact and such appropriations as Congress may hereafter provide. When all is said and done there is no absolute commitment. It is a conditional commitment depending on the action that Congress will hereafter take.

So, to recapitulate the situation, there is \$300,000,000 in the bill. There is \$178,000,000 for soil-building practices, and the remainder administrative expenses, for advances and for the so-called A. C. P. payments, if he desires to make them. I am of opinion that notwithstanding any moral responsibility that the Secretary may entertain, he can take all the money in the bill if he so desires and use it either for subsidy payments or soil-enriching and soil-building or soil-compliance purposes. There is nothing in the law to make him follow one course or the other. He can take the money and divide it as he sees fit. If you think we ought to save the subsidy payments, and pay only for soil-building practices, then the \$200,000,000 indicated by the gentleman from New York, under his amendment would be sufficient for that purpose. As I say, I just wanted to taper off on the thing here and I was disposed to err on the generous side.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. When the Soil Conservation Act was passed, it was intended to be a measure that would provide for soil-building practices.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is right.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Does not the gentleman feel that it is poor practice on the part of the Secretary or any other agent of the Government to attempt to make commitments and to commit Congress to a certain policy or to make certain appropriations?

Mr. DIRKSEN. One of the difficulties in all commitments by radio or release through the press is this, that when you announce the program for a given year you find that the folks do not always read all of the release, particularly that language which says that the program is contingent on legislation or appropriation hereafter to be made, and so they follow the program that is laid down as they see it and sometimes are oblivious of that language and, after all, that is very important.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Does the gentleman feel that if Madame Perkins would say, we will give the miners \$100,000,000,000, that that would be a commitment?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I have an idea of what the Congress should do under those circumstances.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CASE. As I take it from what the gentleman says, he recognizes that the farmers gain under that particular point, but did the committee consider making a limitation providing that no part of the funds appropriated should be used for the purpose of entering into contracts or commitments for the next year?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I would say to my friend that that would be legislation on an appropriation bill and clearly subject to a point of order. That would be dealing with an appropriation for the following year. However, the proposition merits consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired. All time has expired.

The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were ayes 83 and noes 111.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment is rejected.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I raise the point of order that it is too late to demand tellers.

Mr. TABER. I was on my feet, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TARVER. The Chair had announced the result of the vote, and a motion had been made that the Committee rise.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman from Georgia had not been recognized by the Chair.

Mr. TARVER. The Chair had announced the vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York demands tellers.

The gentleman from Georgia makes the point of order that the request comes too late. The Chair would say in deference to the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Georgia that there had not been formal recognition of the gentleman from Georgia.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed Mr. TARVER and Mr. TABER to act as tellers.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 81, noes 121.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and Mr. McCORMACK having assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore, Mr. WHITTINGTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

THE HONORABLE MARVIN JONES

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Speaker, on April 10 a well-known radio commentator had some very nice things to say about my distinguished predecessor in Congress, the Honorable Marvin Jones.

Those of you who knew him during his 24 years of service as a Member in the House of Representatives are, I feel confident, glad to know that he is making the same high success in another field as he did in the halls of Congress.

It gives me great pleasure to quote the following from a talk by Mr. H. R. Baukhage, nationally-known radio commentator:

From Washington on a Saturday afternoon when the otherwise rather slim news ration is supplemented with some food for thought in the announcement of the definite date of forthcoming United Nations food conference.

There was considerable satisfaction over the selection of Judge Marvin Jones as chairman of the American delegation. Jones is now acting as adviser to Stabilization Director Byrnes and has his office in the White House. Until he was named judge of the United States Court of Claims 2 years ago, he had been a Member of the House of Representatives from Texas since 1917. His quiet unassuming persuasiveness and courteous southern affability ought to make him an excellent representative of the United States. And there was probably another reason why

the President felt that Jones fitted the general scheme for which this conference hopes to lay the foundation. We have had a hint of what is in the President's mind when he thinks long thoughts about food. He expressed himself to Alf Landon, one-time Republican aspirant for the Presidency, perhaps this-time aspirant as well. Mr. Landon said when the boys gathered about him as he left the White House today that the President talked about hopes for raising the standard of living of the backward peoples. Landon thought the idea had merit and mentioned the point that increasing the consumption of food of these people would benefit world markets.

Marvin Jones, in his long term of service in Congress, spent considerable effort on increasing the market for the products of that part of America from which he comes—a southern district where wheat and cattle as well as cotton are important. Jones started as a tenant farmer and knows what is lacking in the consuming ability of that group. Jones piloted much of the administration's farm legislation through the House.

Such was the sentiment of Mr. Baukhage. I would like to add personally that the appointment of men of Marvin Jones' caliber will do more than any other one thing to provide practical and equitable solutions to the multitude of knotty problems which face this Government on every hand.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. McGRANERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a unanimous consent request?

Mr. McGRANERY. Mr. Speaker, I will yield for unanimous consent requests.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein telegrams from the following persons: Harold Brown, secretary of Montana Farmers' Union; D. W. Chapman, president of Montana Farmers' Union; Charles J. Yeager, of Conrad, Mont.; W. W. McFarland, of Conrad, Mont.; Neis Petersen, of Conrad, Mont.; D. J. McCall, of Comertown, Mont.; and C. C. Parker, of Valier, Mont.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McGRANERY. I yield to the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time taken for these consent requests be not charged against the time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that

the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF] may extend his own remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a unanimous consent request?

Mr. McGRANERY. I yield to my friend from Pennsylvania.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the other special orders for the day are completed I may have the opportunity of addressing the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McGRANERY. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that following the other special orders of the day I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 3 minutes today at the conclusion of the other special orders.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 213) for immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That LEX GREEN, of Florida, be, and he hereby is, elected a member of the standing committee of the House of Representatives on Claims.

The resolution was agreed to and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include therein a telegram I received today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend the remarks I made in the Committee of the Whole today and to include therein certain quotations pertinent thereto.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in the Committee of the Whole today and to include therein a letter from the regional manager at Milwaukee, chairman of the farm security program for Minnesota.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in the Committee of the Whole today and to include therein certain telegrams on the Farm Security Administration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

(Mr. RANDOLPH asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Record and include therewith a short article.)

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD there is a very valuable treatise on the history of money in the United States by the late Senator Cockrell. In this time when the money question is to the fore, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include therein that speech in installments of the prescribed limit until the entire speech has been printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Speaker, I hope all these unanimous-consent requests are not being taken out of the time of my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania, and I rise to inquire whether they are?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair may say that while that is probably not a parliamentary inquiry, the Chair will keep in mind the hope of the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER].

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Speaker, I hope the Speaker will indulge the gentleman so that he may have his entire 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McGRANERY] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. McGRANERY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of the House to a horrible spectacle now being enacted in the State of Pennsylvania. Following the taking of the census in 1940 the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania in the majority were Democrats and in the State senate the majority Republicans. Following this census taking of 1940 it was decided that the State be reapportioned. Several bills were introduced in order to bring the situation to a head and reapportion the State. A committee was appointed to agree on a fair reapportionment. On that committee 12 Republicans were appointed and 12 Democrats.

A bill was agreed upon. That bill was introduced and passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature and became law. Within 1 year, Mr. Speaker, the new majority leader of the senate, a Republican senator, introduced a new bill to reapportion again the State of Pennsylvania, designed to take away and deprive the city of Pittsburgh of its three dis-

197



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Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, April 19, 1943, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1943

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Clerk read the following communication:

SPEAKER'S ROOM,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C.

I hereby designate Hon. JOHN W. MCCORMACK to act as Speaker pro tempore today.
SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker, House of Representatives.

Mr. MCCORMACK assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

Rev. Dr. Jacob S. Payton, of Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Our Heavenly Father, during this commemorative season we renew our vows of loyalty to Thy Son, the Saviour of the world, who still moves forward, even amid the desolations of war, to establish his kingdom of love and his reign of universal peace. Thou beneficent giver of springtime in wartime under whose breath the blossoms replace the snows, and life and beauty triumph over the death and barrenness of winter, breathe upon our souls that all worthy desires and holy aspirations may come to fruition.

In this hour of national danger we pray for the land we love. Make plain the path of duty to these Thy servants. May they act always in the fear and the admonition of the Lord. Support our brave defenders in the ordeal of battle with a strong reliance upon thy Word, and protect our leaders from any failure that might warrant any charge of not having kept faith with them.

This prayer with the forgiveness of our sins we offer in the name of the blessed and only Potentate, the King of kings, and Lord of lords, to whom be honor and power everlasting. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Gatling, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 991. An act to extend the time within which the powers relating to the stabilization fund may be exercised.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 96) entitled "Joint resolution making an appropriation to assist in providing a supply and distribution of farm labor for the calendar year 1943."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include an address by the Governor of North Carolina.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION AND THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. BURDICK addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's Record.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include a telegram from the California State Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. HULL addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's Record.]

GETTING MAIL TO SOLDIERS OVERSEAS

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, the public has been told that the problem of getting mail to our soldiers overseas is due to the lack of shipping space to carry the mail. According to the statement of the Office of War Information, this agency alone used each 2 weeks 135 tons of shipping for foreign propaganda. In other words, each month over half a million pounds of printed propaganda goes overseas, crowding out some of the soldier mail and delaying more of it.

I am not questioning the importance of the propaganda department; but I do believe our men overseas are entitled to better mail service than this. I have been recently told of men out at Walter

Reed Army Hospital here in Washington who have been sent overseas, have been in service overseas, have been wounded and have returned to this country for convalescent treatment without hearing from home until their return here. A letter from home is the big event for the average man in service; and I submit he should come ahead of the 270 tons of monthly propaganda which is being sent across the ocean.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that our colleague, the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY] be permitted to revise and extend his remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include excerpts from testimony taken before the subcommittee having in charge the Army appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HEIDINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a resolution passed by the General Assembly of Ohio.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

COOPERATIVE LOANING AGENCIES

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I have received many telegrams in opposition to section 8 of the bill H. R. 2481, the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, now under consideration. I shall read only one of those telegrams, as follows:

HON. MAURICE J. SULLIVAN,
House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.:

The Nevada Wool Growers Association are much concerned with that part of the appropriation bill which forces livestock operators to borrow from local and private banks and to have these loans refused by such banks before they can attempt to borrow from cooperative loaning agencies. Many Nevada livestock operators are at the present time financing their operations through the Nevada Livestock Production Credit Association which is grower owned and controlled and feel that this method of livestock financing serves the livestock people far better than private banks who at this time are very liberal in their loans, but as you will recall, were unable to meet livestock financing needs during the depression. It is understood that the appropriations bill will be voted upon tomorrow, and we earnestly request your support in opposing that

part of the appropriations bill which would make it necessary for our loans to be turned down at a private bank before we could continue our present method of financing with our cooperative loaning agencies.

Regards,

GORDON GRISWOLD,
President, Nevada Wool
Growers Association.

THE JAPANESE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks and include a letter that I have received on the Japanese question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (after counting). Evidently there is no quorum present.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 53]

Anderson, Calif.	Gamble	O'Leary
Arnold	Gavagan	O'Toole
Auchincloss	Gerlach	Outland
Barry	Gibson	Pfelfer
Bates, Mass.	Guyer	Philbin
Beall	Hall	Pracht
Bell	Leonard W.	Price
Bender	Halleck	Ramey
Bloom	Harness, Ind.	Ritzley
Boykin	Harris, Va.	Robinson, Utah
Bradley, Mich.	Hart	Sadowski
Bradley, Pa.	Hébert	Satterfield
Buckley	Heffernan	Scanlon
Burchill, N. Y.	Hendricks	Schwabe
Burgin	Holmes, Mass.	Scott
Byrne	Izac	Shafer
Canfield	Johnson, Okla.	Sheridan
Cannon, Fla.	Judd	Short
Capozzoli	Kearney	Sikes
Celler	Kee	Smith, Maine
Chipierfield	Kefauver	Smith, Ohio
Cochran	Kelley	Smith, Va.
Coffee	Kennedy	Smith, W. Va.
Cole, N. Y.	Keogh	Smith, Wis.
Curtis	Kilburn	Somers, N. Y.
Day	Klein	Starnes, Ala.
Dewey	LaFollette	Stevenson
Dickstein	Lane	Sumners, Tex.
Dies	LeFevre	Taylor
Dilweg	Lewis, Colo.	Thomas, N. J.
Dingell	Luce	Tolan
Ditter	Lynch	Towe
Douglas	McGranery	Treadway
Drewry	Maas	Vincent, Ky.
Eaton	Madden	Vorys, Ohio
Elliott	Magnuson	Vursell
Ellison, Md.	Maloney	Wadsworth
Elston, Ohio	Marcantonio	Walter
Fay	Merritt	Wasielewski
Fellows	Miller, Conn.	Weaver
Fenton	Miller, Mo.	Weiss
Fish	Miller, Pa.	Whitelch, Ga.
Fogarty	Mott	White
Folger	Murphy	Wilson
Forand	Myers	Winter
Fulbright	Nichols	Wolcott
Furlong	Norton	Woodrum, Va.
Gale	O'Brien, Ill.	
Gallagher	O'Konski	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this roll call 289 Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent Mr. PIT-TINGER was granted permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include therein a letter from the Ambassador of Poland, J. Ciechanowski, to the editor of Life magazine in reply to the former United States Ambassador to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Honorable Joseph E. Davies.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix and include an article entitled "Too Much Loading in Shipyards."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Appendix of the RECORD a short editorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the Farm Security program and include therein a letter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 2481, with Mr. WHITTINGTON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose the Clerk had completed reading the paragraph ending on line 3, page 68. Are there any further amendments to the pending paragraph?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CANNON of Missouri: On page 65, line 6, after the colon, insert: "Provided further, That no part of said appropriation or any other appropriation carried in this bill shall be used for

incentive payments or subsidies or for any expense for or incident to the payment of incentive payments or any other form of subsidy payments."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order comes too late.

Mr. TABER. The regular order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order comes too late. The gentleman has been recognized and has been granted permission to proceed for 15 minutes. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, we are deciding many important matters these days, but nothing more important than the question presented in this amendment.

We are determining in our disposition of this amendment this afternoon the policy of the Government on subsidies. We are determining it not for this bill; not for this day or this year. We are deciding it for many years to come—so many years that we cannot look far enough into the distance and see the end of it. We are determining not merely the question of subsidies for farmers, but the question of subsidies for labor, subsidies for industry, subsidies for everybody to whom money may be shoved out of the Federal Treasury.

In response to releases laying the basis for this proposition the papers for the last week have carried statements that subsidies were being considered for labor in war plants and subsidies for industry in the production of supplies urgently needed for civilian consumption. A general policy of governmental subsidies is involved and this proposal to establish agricultural subsidies is the electric spark to touch off a vicious circle of gratuities from the public revenues involving the expenditure of untold amounts for many years to come.

Why this insistent determination to dispense open-handed charity where none is asked or desired? The Congress has repeatedly gone on record as being opposed to subsidies, as being opposed to hand-outs from the Treasury, as being opposed to the taxation of the whole people of the United States for the benefit of any one group or industry. Never has this Congress or any of its committees agreed to or acquiesced in or committed itself to a policy of incentive payments in any form.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I hope the gentleman will excuse me if I do not yield just at this time.

A subsidy is uneconomic, unethical, and un-American. It degrades those who receive it and robs those who pay it. The American people do not believe in sub-

sidies; American agriculture does not believe in subsidies, and American farmers do not want subsidies.

But whether the farmers want them or not—whether the taxpayers approve them or not—they are about to be made a part of our national economy. It is the contention of subsidy advocates, as reported in this morning's Washington Post, that this House, in appropriating \$300,000,000 for the conservation and use of agricultural land resources yesterday afternoon, allocated \$100,000,000 for incentive payments, as subsidies to farmers, as hand-outs from the Public Treasury. In view of the debate on the floor the bureaucrats who have been persistently endeavoring to secure appropriations for that purpose will undoubtedly take that view of it. Only a clear-cut, unequivocal enactment by the Congress can prevent it. And that is the purpose of this amendment.

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. In just a moment, if the gentleman will permit.

According to the opinion of subsidy advocates expressed on the floor at the time, if we leave the appropriation in the form in which it was adopted last night we are instructing the Department to adopt the policy they have been so anxious to adopt all these months, and to begin using money secured by the Government through the sale of War bonds and taxes, to carry out its plan of regimentation of American agriculture.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I hope the gentleman will allow me to proceed just a little further.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The farmers are opposed to it. The farmers do not want these hand-outs; they want their prices in the open market, just as everybody else receives his wages and prices and income in the open market. Every farm organization is opposed to it. Every national farm organization has officially gone on record against it and has adopted planks opposing it in their annual platforms. The House itself, in passing the Steagall bill, in passing the Pace bill, and in passing the Bankhead bill, emphatically rejected such palliatives and enunciated the principle upon which we must stand now and after the war. In passing these bills the House went on record officially by overwhelming majorities in opposition to such propositions as this, and notwithstanding these recent and successive enactments there are Members of the House who support the Department's requests for subsidies.

What is the purpose of the Department in insisting on a policy of incentive payments, Mr. Chairman? Whether farmers get the money in the open market or whether they get it in subsidies, they get the same amount of money.

The only difference is whether they get it all in the market or whether they get part of it in a check from the Treasury. And to prove it beyond the perad-

venture of a doubt here is an Associated Press report, under the date of April 7, published in newspapers all over the country:

HIGHER PRICES FOR FIVE WAR CROPS ANNOUNCED
BY CHESTER DAVIS—SUBSTITUTE FOR WICKARD
SUBSIDY PLAN AFFECTS DRY BEANS AND PEAS,
PEANUTS, SOYBEANS, AND FLAXSEED

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Food Administrator Chester C. Davis announced tonight that the Government would guarantee farmers higher prices for five vital war crops—dry beans and peas, and peanuts, soybeans and flaxseed—to encourage greatest possible production.

The higher prices will replace a \$100,000,000 incentive payment program previously announced by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard. Funds for such payments have not been provided by Congress because of farm bloc opposition.

The Food Administrator said the Government would support grower prices of the five crops at higher levels than previously announced by Wickard through purchase and loan operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

In the case of dry beans and peas and soybeans, the new support prices are higher than present Office of Price Administration ceiling prices. * * *

The Agriculture Department said the increase would adjust processor ceiling prices to permit a fair price to growers.

There you have the complete and conclusive vindication of the program for which we have been fighting in our opposition to subsidies. If Congress would provide subsidies and the farmer would accept them, the farmer's prices would be kept below parity and the department would control the market and keep the heavy hand of dictatorial regimentation on the farmer. They would keep the farmer dangling on the end of a line baited with incentive payments. And when the war is over they would discontinue subsidy payments and knock the bottom out of farm prices just as they did in 1920. But if the farmer declines to take the bait and Congress refuses incentive payments then they will give the farmer a fair price in the open market. That is what this press release says they now propose to do, providing Congress continues to refuse money for subsidies.

The press release distinctly states—and it was given out at Department of Agriculture headquarters—that these new prices "replace incentive payments because funds for such payments have not been provided by Congress."

That is what we are deciding here today—whether the farmer will have a fair price in the open market which he can maintain after the war, or whether he will be brought to heel by baited hand-outs to be discontinued, and the farmer thrown to the wolves as he was after the last war.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I would like to yield to my colleague but I have only a minute or two remaining. If there is time, I shall be glad to yield later.

But the most salutary effect of the denial of subsidy payments by the Congress is the reluctant compliance by the Department with the Price Control Act of October 1942. In this law, passed in

the House and Senate and signed by the President, Congress directed that if at any time it became necessary to increase the production of any agricultural commodity, such increase should be secured by increasing the price in the open market. That law had been consistently ignored, and they would continue to ignore it if we agreed to this appropriation of \$100,000,000 for subsidy payments. But when it became apparent in the last few weeks that Congress would adhere to its purpose of refusing subsidies, then—in compliance with the express provisions of the statute—they announce, at last, an increase in prices in the open market instead of incentive payments out of the Treasury.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I am sorry, but my time is almost up. I hope the gentleman will excuse me.

Mr. Chairman, the vital consideration here is the provision of a system of price control under which we can maintain parity prices at the close of the war.

Since the disastrous collapse of farm prices following the last war—a collapse which eventually involved the entire Nation—we have been waging a fight to secure legislation which will protect agriculture after the war similar to legislation already secured by every other group and industry. Little by little we have won our fight until even before the war we had secured an approach to parity of most agricultural products. We must perfect that legislation to withstand the shock of the price blockbusters which will fall all over America following the close of this war.

Already in the Committee on Appropriations we are insisting that every contract for war supplies shall contain a cancellation clause under which production can be promptly discontinued when peace is declared.

The night the telegram comes announcing that an armistice has been signed, telegrams will flash to every manufacturer of war munitions in the United States.

Instantly production will cease, their doors will close, and out upon the street will pour millions of men—men who have been drawing the highest wages in history, but who will then be without a job.

We must throw out upon the streets and highways of this country 20,000,000 men who have been getting top wages for years. From across the seas we will bring millions more. And here at home we will demobilize the remainder of our Army of more than 11,000,000 men—men who must get back in civilian life and find a job.

Simultaneously we will discontinue the shipment abroad every day of millions of dollars' worth of foodstuffs. The amount of food we are producing today is unparalleled in the history of any country. We are producing today one-third more hogs than we produced in normal times. We are producing vast surplus quantities of every kind of food and when the war is over it must be thrown back on our domestic markets

and all too frequently where there is no one with a job, no one with a purchasing power to buy it.

What is going to happen? You do not have to ask what is going to happen. You know by sad experience what is going to happen. We are going to have vast surpluses of everything in the world the farmer produces with nowhere to market it, nobody to buy it, and nobody to pay for it. What will naturally follow? Unless we establish and maintain now a price system we can maintain in that dark hour you are going to have nickel cotton, 5-cent hogs, 6-cent eggs, 30-cent wheat, and everything else in proportion. Unless we now take steps to prevent it another agricultural holocaust is as certain to follow the end of the war as day follows night.

We have only one life line, only one recourse. And that is to completely eschew subsidies and establish parity prices by floors in the same category with the floors under wages, railroad rates, coal, and every other safeguard of group income established by law.

Nor let us not ignore the source from which these proposed subsidies are to be drawn. Every dollar for these subsidy payments must be derived from the sale of bonds or from taxes. They must come from the taxpayers' pockets. We are just launching the greatest war-loan drive in history. Thirteen billion dollars must be raised in the next few weeks. And we hope to bring on the floor next week a record-breaking tax bill. Every dollar must be squeezed from the people that the traffic will bear. People are willing to be taxed to support our armies abroad, but they are not willing to be taxed for subsidies. Do you want to add in this bill to the already staggering burden of taxes which the Nation must pay when the farmers themselves are demanding that subsidies be abolished?

This bill appropriates \$300,000,000 for soil conservation. If you take away the \$100,000,000 for incentive payments there will be only \$200,000,000 left for soil conservation. But if you adopt this amendment then you will have the full \$300,000,000 for soil conservation and you will have an extra \$100,000,000 for the farmers out of the increase in prices which Administrator Chester Davis promises if subsidies are not voted.

Let me plead with all who are friends of the farmer, and all who have any regard for the United States Treasury, and all who are friends of the taxpayer, to support this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] and I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, to proceed for 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER]?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, how soon is the gentleman going to ask that debate be limited?

Mr. TARVER. At such time as I feel the House or the Committee desires some limitation imposed.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Are we going to have any more 15-minute requests?

Mr. TARVER. I am not advised as to what other members of the Committee may have in mind as to the submission of requests.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, you might just as well strike out from the bill this reduced appropriation of \$300,000,000 as to adopt the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri. What is a subsidy? What is an incentive payment? There is, of course, a difference of opinion among gentlemen as to whether or not the soil-conservation-practices benefits which are included in this program are subsidies. There are differences of opinion as to whether or not other benefits provided in the program which has been carried on for several years and which is projected for the next fiscal year are incentive payments.

When a farmer engages in certain soil-conservation practices, such as the planting of legumes, the liming of his soil, the construction of terraces, all of which increase the value of his land, and the Government pays him some amount on account of the labor and materials which he has used in carrying out those practices, there are a great many people who consider that to be a subsidy to the farmer. I have never felt that that is true. I have always believed that it is the expenditure of public money to assist the farmer in the conservation of national resources and that in his labor and in his expense and in the materials that he uses in carrying on these practices he furnishes a consideration for the sums of money that are granted to him, and that the funds so paid him should not be considered as subsidies.

But do you know whether the Comptroller General is going to rule that that sort of a payment is a subsidy or not? There is ground for legal construction of such payments as subsidy payments, and it is entirely possible that the making of such payments might be prohibited if the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri is adopted.

Consider next the question of incentive payments. Perhaps these payments to which I have just referred are incentive payments. Perhaps they are payments which are calculated to offer an incentive to the farmer to improve his lands. They might be so construed by the Comptroller General.

We come next, however, to the payments which are the so-called crop acreage payments, the amounts which are allocated to the producers of the major commodities under the program projected for the next fiscal year, to the payments contemplated for the production in connection with the production of these major commodities of the so-called essential war crops.

I have previously stated in argument on this bill that in my judgment those payments may be properly described as incentive payments. Do you desire to prohibit them? On yesterday you rejected an amendment to the bill which

would have cut the amount \$100,000,000 and would have reduced them, at least. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], on the floor yesterday, made certain statements with regard to whether or not the Government had entered into a contract with these farmers with which I respectfully differ, although I admit that there are some statements in the hearings sustaining the position which he assumed.

I insist that in the announcement of this original program on December 5, 1942, the Secretary of Agriculture made no statement whatever that that program was dependent upon the appropriation of money to carry out the Department's obligations by the Congress. If you will turn to page 3417 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the RECORD of Wednesday of this week, you will find that I inserted in the RECORD the Secretary's announcement, and if you will examine that announcement carefully you will find that it contains no such limitation and no intimation of there being any further action by Congress necessary in order to enable him to carry out this program. As a matter of fact, it is, I think, generally agreed—as far as I know, nobody disputes it—that he had the authority to make the announcement and that he was not restricted under law in making the announcement, as to whether or not the Congress should subsequently appropriate funds. That authority apparently was given him, as I have previously pointed out, under section 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

Let me read the first part of this announcement, and I hope you will read it all:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANNOUNCES THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY'S 1943 ADJUSTMENT PAYMENT RATES

Rates of payment to farmers cooperating with the crop-production adjustment phase of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency's 1943 war program were announced today by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Farmers may earn these production adjustment payments in 1943 by complying with their Agricultural Adjustment Agency's acreage allotments for corn, wheat, cotton, rice, tobacco, and peanuts.

In connection with the announcement, the specific rates which will be paid are set out in a table which is published on page 3418 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The farmers have accepted that offer. Does that constitute a contract or not? What right do we have to repudiate it? That is a question which I think ought to attract your serious consideration before you either adopt this amendment or make any reduction in the funds which have been provided for complying with these contracts.

Talk about being opposed to subsidies and incentive payments. I questioned the representatives of the farm organizations carefully regarding that subject matter. They did not announce that they were opposed to subsidy and incentive payments, without this qualification in each case, "In lieu of fair prices in the market place." They are opposed to subsidies and incentive payments in lieu of fair prices in the market place. But

we do not have fair prices in the market place, and we have no assurance that fair prices in the market place are going to be provided in the near future.

No Member of the House can rely upon the evidence of representatives of these farm organizations, saying that they were opposed to these subsidy and indemnity payments in lieu of fair market prices, as justifying him in voting to eliminate all payments which might be under some construction called subsidy or indemnity payments in the pending program.

Not subsidize agriculture? Assume that is desirable. But you are subsidizing industry. Indemnity payments are being made in industry today to workers to stimulate their activities. Subsidy payments are being made to the producers of copper and other strategic materials, and in many other ways production in industry is being stimulated by the making of incentive or subsidy payments.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I just want to suggest as an example the Maritime Commission and its program of subsidies for shipping.

Mr. TARVER. That is true.

Perhaps those practices are wrong. Perhaps the practices we embarked upon in the passage of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and the prior passage of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act were all wrong; but we have not amended those laws, we have not repealed those laws. We have induced the farmers of the country to believe that we propose to carry on this program year after year, and we have authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to announce it and to commit the Government to these obligations.

Now it is proposed at one fell swoop first to make an appropriation of \$300,000,000 to carry out the purposes of these acts and then to adopt in that appropriation a limitation which in all probability will prohibit the making of any of the payments provided for from the \$300,000,000 fund.

Mr. BALDWIN of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. BALDWIN of Maryland. The gentleman agrees, then, that this \$300,000,000 or a great portion of it could be used for incentive payments or subsidies under the present bill?

Mr. TARVER. As I said on yesterday I think the \$300,000,000 could be used in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture for carrying out the purposes designated in the Agriculture Adjustment Act or in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. I think there is no question whatever about that. Whether those payments are subsidies, whether they are incentive payments, that is a question upon which I am not undertaking to pass. But if this amendment should be adopted, it would have to be passed upon by the Comptroller General. If he should say that they are

all subsidies or that they are all incentive payments, you might as well not appropriate \$300,000,000 or any other sum. You might as well strike the appropriation from the bill.

Mr. BALDWIN of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TARVER. No; I think not. I want to get along with the debate. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. What I would like to know is whether the distinguished chairman is in favor of paying incentive payments, as he understands them. I understand that this amendment is intended to strike out all payment of what we have understood to be incentive payments.

Mr. TARVER. What I would like to see is the farmer get his fair price in the market place, and until that I am in favor of having this program which has been authorized by the Congress and under which we have authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to make payments in behalf of the Government carried out, and I think it would be a bad thing for the Congress to undertake to repudiate that program which it has authorized. We should repeal the law or amend it, if we want to make this change.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I would like to know how much, in the opinion of the gentleman—and I think he knows—of the \$300,000,000 will be absorbed in the soil-conservation payments themselves.

Mr. TARVER. That would be, as I previously explained, in my judgment, a matter in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. He could not meet all of the obligations which he has assumed with this \$300,000,000 because he has assumed obligations totaling \$400,000,000 in amount, including administrative expenses.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Then aside from the incentive payments.

Mr. TARVER. I do not know what you would call incentive payments. Will the gentleman tell me whether a man who undertakes to improve his land by the planting of legumes would be said to receive incentive payments under the circumstances?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I would say to the gentleman that any payments made to a farmer for soil conservation are not incentive payments within meaning of the common use of the word. Nobody but a lawyer would contend otherwise.

Mr. TARVER. That is a matter on which the Comptroller General would have to pass.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. Yes.

Mr. DONDERO. I am in accord with the chairman of the subcommittee, that the farmer should receive an adequate price in the market place. Is there anything in the law now that would prevent the Price Administration from fixing that kind of a price for the farmer's products?

Mr. TARVER. They can fix a maximum price for the product that would

be a fair price, but whether a product such as wheat or corn would move on upward to that price that had been fixed is at least debatable, inasmuch as you have such a tremendous surplus of wheat and corn today.

Mr. CREAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. Yes.

Mr. CREAL. I can tell the gentleman of an incentive payment that can be defined as such, that no man could dispute. I never saw any hemp grown in my part of Kentucky until recently. They came out there and got them to grow so many acres and they pay them a certain number of dollars for their seed crop, and this year they have cut down the crop and agreed to give them a certain price. That is an incentive payment.

Mr. TARVER. I think this amendment should not be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words. I think this amendment enters dangerous ground at this time. It may imperil the production of badly needed vegetables. I see here the distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN]. Within the past 2 weeks he has appointed a special committee of 40 among the minority Members to study the problem of food. Within the past week I have attended three meetings of the committee or subcommittees of that committee. The facts brought before us would indicate that a year from today we may face a very serious vegetable shortage in this country. Today you cannot buy potatoes in the city of Washington.

I have here the latest survey of intentions to plant for this year. Take the situation on dried beans and potatoes. It is not good. I see the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN]. Last year the State of Nebraska had 38,000 acres in beans. The goal for this year is 100,000 acres. Today, under the intentions to plant, there are only 83,000 acres signed up. Those are signed up on the basis of payments embodied in or affected by the money appropriated in this bill.

Take your potato-crop situation. The farmer is promised that if he plants and produces between 90 and 110 percent of his potato goal he will get 50 cents a bushel extra for a portion of them. He may get some from the A. A. A. and some through operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation, which has funds in this bill.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. He gets 20 percent of his increased acreage.

Mr. CASE. So he is dependent, in part, upon the incentive or insurance encouragement proposed in this bill. Today he is out trying to buy seed potatoes. Adopt this amendment and say none of the money in this bill can be used for these programs, and you throw an element of uncertainty into the potato plans of every farmer. Shall he buy seed? Shall he plant other crops on these acres? This is the practical problem he faces and we face.

If we want to say that the O. P. A. should let prices go up in the market and provide incentives that way for next year, that is one thing, but to say this shall apply for this crop season, is a very dangerous thing.

If we want to say, you cannot use any of this money in this bill to set up an incentive program for next year, that would be a different matter, but to come in now and say in the midst of the planting plans for this season, none of this money can be used to carry out a planting program now under way, may put on this House a responsibility for the vegetable shortage that threatens us a year from today.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman quoted figures for Nebraska, indicating that the intention would be considerably less than the objective. That may be true for the State as a whole, but I have reports from the crop-production committees in my district indicating that they will go over the objective; but that is under the program outlined in the Secretary's statement of December 2. I agree with the gentleman that I fear this amendment will go too far and retard the program that the crop-production committees in my district have set out to do.

Mr. CASE. Yes; and we should think carefully before we rock the boat at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, there are some facts in connection with our present food situation and with reference to our price situation that I feel should be brought thoroughly to the attention of the House. They seem to have escaped the "long hairs," the Department of Agriculture, the Office of Price Administration, and the office of Director Byrnes. This is the picture. The more times you have a subsidy, with the ever-increasing purchasing power on the part of the people, the more you encourage unnecessary consumption and the more you contribute to a scarcity. Scarcity is the prime basis for uncontrolled inflation. That is what you are leading to with subsidies and incentive payments. The farmer should be given a fair and honest price for what he raises. The way for us to bring about that situation is to get rid of this highly inflationary and incentive scheme and the way to get that situation corrected immediately is to stand up and say we are going to do business right.

Mr. TARVER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I cannot yield at this time. I want to get this across, and I do not have time.

We have had all sorts of doubts thrown in, doubts as to whether something means what it says or not; whether the language that the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has submitted means that soil conservation payments cannot be made. Frankly, I

do not believe that is so. It is my opinion that it is not so. The thing that disturbs me is that those who have argued against it say they do not know whether it means that or not. I would hate to come before the House and express that position, because I believe that at this time we should have positive and definite ideas as a result of reading the language that is presented to us, and not wander all over the lot.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Does the gentleman believe the Cannon amendment would include soil conservation payments?

Mr. TABER. I do not believe that it would prevent soil-conservation payments. I do not have any idea that it would, because it is placed in there after a direct order to the Government to use the money for that particular purpose. There is nothing whatever to say that when you directly and deliberately provide that a certain thing shall be done, a reservation, unless it absolutely prohibits that thing, would not accomplish that purpose. That is a fundamental rule of legal construction.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Has not the gentleman from New York always regarded these soil-conservation payments as a subsidy to agriculture—all through the years?

Mr. TABER. Certainly I have.

Mr. COOLEY. You have?

Mr. TABER. I have; but these are not subsidy payments within the legal definition.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. MAY. I would like to say to the gentleman that in hearings yesterday before the House Committee on Military Affairs the vice president of the United Automobile Workers, Mr. Goldstein, who is likewise a member of the War Labor Board, stated that they were proceeding to put in a system downtown of incentive payments, both to labor and industry, in face of the fact that we are on the highest wage scale we have ever seen in this country, and they are doing it, as I construe it, without authority of law. I wonder if the gentleman does not really mean that price is the great incentive to production, and that when prices are high like they are, and the demand unlimited, subsidies are not necessary?

Mr. TABER. That is absolutely correct. This amendment should be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to modify my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to modify the amendment.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, may we ascertain in

what direction the gentleman intends to modify the amendment?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. In response to several Members on this side who think there is a possibility that the last clause of the amendment might involve other payments—although I am convinced it does not, under the strictest interpretation of the rule—I ask to strike out all of the amendment after the words "incentive payments." There can then be no doubt that it applies to anything but incentive payments, and in that way the issue will be so clearly drawn as to preclude apprehension as to any other interpretation.

Mr. TARVER. Reserving the right to object—

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I have the floor. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia. I seldom have that privilege.

Mr. TARVER. I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy. I think we ought to meet this problem not by changing the verbiage of amendments and changing the issue after argument already has been had, but by submission of a new amendment after one is rejected, and I think we should have a vote on this proposition submitted by the gentleman from Missouri. Then if he wants to submit another amendment, we can pass on that. I object to the modification.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Then I ask unanimous consent that the vote be now taken on the amendment in order to expedite consideration and determine whether the House approves or disapproves of incentive payments.

Mr. FULMER and Mr. COOLEY objected.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from North Carolina rise?

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman permit a request at this time that all other Members who wish to speak on this amendment have 3 additional minutes, 8 minutes instead of 5?

Mr. COOLEY. If the gentleman from Michigan desires to submit that request I yield for that purpose.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who speak subsequently on this amendment have 8 minutes instead of 5.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, of course, the gentleman knows I shall have to object to that. I object.

Mr. HOFFMAN. That is all right. The gentleman got his 15 minutes; now he wants to cut everybody else off.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I did not object to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina; I just objected to the request of the gentleman from Michigan that every Member have 8 minutes instead of 5 whether they wanted it or not.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I am going to object to any Member speaking more than 5 minutes, the rest of the day.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Kansas object to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Yes; I do.

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WORLEY. As I understand, the gentleman from North Carolina had been granted unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes. Am I correct?

The CHAIRMAN. In response to the gentleman's inquiry the Chair states that permission was refused on objection.

Mr. WORLEY. Was not that request reconsidered?

The CHAIRMAN. The request was objected to when it was submitted the second time.

The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, on yesterday the gentleman from New York made a very forthright effort to curtail this provision by striking out \$100,000,000. We now have before this House a very insidious and dangerous amendment sponsored by one who professes to be the best friend of the farmers of the Nation in this body, the chairman of the full Committee on Appropriations. I earnestly sympathize with the distinguished gentleman from Georgia who has labored so hard in behalf of the farmers of this country. Every time he comes before this House he faces the necessity of contending and contesting with the chairman of the full committee.

We may as well be fair about this. There are many Members of this House who have always regarded this entire appropriation as a subsidy to agriculture. If it is so regarded by the sponsor of this amendment he knows and knows well that under this amendment the entire appropriation will go out of the bill. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] was frank enough to admit that he has always regarded these appropriations as subsidies. This is a very comprehensive amendment. I know the fundamental philosophy which generated the passage of this act back in 1938. It was not so regarded by the committee that sponsored it nor by the House at the time it passed it.

We cannot ascertain accurately the value of an acre of topsoil. As we look down the long corridors of time into the future there is no mathematician who can determine the cash value of an acre of land. We have regarded this appropriation as a national investment in the greatest natural resource the Nation possesses, to wit, the topsoil, the fertile topsoil of American farm land, and we have passed these bills year after year for the purpose of enabling poor struggling farmers to protect and to build up their topsoil for future generations. We have looked on the dead lands of other countries and we were mindful of the fact then that we here in America were like-

wise mining our own topsoil. Under this program the topsoil of America has been enhanced in value countless billions of dollars. This is one of the greatest investments this country has ever made.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. HARE. The engineering experts tell us that half the national wealth in the way of topsoil at least has been lost within the last 300 years.

Mr. COOLEY. Such information was submitted to the committee at the time this bill was originally introduced.

Mr. HARE. And they state that if it is not restored and if the erosion continues for another 300 years we shall not then be able to support the population on the soil we have.

Mr. COOLEY. I think the gentleman's position is entirely correct.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. A lot has been said of late about turning the farmers loose. During World War No. 1 we broke sod and planted land to corn and wheat that never should have been planted at all, and we had the dust storms we all remember that almost destroyed certain sections of our country. We also remember the floods that came because of the rapid run-off of water, and we had to appropriate billions of dollars in order to meet this awful menace to our country. Unless we continue this soil conservation program we shall face the same situation a few years in the future that we faced after World War No. 1.

Mr. COOLEY. I thank my friend for his observation.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, this is an important matter, a matter that addresses itself to the good judgment of the membership of this House.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. MICHENER. The gentleman has referred to the matter under consideration as the soil conservation program. I assume that he includes in that statement the fact that the soil conservation legislation was enacted as a separate proposition and that later, because the control proposition of the A. A. A. was declared unconstitutional a part of that law was engrafted upon the Soil Conservation Act, the purpose being to give an appearance of constitutionality.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman seems to be thoroughly familiar with the history of the legislation.

Mr. MICHENER. Which one is the gentleman talking about, control or soil conservation?

Mr. COOLEY. Soil conservation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ascertain how many Members want to speak on the amendment. Fourteen gentlemen have risen. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment conclude in 70 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment close in 70 minutes. Does the gentleman include all amendments thereto?

Mr. TARVER. And all amendments thereto.

The CHAIRMAN. That all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 70 minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I mean amendments to this amendment, not amendments to the paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. How much time is that going to give each Member?

The CHAIRMAN. Eighteen Members have stood. Seventy minutes have been allotted. A little short of 4 minutes to each of the Members.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Is it in order for a gentleman who has had 15 minutes to try to limit the rest of us to a little short of 4 minutes?

The CHAIRMAN. That is not a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. STEAGALL. The parliamentary inquiry I desire to submit is whether or not the request of the gentleman from Georgia did not contemplate that each Member requesting time would have the usual 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair may say in response to the gentleman's inquiry that the unanimous consent, regardless of what the gentleman had in mind, was for 70 minutes' time.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I asked that all gentlemen desiring to speak rise, and 14 gentlemen rose. I then submitted the unanimous-consent request for 70 minutes. Now it appears 18 wish to be heard. I ask that the request be modified to provide an hour and a half debate, 5 minutes to each of the Members who want to be heard.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER]?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Each Member will be recognized for 5 minutes. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KLEBERG].

Mr. KLEBERG. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KLEBERG: Mr. KLEBERG moves to amend the pending amendment offered by Mr. CANNON of Missouri by striking out all after the words "incentive payments."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KLEBERG. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. May I say that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas is entirely agreeable to me.

Mr. KLEBERG. Mr. Chairman, in reality and in my conception the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri did not require amendment, but in order to clarify the atmosphere with reference to the possibility that his amendment might be tortured into a proposal to so limit the use of the \$300,000,000 carried in this section of the bill as to not make it applicable to soil conservation work and authorized benefits, I have offered this amendment.

There is a very patent situation here before this House and one only. That is the question as to whether or not we are going to add to the tremendous system of wheels within wheels and increase the agencies which produce red tape and increase the restrictions by the continuation of uncertainty and confusion to those engaged in the production of the most vital of our present war needs, food.

You have a situation here before you at this moment to start putting this country back on a basis where men can truly work for it and not feel the ignominy or shame of having proffered to them without their request incentive payments for the sole purpose of performing their patriotic duty.

I shall support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri if my amendment fails, because no one within the sound of my voice but who, deep down in his heart, knows that in legal construction there is nothing wider from the intention of that amendment than to prevent the use of the \$300,000,000 for soil-conservation purposes. There cannot be and there never has been any doubt but that the Nation intends to conserve the source of its wealth to serve a vital interest.

I would like to call your attention to a situation which recently arose in this House when my good friend from Georgia [Mr. PACE] found himself in a position with reference to trying to help in the production of peanuts, when the peanut bill came on this floor, occasioned entirely, Mr. Chairman, by a system under which we function now, when by reason of the actual impact of Government and the confusion occasioned by the operation of the O. P. A. with reference to peanuts, it became necessary for this Congress to undertake to adopt legislation to rectify a situation which arose entirely because of legislative abuse of the fundamental principles upon which this Nation has been based and upon which it is to stand if it is to stand. The continuation of incentive payments if permitted to go on, and if this amendment is voted down, will bring about a situation which will bring greater injury to the war effort of this country than, in my candid opinion, could be accomplished or will be accomplished by Hitler and Hirohito combined.

I am for this amendment, Mr. Chairman, because it brings us back to an opportunity to do things the American way.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KLEBERG. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. FULMER. Do I correctly understand the gentleman to mean that he is for the soil-conservation payments but against any of this money being used for incentive payments?

Mr. KLEBERG. Entirely so.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE].

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Kleberg amendment. In the form in which the Cannon amendment was originally offered, it would not only have prevented the use of incentive payments this year, but by reason of the latter part of the amendment would have prohibited the use of any funds for the administration of all of the price support programs; I mean by that the programs which have been inaugurated under the provisions of the Steagall amendment to the bill which increased the capital stock of the Commodity Credit Corporation back in 1941.

Under that program there have been inaugurated price supports on all the oil seed crops, flax, soybeans, and peanuts, and on practically all fruits and vegetables, on potatoes in particular, and I think there are some other commodities upon which price supports have been placed. That has been done under a bill which passed this House without a dissenting vote. It is a program which has been approved by Congress and one which is in operation, one which if discontinued might very seriously affect our food production this year. It could conceivably bring about a crisis in food production.

The Kleberg amendment strikes out that provision. If the Kleberg amendment is adopted, I shall support the amendment as amended, which simply provides that none of the funds in this appropriation or any other appropriation in this bill shall be used for incentive payments.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. As I understand, with the Kleberg amendment adopted, the amendment would mean that the soil-building program would be maintained and these funds would be available for the soil-building program.

Mr. HOPE. That is my understanding, that nothing would be affected except incentive payments. The soil-building program would be maintained and the various price support programs would be maintained.

Mr. PACE. I wonder if the gentleman from Missouri would sustain that interpretation?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If the gentleman will yield, I would say that the gentleman from Kansas has stated the matter accurately. That was the purpose and purport of the original amendment. And the Kleberg amendment clarifies the situation beyond any possibility of misconception.

Mr. HOPE. I thank the gentleman. I am sure the House appreciates his assurance in that regard.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. If the Kleberg amendment is adopted and then the original amendment is adopted, can this money be used for any other purpose than soil conservation?

Mr. HOPE. It can be used for any of the purposes which are authorized under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but it cannot be used for incentive payments, which in my opinion are not authorized under that act. It is my understanding that the Department of Agriculture contends that incentive payments could be lawfully made under that act. This would prevent that from being done.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER].

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, during the years I have served in Congress I have had the privilege of observing the operations of many of the Members who have gone along with me from year to year, for instance, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]. I want to be frank. The gentleman from New York is still sticking to his guns, because he has always opposed practically any appropriation that included the word "farmer."

I cannot exactly understand the recent position of my good friend from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] after watching him running all around over the lot here today taking clearly the opposite side from what he has always taken during these years in connection with farm legislation. Now that he has changed his mind I find him riding in the same boat and sleeping beautifully and satisfactorily in the same bed with the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

This puts me in the same position as a certain laborer on one occasion down in South Carolina—my State. This laborer, in coming in for his meals, was placed in the kitchen at a table. One day he came in and for some unknown reason was ushered into the dining room. He took his seat and looked around and viewed the contents of the table and remarked, "Good Lord, how times have changed."

I notice in section 8 of this bill that the only way a farmer can go to the Federal land bank or some of these other lending agencies to secure a loan if this section remains in the bill is, first, he has to make application to a bank, corporation, or insurance company, and if he is turned down, then the Federal land banks or these other agencies can make him a loan.

When we had a serious depression and all of these corporations, banks, and insurance companies were loaded with what they thought to be worthless paper loans to farmers, they joined with other interests and came to the Congress, stating: "Do something for the farmer." They were interested in creating these lending agencies with the hope that they may be bailed out of their serious situation, and they got what they wanted.

Now there is plenty of money in the banks and they say that the farmers are prosperous. In this situation, they want to wipe out all of these institutions and drive the farmers back to the banks, lending cooperatives, and insurance companies. Again may I state, "Good Lord, how times have changed."

The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] cracking the ceiling of the House, pleading long and loud, "Cut the soil conservation appropriation \$100."

In other words, cancel our obligations to the farmers and save \$100,000,000.

Just a few days ago this same gentleman was very active for the passage of a tax bill that would give back to a number of Wall Street millionaires 10 billions of dollars. Again, Mr. Chairman, in the language of the laborer, "Good Lord, how times have changed."

I call to the attention of the gentleman from New York that just a few days ago a statement was carried in the press that the Army seized all of the poultry products in the market places in the city of New York because these products could not be bought in quantities sufficient to take care of the Army.

I want to say to you in closing that you cannot keep them flying or keep them rolling unless you can keep them eating.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I come from the great State of Wisconsin, and that State has a rather large number of cows. We always have made an effort to milk the cows, and the people out there in that State do not lie awake nights and continually try to figure out schemes to milk the United States Treasury. I would like to get the question of incentive payments cleared up. This bill asks for \$300,000,000, which amounts to \$50 a farm. I do not think we want to discuss the good or bad features of the A. A. A. That is not a question involved. Regardless of how much money it has cost, if it has convinced the people of this country that they should take an interest in their soil, I think it has been well worthwhile. While I have never approved of spending so many millions of dollars on soil-depleting crops, and not supporting livestock production sufficiently, that question is not involved here today. The question involved here for every man to decide for himself is whether during this war he wants to tie the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture and say to him that he must spend this money wholly on soil conservation, or whether you want him to spend \$300,000,000 as he sees fit in order to get the most food that can be produced in order to win the war. I do not like to see anybody get so worried about this incentive business. We are doing it every day. We heard the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] and his peanut bill here, which did not get by, and incentive payments are going on with the C. C. C., which

is doing it. They are doing the same thing with hemp. Look up the hemp business, and you will see the incentive payments that are being made. I do not know of any way by which they will get a man to raise hemp, who never raised any hemp before, unless you give him enough to produce it. We need this hemp for rope for the Navy and we are paying an incentive to obtain it. Take the question of canned goods: I am quite sure that when this war is over somebody will get up in this well and say that they gave the canners a subsidy during the war. The canners did not ask nor do they want a subsidy. I do not see why we should get so righteous today and try to stop these incentive payments if they are needed by Secretary Wickard.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Yes.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I have great respect for the gentleman's judgment on these matters. Do I understand that he favors the \$300,000,000 provided in the bill, and along with it the permission for the expenditure of funds in addition to what we understand are used for soil-conservation purposes, as set forth in the 1938 act? In other words, he wants to pay what we have said here are incentive payments in addition to soil conservation?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. That is not the picture. I said the question is whether you want to spend that \$300,000,000 under the old agricultural program or whether you want to leave it to Secretary Wickard to use in his discretion as to what crops shall produce the food, and the qualities of crops he wants in order to win this war.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. The gentleman realizes that we are subsidizing the canners in this country during the war. They have gone into a program by which the Commodity Credit puts the money into the hands of the canners and is subsidizing them. This is against their wishes, I am sure.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. They are incentive payments, or subsidies, whichever sounds better.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. And also Jesse Jones is subsidizing all oil that goes to the East, at \$1 a barrel, in spite of the fact that the committee was not disposed to put a bill through the Banking and Currency Committee.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I thank the gentlewoman from Illinois. I might say that as far as the \$50 a farm to the farmers in this country is concerned, the O. P. A. is doing more to cut down production, while we are talking about this thing, than this bill will probably ever accomplish.

Mr. O'HARA. I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that in the development of this hemp program the farmers have been signed up, and they have had to be given something in order to get them into the production of hemp, and they are incentive payments.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman.

We should give Secretary Wickard the opportunity to use these funds for pro-

ducing food to win this war; we should not tie his hands by a control program when he desires to carry on a production program.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Chairman, I regret to see some of the developments that we have witnessed in connection with this bill. It seems that the matter of committee jurisdiction has become involved in the consideration of this legislation. In that connection I might say that there are several provisions of this bill that I think invade the jurisdiction of the committee of which I am a member, but I want to say that, insofar as the matter of jurisdiction is concerned, I am more interested in preserving the jurisdiction and prerogatives of the legislative branch of this Government as such than I am in any controversy between the committees of this House. I am sorry to say that under existing conditions the one way we have of preserving the powers that belong to the Congress is through control of the Nation's purse. I do not have time to go into the details. This matter has been fought out over and over. At one time an approach was made by Mr. Henderson and his associate, Mr. Ginsburg, to obtain authority to use the methods that are now proposed in making up a parity price by permitting these payments to be made under Jesse Jones, the Federal Loan Administrator. They had such a provision in an amendment to a bill that was before the Committee on Banking and Currency. It was thrown out of the window by unanimous approval of that committee. The same provision was reported to the Senate as part of the same measure, enlarging the authorization of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and after 2 days' debate it was rejected by the Senate. The proposal for subsidies has been fought out here until everybody understands it. Everybody knows the attitude of the Congress with respect to parity prices for the farmers of this country and everybody knows now that we never intended to allow the use of subsidies or so-called incentive payments in calculating parity for the purpose of fixing price ceilings on farm commodities.

When the first price-control legislation was passed, we were asked to grant unrestricted authority to fix the price of farm commodities, under the orders of the Price Administrator at that time. Certain limitations were adopted, but that bill contained a specific provision exempting labor from any action on the part of the Price Administrator. That provision remained in the bill without qualification until the recent price-control bill was passed. Wages were raised from time to time during all the months that this club was hanging over agricultural prices. This not only because of the authority itself to fix ceilings, but continuous threats were indulged in and carried in the press from one end of the country to the other. During all that time wages were permitted to rise, either as the result of demands or, as in some instances as the result of strikes, at a time when we were engaged in the manufacture of weapons for our boys who

were risking their lives in the Nation's defense.

Now, what is proposed? That we will give the farmer a small subsidy or incentive. As far as the price level is concerned, it amounts to almost nothing. We are going to be put in the position of giving the farmers a few crumbs and putting them in the attitude of having sought aid in the form of gifts from the Federal Treasury, but while doing that we are to give substantial incentive payments that really count to everybody else.

The statement has been made recently that \$2 a day will be handed out to industrial workers, not to make up a fair price for industrial workers, but to be added to the price that is considered fair. But it is intended to reduce the price that farmers would receive below parity which is agreed by everybody to be fair and just and only add to the reduced price incentive payments to make up the difference. That is what we are asked to do. That is the plan and the farmer is asked to come in and participate in that program. It is unfair, unjust, indefensible, and in open disregard of the will of Congress. I suggest that Members from the cotton States find out what is about to be done to cotton. Plans are being prepared now to reduce the price of cotton. The parity price of cotton now is 19.96 cents. Plans are under way to place ceilings on raw cotton at 18.76 cents and make up the difference by a C. P. payment of 1.2 cents. This is what is about to be done in the case of cotton. I think it well worth consideration of Members representing cotton-growing communities. I can assure you our people are going to be interested.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. MORRISON] is recognized.

[Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

The gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, some 30 years ago the Lower House of Congress used to be the more progressive branch of Congress. They used to be the friends of labor and agriculture, and the Senate was more or less the conservative branch. Since I have been in Congress that has been reversed. I sincerely hope that I have not been the cause of that disease.

This is the third time that I have arisen to address the House since my withdrawal 2 years ago.

I feel that my experience and my contact with the people during those 2 years was wholesome and made me a better Congressman. I am only sorry

that more of you could not have shared that vacation and that contact with me.

I feel that you older Members have been kept too close to the grindstone, to know what real America is thinking. You ought to take a leave of absence, a furlough for 6 months. Go back home and get acquainted with your constituents, with public opinion. Leave all your troubles, Ruml plan and all, with the newly elected Members, with us freshmen. We will take care of them.

We are not surprised over the wrangling between the Agricultural Committee and the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations. They are all fagged out, too tired to know who's who, or which is which. The overambitious subcommittee in its zeal to annihilate the F. S. A., crop insurance, parity, and incentive payments for needed crops, forgot all about what is appropriation and what is legislation. They just went haywire. What is true of these committees is true of others.

The Ways and Means Committee wrangled for months to devise a tax-collecting scheme that would without pain extract 20 percent from the boys and girls that work on a subsistence wage. The committee labored and brought forth two mice, neither of which the Congress or the people wanted. Then the Judiciary Committee brought in the "gestapo" bill, a bill to circumvent the Constitution. It also brought in the labor-baiting bill.

In the name of war, Congress has done a lot of foolish things. It has surrendered authority to bureaucracy, that was not its to surrender. It has blindly appropriated billions for foreign nations, but when it deals with its own people it has become penny-wise and pound-foolish. Are we laboring under an inferior foreign complex, or are we still just plain American citizens? I can assure you that 90 percent of the people still believe in themselves, still have confidence in their Nation, in America.

Agriculture is not a partisan question. Most of the things we eat, drink, or wear are the products of toil and soil. They are neither Republican nor Democratic. I have always felt that partisanship should end on election day. After the election those of us who are honored with a public trust should just become plain citizens. Our only motive should be the best interests of our Nation.

I am afraid the Subcommittee on Appropriations has given us just the debit side of the ledger of the F. S. A., crop insurance, and incentive payments. They have told us about the expenditures and probable losses. They have not given us the credit side, or told us how many farm families were saved or restored, who would have otherwise become a public charge. They have not told us how much it would cost us to take care of these as public charges. They have not told us how much it cost private insurance companies to get a start and be put on a paying basis.

They have built up the same picture against the F. S. A. and crop insurance as certain propagandists built up against labor. These informed us that labor refused to work more than 40 hours a

week, but, a little investigation showed that many people worked from 60 to 80 hours a week in war industries. It further developed that it was mostly under the cost-plus contracts that labor did not work over 40 hours. This is not because of the refusal of labor, but because the employers discovered that the bigger the cost the bigger the plus.

Then these same propagandists started in on another falsehood. They again built up the debit side, but not the credit side. They accused labor of absenteeism. They built up quite a case, but when the credit side of the ledger was shown, it developed that most absenteeism was due to the fact that there were many new employees who were injured, many of them killed, handling complicated machinery that they were not accustomed to.

Then it was discovered that considerable more absenteeism was caused by the employees wasting their time chasing around to comply with rules and regulations of the O. P. A. and the W. P. B. It was discovered that a great deal of their time was wasted because of the time it took them to get to and from their places of employment. This was due to lack of housing conditions and transportation because of lack of tires and gasoline.

The Farm Security Administration, with all its faults, has been the best of all the farm set-ups. It helped the farmers who needed help. That is one thing the Federal land banks do not do. I know that the F. S. A. has reestablished and saved hundreds of farm homes. If both sides of the ledger had been fairly shown, I am satisfied that the account would have been fairly well balanced. There is room for improvement, but I think the Appropriations Committee had better leave that legislation to the proper committee, the Committee on Agriculture.

Whether crop insurance is going to be a success or failure is too early to show. Mistakes have been made. So have private companies made mistakes. I have no doubt that many of these mistakes have been corrected if both sides of the ledger had been shown us. I repeat the function of a subcommittee or any other committee is not to come on the floor here showing just one side of the ledger and then finding fault with any Member who does his duty and attempts to show both sides.

I am not one to stick to technicalities, if that legislation had been good legislation I would be for it. But it is bad legislation. We have heard a lot about incentive payments. What are incentive payments? Cost-plus contracts are incentive payments. I have not heard anybody object to those. We remitted hundreds of thousands of dollars to the railroads and to the Federal Reserve banks in franchise taxes. Those were incentive remittances, but nobody objected to those; that was all right. The only time you want to retrench is when you want to retrench at the expense of agriculture.

We talk about incentive payments. Whether right or wrong your Government went into North Dakota and in January called the farmers together and

asked them to produce more flax and signed a contract with them agreeing to pay them certain amounts additional if they would produce that which the War Department wanted; and now you are going to renege on it and these farmers have already written me by the hundreds. They want to know whether if the Government can violate its contract it is still binding on them and whether they still have to produce the flax which is a risky crop.

I want to know whether we are going to keep our word. You may say that the officials had no business signing those contracts, but they did sign them and you have not punished them for doing it. They have made that promise and Uncle Sam's "John Hancock" is on that agreement. That is one reason why I am opposed to this amendment.

The Farm Security Administration has helped more than 40,000 low-income farmers in North Dakota obtain the means to continue farming. Feed, seed, livestock, and equipment have been made available to them through the rural rehabilitation program which they would otherwise be unable to obtain.

The success of this program in North Dakota is attested by the progress which these families have made. The average borrower was only making a net income of \$428 the year before he received his first loan, but made \$1,362 in 1941. His net worth increased from \$543 to \$1,105 during this same period.

The total amount of money which has been lent to individuals in North Dakota under the rural rehabilitation program amounted to \$15,589,852, as of February 28, 1943. Of this amount almost one-half has already been repaid, namely, \$7,263,567. This represents 88 percent of the amount of matured principal.

But the success of this program should be measured not only by the financial progress which the borrowers have achieved but also by the real contributions made in the production of essential war commodities. Seventy-eight percent of the Farm Security Administration borrowers received over one-fourth of their income from dairy enterprises in 1941; 41 percent received over one-fourth of their income from beef. These enterprises are undergoing rapid expansion. In 1942 the 7,000 active borrowers who had a full crop year on the program increased their production of milk 22 percent; of pork, 82 percent; of beef, 53 percent; and of flax, 273 percent. It is significant to note that these increases were made by F. S. A. borrowers, who constitute only 9.4 percent of all North Dakota farmers, according to the 1940 census, and were much greater than their proportionate share of the increases made by all farmers.

Preliminary estimates indicate that there was a decrease of milk production by all farmers in the State; that the increased production of pork by all farmers was 56,300,000 pounds, of which 6,850,000 pounds, or 12 percent, were contributed by F. S. A. borrowers; and that the increased production of beef by all farmers was 16,600,000 pounds, of which 7,800,000 pounds, or 47 percent, was contributed by F. S. A. borrowers.

The total value of this increase in production achieved by these borrowers, during one year, of commodities which the country badly needs, is much greater than the amount of money which has been lent. The value of the increased production of milk, pork, eggs, chickens, and beef alone amounted to more than \$5,000,000, compared to loans made during the year in the amount of \$2,294,157.

The Farm Security Administration has also made loans in North Dakota, under the terms of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, to 305 low-income farmers for the purchase of family-type farms, as of December 31, 1942. Collections on these loans, not including extra payments, have amounted to 98 percent of the matured principal and interest. A total of \$2,037,535 has been lent in this State under the farm ownership program, to be repaid in 40 years, and \$113,964 had been repaid on the principal as of December 31, 1942, not including extra payments, which amounted to \$10,053.

A large percentage of the total grants made by the Farm Security Administration went to farmers of the Dakotas during the drought years, when more than half the rural population of these two States at one time or another received assistance from this agency. In 1938, to help North Dakota farmers recover from the drought disaster, 311,000 grant payments were made, totaling \$7,128,752. As farmers recovered from their difficulties, the need for grants progressively declined. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, only 638 grants were made in this State. The standard program of supervised credit, on the other hand, was helping the small farmers of North Dakota increase their food production to record high.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Dakota has expired.

The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CREAL] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. CREAL addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER].

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, I have always followed with confidence the leadership of the great chairman on appropriations. I listened today with intense interest to his 15-minute speech, and I must say it is the first time I have ever listened to him and had him confuse me. He speaks of fair prices to the farmer on the open market. That we certainly have not had. And under present O. P. A. ceiling the farmer is being penalized.

I am fundamentally opposed to subsidies; but subsidies we have, and it looks as if subsidies will always continue. We marched up the hill with agriculture, but today it looks as if we are marching back down the hill, for eventually the farmer will be in the same place that we found him when this administration came into power.

I cannot see in these incentive payments any difference than those carried in other appropriation bills to provide

funds for the building, construction, preparation, and so forth for the War Department, Navy Department, and merchant marine, and for industries that are necessary to the war effort. The payments that we propose to make the farmers under this provision are for crops that are necessary to be raised to promote the war. So if he cannot get a fair price for them on the open market, then I am for giving him this subsidy, or whatever it may be called. We are making a mountain out of a molehill.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I yield to my distinguished friend from North Carolina.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Is it not a fact that we are unable to import these necessary protein feeds from any country in the world?

Mr. BONNER. There is no other place that we can get them, and such payments as these will assure them.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. We must either produce them or we must go without.

Mr. BONNER. It is essential that we produce them. Speaking of the farmer, Mr. Chairman, it is rather strange that our own Federal Government has sent agents out rurally to solicit his help to take them away from the rural districts and carry them into the cities for industrial purposes with incentives of high pay. This idea about creating a farm army is the most absurd thing that a person could think of. You just do not make a farmer anywhere else but in the rural area and on the farm. He has got to love farming, and with fair treatment he wants to stay there. The inducement is great that he leave home and go into the city at subsidized prices. No one is offering the farm laborer a subsidy. He has got to stay there and toil, sweat, and work for the love of farming, for the love of his country. It is far beyond me to understand how anyone can object to these payments if he does not object to all the payments that have been carried heretofore in appropriation bills. After all, gentlemen, the farmer is the backbone of our country. He is entitled to fair and just legislation—equal to that accorded labor and industry.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, we all understand the need for food and the question seems to be whether we are going to rely upon the farmers to produce it or upon the Department of Agriculture. Some of us remember when the triple A of the Department of Agriculture began killing little pigs, plowing under cotton, and limiting the acreage of corn and wheat. Some of us know now what happened when the Department of Agriculture turned its hand to farming and carried on the agricultural business instead of letting the farmers do it. Do you remember how not so long ago they were going to limit

potato planting? Now, if the farmers are going to be permitted to produce food, and it would be my idea to let somebody who knows something about it do it, they will undoubtedly produce all they can and they would like to have a fair price. A fair price must include the cost of the labor of the farmer and all those who work with him.

How are the farmers going to get a fair price for the things they grow? Are they going to get it through the open market or through subsidy payments? That seems to me to be the issue here today. Will the bureaucrats cease trying to ignore the law of supply and demand, the laws of nature, or will they continue to buck both?

The Department of Agriculture some time ago repealed the laws that nature has had in force for many years. That is, it made an effort to do so. It also attempted a repeal of the law of supply and demand, but their repealer has not seemed to work very well. The old laws are still in force. The Department's orders have failed to bring more or less rain or sunshine.

It looks to the outsider as though the purpose of the Department down here, the Triple A, and the purpose of those committeemen back in the districts, is to perpetuate themselves in office. Almost all of the Members of this House have been yelling at one time or another about the bureaucrats. A whole lot of this money is going to be used, if you have incentive payments to keep these bureaucrats traveling around trying to find somebody to take it. Is it not true now that the Department of Agriculture wants these incentive payments, instead of letting the farmer's production be increased by higher prices, to make dogs or something like that out of the farmers. You know, when you feed the dog you make him stand up or roll over and he does his little tricks in order to get something to eat. The Department of Agriculture has for several years been whipping the farmers into line. It makes them sit up, lie down, and roll over. If they do not comply with every whim of the bureaucrats, comply with all the bureaucrats' orders, rules, and directives, if they are to receive the money we appropriate for them, they do not get the payments. If you sell a bushel of wheat over what you are told to sell you are in trouble because the fellow happened to make a mistake in measuring acreage before the wheat was sown. They come around and measure the acreage after the wheat is grown, and if the last wheel pusher does not agree with the first, the farmer is out of luck. So then you have to run down to the Triple A headquarters downtown and you have to kiss the big boss' foot in that office in order to get the payment. You do not always get it then, not if he has some other fellow that he thinks has a reason why you should not have it. But we know how those things work out in the country. Why not just cut out this subsidy payment, which is nothing more nor less than a bribe, and which puts the farmer at the mercy of these petty politicians throughout the country, which lets them say whether or not he shall do this, that, or the other, which

gives them a chance to say whether the farmer's boy is an essential worker on the farm or goes into the Army.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes; that is what they are doing. And they are spending money voted to aid farmers to aid their campaigning to keep in existence their own jobs. We have been yelling about the bureaucrats and about waste and unnecessary spending and now we are asked to give them several hundred million dollars more to keep them in office, while they enslave the farmer. What do you want to do that for?

Mr. COOLEY. A point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I was just getting ready to tell the gentleman I would be glad to yield to him.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, on January 8, 1943, the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, and the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation issued a joint statement. There are two brief paragraphs in that statement which read as follows:

We demand that whenever Government imposes agricultural price ceilings, its officers and agencies exercise their responsibility and authority to approve only such price ceilings as will neither discourage nor prevent increased production.

Furthermore, we insist that the use of subsidies in place of fair prices in the market place be discarded.

Most of the debate we have had since the gentleman from Missouri took the floor has been based on the assumption that we are operating in a free economy. The whole argument of the gentleman who asked us to stand up here and tell how this fair price was to be received was based on the approach that we operate in a free economy. These farmers in the National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation and these other organizations know what is going on. They know this is a planned economy. They know there is an O.P.A. They know that we have moved into a new atmosphere, a new control, and, therefore, this language, "that whenever Government imposes agricultural price ceilings."

That is what we are talking about here today. I am very much in favor of the Cannon amendment as presented by the gentleman from Missouri. I will go along with the Kleberg amendment to that amendment as presented by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KLEBERG].

If there is anything on earth that is repulsive to me, it is for the people who perform the stoop labor in this country in the production of foodstuffs to be forced to deal with the appropriating whims of a Congress for a portion of their wages in the form of the goods which they offer on the markets of this country.

If we are to have planned economy, if the O. P. A. is to operate, let O. P. A. set

price ceilings which give these fair prices. That is what your O. P. A. plan is for. The responsibility is on O. P. A., because we have given them the authority to establish these fair prices. Any man who has operated a farm, any man who lives on a farm, any man who runs a farm, whether through hired labor or through his own stoop labor, knows what he will do when the price is fair. That is all the farmer asks for.

Why does O. P. A. want incentive payments and subsidies in the first place? It makes their job administratively practical. If O. P. A. can reach over into this purse here and pick out subsidy money every time they put a producer in the squeeze, there is always relief for O. P. A., not the farmer. That is what you are proposing here in connection with this \$100,000,000 appropriation, to give relief to the O. P. A. to make their job administratively possible, to enable them to take producers out of the squeeze which they put them into when they bring the price ceiling down to a point which approaches the cost of production.

Under this war economy under which we operate today, we have no right to force the farmers of this country to operate under such a scheme. As far as I am concerned, I do not propose to go along with a program which puts them under that kind of a proposition.

Mr. GWYNNE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GWYNNE. Is the gentleman familiar with the hemp program that is being operated in my district? What effect has the Cannon amendment on that program?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I am sorry that I have not read the contracts between the Department and the hemp growers and other farmers such as the tomato growers, I should say, and other people of that kind; therefore, I cannot answer that question.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the discussion this afternoon has taken an unfortunate technical turn. Some of the Members of this House who are loyal friends of agriculture have taken their time here this afternoon to bring some of the most strained technicalities into this discussion and to suggest that because, perchance, it was difficult to define an incentive payment we should make no effort to prohibit an evil that we all recognize as evil, simply because it is difficult to define.

As I see it, the difficulty of definition should not deter us from doing our plain and clear duty of preventing the continuation of a program to which probably 90 percent of the Members of the House have already declared their opposition.

The large majority of the Members on both sides of the aisle have recognized and publicly stated that the farmers of this Nation should be paid a fair price, a price adequate to encourage production, and that that price should come as it does for labor and industry from the

people who buy those farm products and should not come out of the Federal Treasury.

I think we all have a pretty clear understanding of what we mean by incentive payments. We all know that it is a term applied to the program that was proposed by the Department of Agriculture and rejected by the Committee on Appropriations of this House prior to the time that this bill was brought in. I do not believe that any fair-minded man will contend that he does not understand what the term means as used in the Cannon amendment. Oh, I grant you that there may be misinterpretation upon the part of the officials of the Department. I think the experience of the past would indicate that we might expect the Department of Agriculture and the O. P. A. to deliberately and purposely misinterpret the meaning and the intent of this Congress, and try to do something that we did not intend. But the very fact that we realize that disposition on the part of these agencies makes it necessary to pass the Cannon amendment. The bill in plain language now says they shall use this \$300,000,000 only for the purposes set out in the Agricultural Adjustment and Domestic Allotment Act, and nowhere in that act is there any provision for the so-called incentive payments. The Cannon amendment should not be necessary, but surely it does no more than the present language should do.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I cannot. I have only a moment. The situation is clear and the membership of this House recognizes what the issue is. It is not how we are going to interpret a phrase. We have tried to place a fair interpretation, we have tried to pin down these gentlemen representing the Department and the O. P. A. We are still trying to pin them down and make them give the farmer fair prices and price ceilings in keeping with the clear expression of congressional intent. Those of you who are friends of the farmer know that the question involved here is whether the farmer shall be paid like a businessman in the market place as Congress intended, or if he is to hold a tin cup up to the Department of Agriculture like a beggar. I say to you, come along with us and vote for the Cannon amendment and make this O. P. A. and the Department of Agriculture recognize and do what Congress wants them to do. Put it in plain language, so the people of America can understand what the Congress meant. The man back home would not understand what is meant by reading this bill. You and I understand that the \$300,000,000 now in this bill are not available for incentive payments as the bill stands now, but you cannot explain that to the public, and you cannot bind a group of Government agencies with a provision that the public cannot understand and which the agencies do not want to understand. Let us make it clear to all that can read, so that they can understand. They can understand the Cannon amendment and the Kleberg amendment. I agree that the Kleberg

amendment is not necessary, but let us put it in to meet the wishes of our technical friends who fear that the words "incentive payments" will be misunderstood. Then let us do justice by the farmers, by saying, "You can get your price in the market place, and you need not hold out your hat for a subsidy." Let us stay with the big issue. Do not go to hunting rabbits or technicalities.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Chairman, we must agree that the farmer wants to get, and ought to have, a fair price in the market if he can. He does not want to be like the Italian, grinding away his hurdy gurdy with his tin cup and his monkey and asking the people to give him alms and contributions. There is no question about what ought to be done, but we are up against a condition and not a theory at this moment. I represent a district which has not heretofore grown hemp, but the Government is now asking us out there to put in six or seven hemp plants. It is necessary to have hemp in this war effort. We cannot succeed in this war without hemp, and still hemp is an incentive crop. This amendment could be or might be interpreted in a way that might prevent hemp production. It is a condition that we are up against in my part of the United States and not a mere theory.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILCHRIST. For a question.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Why cannot they fix a price so as to make it an incentive?

Mr. GILCHRIST. Who would fix such a price? Who are "they"? You could not get a price on hemp. Our farmers do not have any prices quoted on hemp, and they do not as yet have experience in raising it. The Secretary gave out a statement as long as 2 or 3 months ago asking us to produce hemp, and promised to protect farmers by incentives or other payments, and they went out all over several districts in my State and signed up the farmers. You must have, I think, three or four thousand acres of hemp before they will put in that plant. They have gotten the farmers to sign up for hemp acreage. I know several districts in my State where the farmers have agreed to put in this hemp at the solicitation of the Government. Farmers do not know what the price will be, but the Government has assured the farmers they will give them some payments, and now we should go forward and fulfill these promises. That in and of itself is sufficient for me and, I think, for the rest of us who want to support the war effort. That is sufficient reason why the amendment should not be agreed to. There may be other reasons. Farmers do not want to stand on the corner and ask for a subsidy; but they must in this case. There is no other way to do it for the raising of the 1943 crop, and that is all that this amendment relates to.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILCHRIST. Yes.

Mr. CASE. I have the figures here on the matter of flax in the State of Iowa. They grew 240,000 acres of flax, and in order to get the flax needed they will have to increase that to 380,000 acres, and the amount signed up is only 310,000 acres. That is with the flax incentives.

Mr. GILCHRIST. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. Hemp is peculiarly and absolutely an incentive crop, as it stands this year, and it cannot be interpreted otherwise. I listened with great interest to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] when he offered this amendment. I do not think it is a sequence that we will get fair prices in the market even if the amendment is carried, and I am convinced about what I said about hemp. This is at least one of the ways to provide the money to induce farmers to raise this crop.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Suppose the Defense Supplies Corporation posted a price on hemp of so much a ton, or whatever the unit is on which it is purchased, which made it 150 percent of the so-called incentive. Would not the farmers of this country produce that hemp and deliver it to the Defense Supplies Corporation?

Mr. GILCHRIST. They would not do it for 1943, because the time is past when that must be posted. The farmers in Iowa, from lack of experience, do not know how much hemp they can raise, or whether they can raise it at all, or how many units they can raise. They should know this week, they should know now, in order to raise hemp this year and thereby help to beat hell out of Hitler. I fear that this amendment will harm the production of what are called war crops.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, if the Kleberg amendment to the amendment is adopted I propose to support the Cannon amendment, with the distinct understanding that the Cannon amendment does not disturb the appropriation for soil-building practices, as described on the bottom of page 737 of the hearings, estimated to cover \$173,000,000. It is my understanding from the authors of the amendment that it is their intention that that fund will be preserved and these soil-building practices will be authorized. Am I correct in that understanding?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. May I say the gentleman is entirely correct, and no other interpretation is possible.

Mr. KLEBERG. That is my understanding also.

Mr. PACE. Then that means we can vote for the amendments with the understanding that the soil-building program will not be disturbed. Here is what will be disturbed. It is set up in the hearings that the remainder of this money will be paid to certain crops, cotton, corn, wheat, rice, and tobacco, and that they will go to the corn producer and say "Mr. Jones, we will pay you 3.6 cents per bushel on corn if you will plant so many acres in flaxseed." They do not pay him the 3.6 cents for growing corn. They pay him 3.6 cents for growing flaxseed.

They give him 3.6 cents and let us say the parity price of corn is \$1.05. Then when O. P. A. fixes the ceiling price on corn they deduct the 3.6 cents from it and fix a ceiling price on corn at \$1.014. So what the incentive payment means is that you can go to a farmer and give him 3.6 cents on corn, and then when you fix his price you take it away from him. I say to you emphatically that the farmer is not the slightest bit interested in or benefited by these payments, because they are given to him and then taken away.

In the case of cotton this provides there shall be paid 1.1 cents per pound on cotton. They pay him 1 cent and then if the parity price on cotton is 20 cents, they fix the ceiling price at 19 cents. They give him a penny on the price and then when they fix the price in the market they take it away from him.

But we do have another program under the Steagall amendment operating through the Commodity Credit Corporation; and the gentleman who offered this amendment and the gentlemen on both sides of the Chamber who are interested in it say that the price-support program is a worth-while program and it should be supported. The Commodity Credit Corporation goes out, for example, and says to the soya bean producer, "We will guarantee you, although the parity price is \$1.60, to get production we will guarantee you \$1.80 a bushel for your soya beans." The farmer goes in the market place and gets \$1.80. There is not any deduction made. It is understood by everyone in this House who has studied the farm problem that this idea of paying a man a payment for producing a crop and then turning around and taking it away from him when you fix the price has not been beneficial and cannot be beneficial to the farmers of this Nation. But the President and the Price Administrator say they are going to continue to make these deductions, regardless of the wishes of the farmers or the will of the Congress.

So I appeal to you, let us support this amendment, and when Jack Hutson comes over here, as he must soon, and asks for additional authority and funds to carry on the price-support program which is conducted through the Commodity Credit Corporation, we line up with him 100 per cent and see that the farmer gets a fair price and gets it at the market place, and that the selling price is fixed at parity and not one dime less than parity.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, the one real factual statement that has been made on this issue has just been made by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE]. I think it represents not only his views but the views of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], as I understand. They propose to support the Kleberg amendment to the Cannon amendment and then support the Cannon amendment.

Now, let us get the parliamentary situation clear. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] offered an amendment. Objection was taken on the

ground that it was uncertain whether it might, under the ruling of the Comptroller, interdict the payment of soil-building payments. That was amended by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KLEBERG] so as to clarify that issue. That is the issue that is before us.

Now, there has been rather indiscriminate use of terms here, which only tends to add to confusion. Do not forget that first of all we have the so-called Soil Conservation Act, passed in 1935, for which there are approximately seventeen-million-dollars-plus in this bill that have nothing to do with the discussion at hand. Those are for demonstration and investigation practices carried on by the Soil Conservation Service.

The other two are the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936 for soil-building practices carried on by the farmer; and secondly, the act of 1938, under which there might be a change of land use, for which payment is made.

The whole basic program then can be summed up as follows: You pay the farmer for two things. First of all, for soil-building practices under the act of 1936. Secondly, for adjusting his acreage, under the act of 1938. The former is the soil-building program, which is protected by the Kleberg amendment. The latter is the so-called adjusted conservation payment, which is commonly referred to as a subsidy.

Now, how did this come about? It came about in 1932 when prices were so low; when there were surpluses of basic commodities, like corn, wheat, cotton, rice, and tobacco. When the act of 1933, and later the act of 1938, was enacted, we said, "There are surpluses in the land. How shall we go about getting the price lifted, in view of those surpluses?" They said, "The thing to do is to cut down on the acreage of these surplus commodities and then pay the farmer for shifting the land to some other use and some other purpose." That was the beginning of the program. These subsidy payments were, after all, nothing more than a bridge to get across this price gap. Nobody has mentioned this afternoon that the quotas on corn have been suspended. There are no quotas on corn. There are no quotas on wheat. There are no quotas on sugar beets. There are no quotas on rice. All those have been suspended under the emergency power that the Secretary has in the act of 1938. So, what they propose to do is to carry on these payments, notwithstanding the fact that the Secretary has said to the farmers of many sections that quotas on wheat, corn, rice, and other commodities have been suspended. The amendment that is before us undertakes to preserve the soil-conservation practice. In fact, by leaving that \$300,000,000 in the bill, there will be more money for that purpose than there would otherwise be.

My good friend from Georgia has alluded to the fact that you could not get parity anyhow. That is quite right under this Executive order. You gave the farmer a nickel on corn, then you take it away from him in including the parity ceiling under this so-called benefit in-

clusion which the President included in his order.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Please apply that to hemp as it stands this afternoon. You cannot get a fair price—

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes; there never was a greater misconception or a greater misstatement than that made by the gentleman from Iowa. There is nothing in this program that deals with hemp. Hemp is handled by the Commodity Credit Corporation in the paragraph that just preceded this, and if you have any doubt about it, I can read the language of the Department's own justification.

The real way of getting prices in the open market is not by this program that we are carrying on since the quotas were suspended but through the Commodity Credit Corporation, and I will ask my friend from Georgia whether that is not correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as there was an allotment of time that was not used, I would like to proceed a couple of minutes longer, if possible.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, I also have asked for time.

The CHAIRMAN. The only Member who has not responded is the gentleman from South Dakota. If there be no objection, 3 minutes of the time that was allotted to the gentleman from South Dakota will be allotted to the gentleman from Illinois.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 3 additional minutes.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield briefly.

Mr. CASE. The gentleman said "this appropriation or no other appropriation carried in this bill." Is the gentleman sure?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am sure. The language of the amendment is "payment," not "loan." The Commodity Credit Corporation deals with loans.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. TABER. The Commodity Credit Corporation does not get the money with which it operates out of this bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. They have their own capital structure.

Mr. TABER. They get it out of their own set-up and their capital is replenished at the end of the year.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Exactly. They have a capital stock structure of \$100,000,000, and when it is impaired it is repaired by action of the Congress, as has been done in times past.

Mr. PACE and Mr. CASE rose.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield, first, to the gentleman from Georgia; then I will yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. PACE. And it is perfectly understood that this amendment will not restrict the operations or the programs of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Exactly so.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. CASE. Let us get this clear: The Commodity Credit Corporation has funds which it can use for administrative expenses. The Cannon amendment also has the phrase "for any expense incident to." Will the Kleberg amendment also take care of that?

Let us have the record clear.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The record is quite clear that the loans the Commodity Credit Corporation makes are out of its own capital fund, and when its capital structure is impaired it is repaired by action of the Congress.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to my chairman.

Mr. TARVER. I think if the gentleman's argument is correct then the proviso which we have inserted providing that the Commodity Credit Corporation may not sell farm products at less than parity is null and void.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I do not think so.

Mr. TARVER. I can see no distinction between the two.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I do not feel there is any difficulty about the matter with a plain restrictive proviso in the bill.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. One question with reference to the removal of restrictions: What assurance have we that the administration will allow prices to rise to make up the difference? They might object and lay the blame on Congress, throw it back into our laps.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I will say to the gentlewoman from Illinois that we do not need the assurance because under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 the level was set at parity or the highest price between January and September 1942.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Think of corn.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes; suppose we take corn at a dollar. The effect of the Executive order is to recognize parity prices and then deduct the benefit payments, deduct the soil-conservation payments, and in consequence the price will be considered as at parity even though it is not. We solve this very knotty problem that has been pushed into the lap of Congress by the Executive veto by this action. But I want to say once more to my good friend from Georgia with whom I have differed on occasions that he has made a thoroughly factual statement about this matter and is exactly right, and I propose to follow his leadership in supporting the Kleberg amendment and in supporting the Cannon amendment as so amended.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA].

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, in this situation I think it is vitally important that we know what we are doing in re-

gard to this hemp program because I want to advise the Congress that we have an extremely serious situation confronting our national defense in the shortage of hemp. I wish you would not get the flax situation and the hemp situation confused, because they are entirely separate.

Hemp comes from a weed that is produced solely for the making of rope and rope products for our Navy. It just so happens that on the 15th of this month the Commodity Credit Corporation, and I think the gentleman from Illinois is confused in some of his interpretations of this bill, let contracts for the construction of some 40-odd plants costing in the neighborhood of a couple hundred thousand dollars each. Those plants are being built in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

In the production of this hemp the farmers have been given an incentive payment and I am fearful that it must be paid out of this appropriation bill. I am not speaking of the plants, I am speaking of the hemp itself. So I hope that the gentleman from Missouri with his amendment is not interfering with our defense hemp program and I caution the House about this this situation because I have followed it rather closely and I am very seriously concerned about it.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. If the gentleman feels or understands that the hemp incentive payments are to come out of this he is mistaken because it is my understanding they are coming out of the Commodity Credit Corporation fund.

Mr. O'HARA. I am very much disturbed about that. My opinion is not definite. This hemp is a weed and the farmers have to be given an incentive to go out and grow this crop. They have had to be guaranteed either by incentive payments or contract relation on the production so that they could go into production.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I may say that the Commodity Credit Corporation buys the entire crop of hemp.

Mr. O'HARA. Does the gentleman have a copy of the contract that is made with the grower?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The farmers are guaranteed \$50 a ton for No. 1 hemp straw as the gentleman knows, but that is graded down so the farmers will be paid for it by the Government if they do raise a crop.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I may say to the gentleman from Minnesota that they have located two or three of these mills in my district, and I have been very much interested in the matter. The plants have been built. I do not think there will be any difficulty with the amendment now pending.

Mr. O'HARA. I think that is something we should be sure of.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. How long does it take to grow these hemp plants?

Mr. O'HARA. It is an annual crop.

Mr. RANKIN. Is it an annual crop?

Mr. O'HARA. Yes.

Mr. LEMKE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. LEMKE. Is it possible that my friend from Illinois is for incentive payments if the plants are in his territory or district and against them if the plants are in the gentleman's territory?

Mr. O'HARA. I would not want to comment on that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY].

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I still think that this Kleberg amendment is an indirect way of adopting the Taber amendment. If the chairman of the committee differs with me, I should be very glad to yield to him for an explanation.

In other words, by the adoption of the Kleberg amendment all funds herein appropriated over and above soil conservation funds will remain in the Treasury. That means that this bill will be further reduced an additional \$100,000,000.

I do not know when "incentive payments" became so evil and so immoral. They have had some friends on the floor of the House in the past, although I have not even been one of them. Now it seems to be something horrible to offer some inducement to the farmers of America to produce the food needs of the Nation.

Mr. PACE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. That is not where the evil comes in. The evil comes from offering it to them, giving it to them, and then turning around and taking it away from them.

Mr. COOLEY. That is not done in this program. The gentleman complains because of circumstances which are apparently beyond the control of Congress, to wit, the actions of the O. P. A.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If this amendment is adopted the effect will be to give the farmers of the country \$100,000,000 extra. We have appropriated here \$300,000,000. It can be used for soil conservation or for incentive payments, as was explained by the chairman of the subcommittee when the appropriation was under consideration yesterday.

If this amendment is not adopted, \$100,000,000 will be taken out of the \$300,000,000 for incentive payments, and only \$200,000,000 will be available for soil conservation. But if the pending amendment is agreed to, then the entire \$300,000,000 will be used for soil conservation purposes and in addition the

farmer will get the other \$100,000,000 in the open market, as indicated by the head of the Food Administration as reported in the two Associated Press releases which I read to the committee a few minutes ago. In other words, if this amendment is agreed to, the farmer gets another \$100,000,000 in the open market—a total of \$400,000,000 instead of the \$300,000,000 provided in the bill.

Mr. COOLEY. If the gentleman is correct in his interpretation, of course, that is one thing.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There cannot be any other interpretation.

Mr. COOLEY. No, because the gentleman is usually always right.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No; but because as the gentleman knows, the current appropriation is being used this year entirely for conservation purposes.

Mr. COOLEY. I respectfully decline to yield further, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. Of course, I may not be justified in taking issue with the chairman of the full committee, but my opinion is that if you adopt this amendment you might as well provide that none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the purposes for which they have been provided.

Mr. COOLEY. I thoroughly agree with the observation just made by the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. Not now.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Last year and for the 2 former years we have been using it all—as much as \$500,000,000—for conservation purposes, and under this amendment will continue to use it for conservation purposes.

Mr. COOLEY. I did not yield, but it is all right.

This entire program is an incentive program from beginning to end. The whole purpose of it was to induce the farmers of the Nation to do certain things. If you put this word "incentive" in here, do you think the Comptroller General is going to be guided entirely by the definition of the gentleman, or the interpretation of the gentleman from Missouri? Of course, he might look at these CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS for the purpose of trying to find out the intent, but this is what Webster says about the word "incentive":

Incentive: That which incites, or has a tendency to incite, to determination or action; motive; spur; as, money and pride are incentives to action.

Synonyms: Goad, stimulus, incitement, provocation, encouragement, inducement, influence.

This whole program is an incentive program. If you say that no part of the money can be used for incentive payments, I apprehend that there is some danger that the entire appropriation will not be available for the purposes for which we all want it made available.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think the language of the bill itself is quite clear, because the language is to enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the act of 1936 and the act of 1938. It gives him a chance to use that extra \$100,000,000 if he wants.

Mr. COOLEY. Those provisions are very broad and comprehensive.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired. All time has expired.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the pending amendments be again read.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CANNON of Missouri: On page 65, line 2, after the colon, insert "Provided further, That no part of the said appropriation or any other appropriation carried in this bill shall be used for incentive payments or subsidies or for any expense for, or incident to, the payment of incentive payments or any other form of subsidy payments."

Kleberg amendment to the Cannon amendment: Mr. KLEBERG moves to amend the pending amendment by Mr. CANNON of Missouri by striking out all after the words "incentive payments."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk now read the text of the Cannon amendment as it would be if the Kleberg amendment were adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CANNON of Missouri, qualified by the Kleberg amendment: On page 65, line 2, after the colon, insert "Provided further, That no part of the said appropriation or any other appropriation carried in this bill shall be used for incentive payments."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANKIN. If I understood correctly, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] accepted the Kleberg amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. It is for the Committee of the Whole to accept or reject an amendment.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KLEBERG] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now recurs upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri, as amended.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TARVER), there were—ayes 131, noes 72.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, let us see if we cannot reach some agreement to close debate upon this paragraph and all amendments thereto. I do not know

how many gentlemen contemplate amendments and discussion, but seven gentlemen have risen. I ask unanimous consent that all debate upon this paragraph and all amendments thereto be limited to 40 minutes, and that I may have the last 5 minutes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Does that include all amendments to this section?

Mr. TARVER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia, that all debate upon all amendments to the pending paragraph be limited to 40 minutes? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 65, line 2, after the word "inclusive", insert "Provided, That no total payments for programs under the Agricultural Act of 1938, and for soil conservation and water conservation practices, for any year to any person, firm, or corporation under this section shall exceed \$500: *Provided further*, That this limitation shall not be construed to deprive any share renter of payments not exceeding \$500 to which he would otherwise be entitled."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I submit two points of order. The first is to the place where the gentleman proposes to insert the amendment. The Cannon amendment has been inserted at that point, and the amendment of the gentleman from Kansas should follow the Cannon amendment instead of following the word "inclusive" in line 2 on page 65.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment may follow the so-called Cannon amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I shall reserve the other point of order because I have not had an opportunity to examine the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I must ask for the regular order. I gave notice that I would do this at the beginning of the bill.

Mr. TARVER. Very well. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the amendment is in the nature of legislation insofar that it involves the question of payments of \$500 or less, as I understood it, when it was read—I have not had time to examine it. It does not show retrenchment upon its face. While portions of it might be construed as limitations under the Holman rule, the amendment as a whole does include legislative provisions and for that reason is not in order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would ask the gentleman in the connection in which water practices are provided under the soil conservation act under consideration?

Mr. TARVER. They are provided under the Wheeler-Case act, to be expended by the Department of the Interior in connection with which the Department of Agriculture has some service to perform. I am not able to

answer the question of the Chair in detail.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair's question was under the soil conservation act under consideration for which \$300,000,000 are appropriated, what water practices are authorized?

Mr. TARVER. Except for those mentioned I know of none.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would be glad to hear the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I started this discussion by suggesting that the words used by the amendment are those which follow the language in the terms of the bill. The bill provides that funds shall be used for certain purposes, and I simply use the language followed in the bill. Secondly, the very same amendment was considered by the House on March 9, 1942, and at that time the question of its being in order was discussed, and it was approved by the committee. I see nothing in this except a limitation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the language of the gentleman's amendment identical with the language under consideration at the time he refers to on March 9, 1942?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Yes, and I refer the Chair to the RECORD of March 9, 1942, at page 2182. The only difference in the amendment is that at that time the amendment was for \$1,000, and this provides \$500.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman in connection with the point of order read the amendment submitted in 1942 at that time, to which he refers?

Mr. REES of Kansas. On page 2182. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] reserved the right to object by asking that the amendment be perfected and read for the information of the House, and there was no objection. The amendment was offered at page 73, line 16.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair repeats the question: Was the amendment considered a year ago to which the gentleman has referred in identical language with the language which he now offers, particularly the language in the second proviso of the amendment? Was that identical with the language then under consideration?

Mr. REES of Kansas. It was.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman read the language of the amendment offered a year ago?

Mr. REES of Kansas—

Provided, That no total payments for any year to any person, firm, or corporation under this section shall exceed \$500: *And provided*, That this limitation shall not be construed to deprive any share renter of payments not exceeding \$500 to which he would otherwise be entitled. In the case of payments made to any individual, firm, or corporation, or estate on account of performance on farms in different States—

And so forth.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman further. Has the gentleman concluded?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I have, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, the amendment would apply to funds other than those covered by this act. Consequently it would be legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Kansas desire to be heard further on the point of order?

Mr. REES of Kansas. The language of this amendment follows the language in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. WHITTINGTON). The Chair is prepared to rule. The Chair would call attention to the fact that under the amendment cited by the gentleman during the consideration of an appropriation bill in 1942, the language of that amendment was confined to the appropriation then under consideration. The first two lines of that amendment read as follows:

Provided, That no total payments for any year to any person, firm, or corporation under this section shall exceed \$500.

That is under the act then pending. The Chair would remind the gentleman that under the amendment he now proposes, and I read from that amendment:

Provided, That no total payments for programs under the Agricultural Act of 1938, and for soil conservation and water conservation practices, for any year to any person, firm, or corporation under this section shall exceed \$500; and provided that this limitation shall not be construed to deprive any share renter of payments not exceeding \$500 to which he would otherwise be entitled.

It is clearly in violation of the rule, because it is not limited to the appropriation under consideration. The Chair is constrained to sustain the point of order, and the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I offer a further amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES of Kansas: On page 63, line 2, after the colon, insert as follows: "*Provided further*, That no payment or payments hereunder to any one person or corporation shall be in excess of the total sum of \$500: *And provided further*, That this limitation shall not be construed to deprive any share renter of payments not exceeding the amount to which he would otherwise be entitled."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, the amendment as read follows the proviso in line 2, page 63. Should it not be page 65?

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is correct.

Mr. TARVER. I rather think it should follow the Cannon amendment and not the colon in line 2.

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is correct. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment may be modified accordingly.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment is modified so as to follow the Cannon amendment.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I have introduced this amendment to limit the amount of soil-conservation payments to any one individual, firm, or corporation to \$500. I do this for the

reason that I believe that if soil-conservation payments are to be made, they should and ought to go to the individual farmer, and to the small and middle-sized operator rather than to big concerns, who really get a large share of the money.

This may seem like repetition to you, but I would like to call your attention again to the manner in which these soil-conservation funds are distributed. I do not have the figures for 1942, but I am informed they do not differ a great deal from those of 1940 and 1941. In 1940, for example, this Congress appropriated soil-conservation funds of almost a half billion dollars. It was distributed to 6,000,000 farmers. This last year quite a number of additional farmers were included in the program. During that year 27 percent of the farmers in the program got payments of \$20 or less. Half of them got \$40 or less. In 1940, we settled with half of our farmers by paying them \$58,000,000. This is just about as much money as it took to administer the act.

In 1941 we find almost the same conditions. Twenty-one percent of our farmers received less than \$20 each, and 52 percent of them got \$40 or less in conservation payments, and 80 percent of them received a hundred dollars or less.

Even last year, I am informed, that more than 95 percent of our farmers got less than \$500 in soil conservation payments. So you are not going to injure the farmer at all if you adopt this amendment, and you will provide for a little more equitable distribution of the funds that are taken from the Federal Treasury. This amendment, Mr. Chairman, has nothing, of course, to do with the question of parity payments.

Mr. FULMER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I am glad to yield to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the House.

Mr. FULMER. In other words, if the amendment is adopted some of these large farmers who have been getting \$85,000 or \$135,000, will not be able to get that amount?

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman's statement is correct.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. I want to know if they would be permitted to get up to \$500?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Yes, they would be permitted to get as much as \$500 and no more.

Mr. PACE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia, a member of the Committee on Agriculture of the House.

Mr. PACE. Does not the gentleman think the action of the House just taken will entirely eliminate the evil that he complains about, because the only money now in the bill is for soil-building practices, and certainly we want all the land

preserved wherever it may be and in whatever size tracts?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I hardly think so. I am trying to provide for the use of these funds where I feel they more rightfully belong. I do not think, in view of all circumstances, that the big operators would expect the Federal Government to pay large amounts to them. I think they will be glad to cooperate with their tenants. I just cannot think that, in view of need for more crops and considering the need of all tillable acreage, big operators will take advantage of tenants, who get these payments for conserving the land and property of the landowner.

Now, Mr. Chairman, this amendment will not injure a real soil conservation program. The soil conservation program, as such, has accomplished a great deal of good. It has helped the farmer to protect and save his soil, so as to put it in better condition for raising crops in the future. I believe it was intended when the act was passed, that the farmer, by reason of these payments, would be encouraged to permit part of his land to be taken out of production to prevent what was regarded as a crop surplus. It also paid the farmer some money in a time of low prices and poor crops.

Mr. Chairman, what we need now is more acres in cultivation as far as it can be done; and instead of limiting our crops we need more and more production to meet a fast-diminishing supply of food. Of course, we want to conserve the soil, but the stress right now is for more food to meet what I believe to be a critical situation.

Mr. Chairman, do you realize that with about 75 percent manpower of what we had last year and with about 75 or 80 percent of machinery and equipment the farmers and producers of this country are being asked to produce almost a third more food than in 1942? It is needed to take care of the demands of our armed forces as well as to meet commitments to our allies, who are in need of this help, and then to supply our own civilian population, millions of whom are employed in essential war industries.

Mr. Chairman, let me say again that I do not think our Government should be expected to continue to make payments to the large operators in sums of thousands and tens of thousands. I hardly believe they would expect it under present conditions. They should be willing to accept the smaller payment, especially when it is their land that is being improved.

Mr. Chairman, we can continue a constructive soil program. It can be done with fewer restrictions. The thing we must do now is to give the farmer a freer hand and less red tape. We ought to pay him a fair price for his crops, compared with what it costs him to produce it. Then, just as far as it can be done, he ought to be provided with machinery and equipment to do it. It should be borne in mind that, after all, food is a very essential war material.

Mr. Chairman, the American farmer, together with the members of his family, are willing to work for long hours and

under a lot of inconveniences necessary by reason of war conditions.

The American farmer will do everything he can to perform the task assigned him. Just give him a fair break, and he will do his part and then some. The American farmer will not be found wanting in this crucial hour.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. REES of Kansas was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOPE to the amendment offered by Mr. REES of Kansas: Add the following:

"And provided further, That in applying this limitation there shall be excluded amounts representing a landlord's share of a payment made with respect to land operated under a tenancy or sharecropper relationship if the division of the payment between the landlord and tenant or sharecropper is determined by the local committee to be in accord with fair and customary standards of rent and sharecropping prevailing in the locality. In the case of payments to any person on account of performance on farms in different States, Territories, or possessions, the limitation shall be applied to the total of the payments for each State, Territory, or possession for a year and not to the total of all payments."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from Georgia rise?

Mr. TARVER. To make a point of order against the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] to the Rees amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TARVER. As I understood the reading of the amendment, the amendment clearly contains legislation. It changes the terms of existing law with reference to the method of computation of payments of the kind provided for in the paragraph. It does not on its face indicate any saving of funds carried in this paragraph of the bill so as to come within the provisions of the Holman rule. It places upon administrative authorities additional duties to perform to those duties which are now required by law, and it seems to me that it is for these reasons clearly legislative in character.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Kansas desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. HOPE. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that the amendment is purely a limitation. It is a modification of the limitations contained in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES]. It provides simply that under certain circumstances the Rees amendment shall not be operative. It is not legislation, it is simply a modification of the Rees amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will ask the gentleman from Kansas and also the gentleman from Georgia whether or not it is true that under the Soil Conservation and Allotment Act or under regulations provided by the law there is a method for ascertaining the relationship between the shares accruing to landlords and tenants and the amounts that are to be paid to landlords and tenants?

In other words, the question is whether or not any additional provision or legislation to those now existing by law or by rules and regulations are embraced in the gentleman's limitation?

Mr. HOPE. There is a provision in the triple A act—I cannot quote it word for word—which does relate to the relationship between landlord and tenant and provides that the relationship shall not be changed where it once exists.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Georgia desire to make any response to the inquiry?

Mr. TARVER. I have no further statement to make, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] proposes an amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] in the following language:

And provided further, That in applying this limitation there shall be excluded amounts representing a landlord's share of a payment made with respect to land operated under a tenancy or sharecropper relationship if the division of the payment between the landlord and tenant or sharecropper is determined by the local committee to be in accord with fair and customary standards of rent and sharecropping prevailing in the locality. In the case of payments to any person on account of performance on farms in different States, Territories, or possessions, the limitation shall be applied to the total of the payment for each State, Territory, or possession for a year, and not to the total of all payments.

A point of order is made to the amendment on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill. It is replied that under the Soil Conservation Act and under the rules authorized by that act, as stated by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] and in response to the Chair's inquiry, that the rules and regulations provide now for determination by local committees substantially as provided in this limitation. The Chair understands that in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act there is a limitation with respect to the total payments in the several States or territories. In view of the statements made by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] that are not controverted by any statute or regulation brought to the attention of the Chair, and in view of the construction placed upon the act and the rules and regulations under the act, the Chair is constrained to hold that the pending amendment is a further limitation upon the limitation pending as proposed by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

As the Chair interprets the amendment of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] it does not change the terms of existing law with respect to the method of ascertaining payments or the duties of local committees. It does not place upon the administrative authorities any additional duties to perform. No duties will be performed except those now required by law. The local committees under rules and regulations now pass upon the standards of rent and sharecropping. Under the rules and regulations as authorized by the Soil Con-

servation Allotment Act these committees would pass upon the leasing and sharecropping under the Rees amendment. The said committees would do no more and no less under the Hope amendment. Under existing law and under the Rees amendment the landlord's share would be determined and the tenant's share would be determined by the local committees. Under existing law and under the Hope amendment the local committees would perform the same functions that they would perform under the Rees amendment. No additional legislation is contained in the amendment. No additional duties are prescribed. The Rees amendment and the Hope amendment neither contemplate any additional duties nor any additional obligations. They require the performance of no additional duties. The Rees amendment is a limitation and the Hope amendment is a further limitation, and as such is a limitation of the same kind as the Rees amendment, with no additional functions to be performed by the local committee.

The Chair overrules the point of order.

The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] is recognized for 3½ minutes in support of his amendment.

[Mr. HOPE addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GOSSETT].

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Hope substitute amendment to the Rees amendment and for the Rees amendment as amended by the Hope amendment. May I say this is almost identical with the amendment we adopted last year. It does not change the present operations except in amount. We now have in the triple A act a limitation of \$10,000 on the amount to be paid to one individual unless he gets it as his prorata part of a tenant or sharecropper operated farm. A man can get \$1,000,000 if he gets it under the limitations provided in the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

In my part of the country most of our counties have decreased in farm population by 25 percent or more, simply because the big land operators can make more money by taking tenant-operated farms and working them with hired help, land where formerly two or three or more families lived. And you cannot blame a man for operating in the way that makes him the most money. This amendment would put men back on the farm because it would make it more profitable to cultivate large land holdings through tenants and sharecroppers.

May I call attention to the fact that following the war we are going to have literally thousands of folks roaming the streets looking for jobs. Richard Roe, when he lives on a farm, even if he does not make a very good living, is a much better citizen than Richard Roe is when driven into town and on W. P. A. Before the war about three-quarters of W. P. A. in the northern and plains section of Texas, were tenant and share-cropper

farmers who had been run off the land. They were run off the land not only because of power machinery, but also because of the farm program.

The Rees amendment, as amended by the Hope amendment, simply reduces the amount of money that a man can get under the program unless he gets it as a part of a tenant- or sharecropper-operated installation. I submit that the amendment is highly desirable and will have many wholesome consequences if enacted into law.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS].

[Mr. GATHINGS addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

[Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Chairman, I wish to speak on the pending amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Time has been limited on the amendment, and the gentleman's name does not appear on the list of those who desire to be recognized. The Chair is unable to recognize the gentleman for debate at this time. Does the gentleman desire to offer an amendment?

Mr. GILCHRIST. There is an amendment pending at the desk which I have offered, and it would be in the nature now, since the amendment of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] has been offered, as an amendment to an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman may offer his amendment after the disposition of the present pending amendment. The question now is on the amendment of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] to the amendment of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be again reported.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk against reported the amendment of Mr. REES of Kansas and the amendment of Mr. HOPE.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] to the Rees amendment.

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided, and there were—ayes 47, noes 68.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

The CHAIRMAN. As many as are in favor of taking the vote by tellers will rise and stand until counted. [After counting.] Eleven Members, not a sufficient number, and tellers are refused.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Iowa desire to offer his amendment at this time?

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment which is at the desk to the amendment of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GILCHRIST to the Rees amendment: After the words "share renter" in the Rees amendment insert the words "or tenants."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GILCHRIST] to the Rees amendment.

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided, and there were—ayes 56, noes 33.

So the Gilchrist amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now recurs upon the amendment of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES], as amended.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TARVER) there were—ayes 93, noes 42.

So the amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WICKERSHAM: Page 68, line 3 strike out the period and insert a semicolon and add the following: "Provided, however, That any payments received by the farmers other than those received in marketing the crops shall not be considered as a part of the farmers' parity income but shall be considered as a separate earned income."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that that is legislation on an appropriation bill, and is not germane to the paragraph to which it is offered.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Will the gentleman withhold his point of order?

Mr. TABER. I cannot, because I notified the House in the beginning that I would not permit the reservation of points of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma desire to be heard upon the point of order?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, I submit that this is a further limitation to a section contained in this bill, which itself is a limitation, and, further, in connection with this, that this in effect is carrying out the wishes of the House, because we previously adopted the Bankhead bill, which was later vetoed by the President.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York makes the point of order against the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma, the amendment being in the following language:

On page 68, following line 3, "Provided, however, That any payments received by the farmers other than those received in marketing the crops, shall not be considered as a part of the farmers' parity income, but shall be considered as a separate earned income."

The gentleman from New York makes the point of order that the amendment is not germane, and that it is legislation on an appropriation bill. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN: Page 65, line 5, strike out the figure "50" and insert the figure "30."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized for 3½ minutes.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, my amendment seeks to cut down the administrative expense for distributing the \$300,000,000 provided by the section. Last year, according to the committee report, the administrative expense for distributing \$450,000,000 was over \$65,000,000, which was deducted from the farmers' share of the appropriation provided for soil conservation and domestic allotment purposes. The bill cuts the amount 50 percent down to \$32,500,000 for administrative expense, which I maintain is altogether too much money to expend for administrative expenses in disbursing \$300,000,000. The report shows that there were 146,621 persons on full-time and part-time employment to take care of the triple A act, of which 18,000 were full-time employees, and the remainder of the 146,000, part-time employees. The more we cut down the administrative expense, the more money will go to the farmers out of this \$300,000,000 fund, and I insist that here is an opportunity to save an additional \$12,000,000 for the farmers, and still give between \$19,000,000 and \$20,000,000 for administrative expenses, which should be ample to take care of the distribution of the \$300,000,000. I do not know how the committee arrived at the \$32,500,000 provided for in the bill, but that amount is far in excess of what is needed. Let us save a little money and pass it on to the farmers, rather than have it expended for a large group of administrative employees who are quite willing to accept the money. We are the ones to determine how much shall be expended.

Mr. HINSHAW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. HINSHAW. I understand the department even goes out and makes airplane photographs of the farm territory for the purpose of sitting down and trying to calculate the number of acres put into this or that crop.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. There is no question about it. That is a part of the program.

Mr. HINSHAW. It is absolutely inaccurate to do that from the air without the finest possible equipment.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is correct. I maintain that to appropriate \$33,000,000 as provided in the bill is too much for administrative expenses. They can do the job with between 19 and 20 million as provided in my amendment, and I urge that the amendment be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, when this item of administrative expense for the agricultural adjustment program came before the subcommittee the chairman pursued it page after page and developed the whole

story. In brief, it is about like this: For 1942 they would have expended something in excess of \$65,000,000. They had 146,000 field men, including county committeemen, community committeemen, and compliance chapters. We were persuaded it was excessive, and after going into it thoroughly we cut it down 50 percent. That means a drop from \$65,000,000 to about \$33,000,000. The gentleman from Minnesota proposes to make it 30 percent, which would be roughly about \$20,000,000. I am not at all sure that is going to be enough. I would prefer not to hamstring this program. I believe we should go along this year and in the meantime the matter will be further investigated. If it develops there is still excessive expenditure for administrative purposes, then the subcommittee will certainly go into it further and come back with a recommendation for further reductions.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Does the gentleman think they should really spend more than 5 percent of the total sum for administrative purposes?

Mr. DIRKSEN. It may be that 5 percent might be the right amount, but I can understand that in certain sparsely settled counties it will cost more to serve the people. I am not prepared to say whether 5 percent would be a sufficient amount or not.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. But they have said they never needed to spend more than \$45,000,000 before, and I cannot understand how it got up to \$65,000,000 last year.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I thoroughly agree it is excessive. That is why we cut it in half.

Mr. O'HARA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. O'HARA. Does the gentleman recall what amount was expended by the Department of Agriculture for traveling, and has that amount been cut?

Mr. DIRKSEN. That amount has been cut. In fact, the Department was under some restriction by the action of the House last year. Some of their field activities were impaired, so they came back and represented to us at great length what their difficulties were, and it has been adjusted in an amount whereby there are reductions all the way through the bill for traveling.

Mr. O'HARA. I take it the gentleman is in favor of reducing the incentive for travel payments?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am, definitely.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. TABER. This is the place where all these employees are running around the country making speeches against Congress.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think the gentleman's language might be modified to say that some of them are; not all of them.

Mr. TABER. Well, a lot of them are. They are not doing it in my district, but they are in adjoining districts and all around. I get complaints from Illinois,

Wisconsin, and Minnesota. It is a good place to let them attend to their own business instead of trying to run the Congress.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I trust the amendment will not prevail and that we will go along with this 50-percent economy for the next fiscal year. If the amendment adopted today is written into law and the administrative funds herein provided can be saved in large part, I am sure that it will be done.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, might I inquire if there are any other amendments pending?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE] has sent an amendment to the desk.

Mr. TARVER. May I ask if all time has expired except the 5 minutes which were reserved?

The CHAIRMAN. It has not.

Mr. TARVER. I want to be heard before this amendment is voted upon which is now pending, but I would like to defer my remarks until all the amendments have been read.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from North Dakota desire to present his amendment?

Mr. LEMKE. I do not, because after the adoption of the Cannon amendment apparently they are not going to fulfill their contracts with the farmers on this flax. I had intended to provide a sufficient amount to do it. Therefore, I withdraw the amendment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. They are going to get the full amount, but they will get it in the open market.

The CHAIRMAN. In answer to the question of the gentleman from Georgia, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota is the only amendment on the Clerk's desk and the only amendment that has been brought to the attention of the Chair.

Does the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE] desire recognition?

Mr. LEMKE. I do not, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK] desire recognition?

Mr. BURDICK. I do. May I make this inquiry, Mr. Chairman? Am I to be recognized on this amendment or on the full legislation?

The CHAIRMAN. If the gentleman desires to speak generally, the pending amendment perhaps should be disposed of first. Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] desire to be heard on the pending amendment?

Mr. TABER. I do not, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] is recognized.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 2½ minutes.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, the Committee will find, if it examines pages 740 to 760 of the hearings and adjacent pages, that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and myself collaborated in endeavoring to develop evidence which

would justify a reduction in the administrative expenses of this organization.

It is very clear to my mind that a tremendously greater amount of money has been estimated for administrative expenses than has been justified. The cost of administering the farmers' benefits ranges from 0.2 percent in some counties to 15 percent in others. This range is not so great as it was formerly. We have been driving away at this matter for several years, and it has been proved to our satisfaction that there ought to be restrictions upon the amount of administrative expenses if for no other purpose than that of saving to the farmers as much as possible of the money carried in this program. But we ought not to make the reduction so drastic as to prevent this organization from functioning. Remember that with \$300,000,000 they have got to handle the same number of contracts as they would were the amount \$400,000,000. Examine the hearings and you will find that the only evidence which would justify a reduction of the administrative expenses was sufficient to justify a reduction of \$11,000,000, which would be about 20 percent of the \$53,000,000 estimated for disbursement to the various county associations throughout the United States.

I felt that this limitation should have been 80 percent instead of 50 percent of the amount of expenses for the present fiscal year. Certainly a reduction to 30 percent would, in my judgment, absolutely make it impossible for the administrative authorities to carry on the program. You might as well provide 10 percent, 5 percent, or 1 percent.

This contemplated reduction in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota would be absolutely destructive of the program and prevent its being carried out in an orderly way.

The committee provision, which I have not resisted because I feel bound by the judgment of my colleagues, is, in my judgment, too low a restriction, and more money ought to have been provided, but not as much as was estimated for by the Budget.

I hope the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota will be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDRESEN].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK] is recognized for 3½ minutes.

Mr. BURDICK. Am I to address myself to this portion of the bill?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. BURDICK. Then I do not desire any time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman may speak to the bill if he desires.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, I ask for an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is not inclined to put the request because of the limitation of 40 minutes; but if there is no objection, the Chair will allot to the gentleman also the 3½ minutes not

used by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I do not think I shall object, but I do want to make this statement under a reservation of objection, if I may: I think there is probably only one other controversial portion of this bill which will not go out on a point of order. There is, therefore, a possibility that within a reasonable time the House may complete the consideration of the bill, and I am sure it is the desire of all of us to do that today if it can be done within a reasonable time. I am, therefore, asking—I am not objecting to the gentleman's request—but I am asking Members, insofar as they can, to make their remarks brief and address themselves to the issue that may be pending.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair finds at its disposal another 2½ minutes, which, without objection, the Chair will accord to the gentleman from North Dakota.

There was no objection.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BURDICK. Under the rules of the House, a Member may move to strike out the last word and be recognized for 5 minutes, may he not?

The CHAIRMAN. That is the rule.

Mr. BURDICK. Then I intend to move to strike out the last word a sufficient number of times to get 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has been recognized for 9½ minutes now if he cares to use it.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, when I first read this bill I was surprised and dumfounded. I knew that we were debating an agricultural bill during the greatest war in history, and in which we are engaged on every point on the globe. Appeals had gone out for more food and I, therefore, anticipated that this debate would be an exchange of views as how best to increase our production. To my amazement I found that the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, in bringing in this bill, actually curtailed production, and by their own admissions assert that the purpose of the bill is to abolish the Farm Security Administration.

The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON] admitted this on several occasions in this debate, and gives as his reason that the Farm Security organization in his State tried to defeat him in the last election.

No showing has been made against the great production record of the Farm Security Administration; no showing has been made that this agency does not aid distressed farmers who have no property and no security; no showing has been made that this agency has not established a high and almost perfect system of health for these people, approved by the American Medical Association. Not one word has been offered against the repayment record of the farmers under this Administration, but yet in light of all this positive and favorable evidence, this committee has attempted to wipe out this agency. The

committee has ignored the many, many church and Christian associations of the country, from Lutheran to Catholic, which have asserted that this agency is doing a wonderful work for the poor farmers of the Nation, and that they see nothing communistic in its operation.

What is behind this determination to wipe out not only a useful, indispensable, and good organization, and how is its death to be brought about?

First of all, the agency is transferred to the Farm Credit Corporation, which is a banking facility, well knowing that none of the clients now operating under the Farm Security Administration could possibly obtain a loan; they have limited the loans to 75 percent of the value of the undertaking, when the committee knows that these clients have nothing to offer. They next compel the farmer to travel about the country and get refusals from private lenders, before he is eligible to apply to a place which cannot possibly loan him any money. Finally, the amount to be loaned is more than cut in half, when it should be double what it was last year. If we are actually in need of the production of food to win this war, why does this committee insist on putting out of business a great army of food producers who are showing better records in production than the average farmer?

Behind this move, written in every line of the bill is a conflict of philosophies. The one represented by the Farm Security Administration being to put the down-and-out farmer and his family back on the soil with the Government aiding him to aid himself. The other philosophy is the selfish business view that says let him shift for himself and protect the banking interest of the Nation.

This view is well represented by the Farm Bureau Federation which was originally started by contributions from banks, railroads, and insurance companies, and which has always catered to the big farmers and has not attempted to raise up the fallen farmer.

Who wrote this bill? The gentleman from Georgia, chairman of this subcommittee is an able, genial, and conscientious Member of this House. In his speech he openly stated who wrote every amendment to the bill—the Farm Bureau Federation. He admonished members of that subcommittee that some of these amendments would start a controversy, but the Farm Bureau held to its purpose.

In this work of abolishing this great agency of the Government, the Farm Bureau had its own way, and you will take particular notice that in transferring the work of the agency, the Farm Bureau saw to it that the transfer was made to the extension agents of the country. Last year it was the same plan; in the bill to supply farm labor it was the same thing. The Farm Bureau wrote in the provision that the extension agents were to do this work.

The Farm Bureau has been fortunate in having a Member of Congress—one of the very ablest Members—represent their interest in this Congress. That Member is not only a Member of Congress, but a member of the Appropria-

tions Committee and a member of the subcommittee which attempts now to wipe out the entire Farm Security Administration.

Who offered the amendment in the committee to place the extension agents in control of this agency? The gentleman from Illinois. Who offered the amendments which the gentleman from Georgia advised would start trouble? The gentleman from Illinois. Who had in mind the total annihilation of this agency? The gentleman from Illinois. Who knew exactly what the Farm Bureau wanted this function turned over to the extension agents for? The gentleman from Illinois. Who attempted to wipe out this great rural health service? The gentleman from Illinois.

If this Congress had followed the gentleman from Illinois, the production of food in this critical wartime would have gone down, but the membership of the Farm Bureau would have gone up. Gone up for the reason that in many States the extension agents are the solicitors for membership of the Farm Bureau. If you do not believe it, listen to this letter:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE
AND HOME ECONOMICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND STATE LAND-GRANT COLLEGES COOPERATING

NATCHITOCHES, LA., February 16, 1943.

DEAR LEADER: You are invited to be present at a meeting held Monday evening, 7:30 p. m., February 22, 1943, at the Natchitoches Parish Training School for the purpose of organizing a chapter of the Farm Bureau. This meeting will be under the auspices of the Extension Department and will be conducted by a member of the State office, assisted by the county agents.

AMELIA J. LEWIS,
Local Home Agent.

Not only that but I have a mountain of evidence that in a great many sections of the United States the extension agents collect the membership for the Farm Bureau by holding it out of Government payments that are cashed through the extension office. The gentleman from Illinois is too wise and too close to the Farm Bureau to not know this practice. If he did not know it, he is using his great talents for an organization that not only knew it but accepts the money from the extension agents.

In this terrible war, let us not let personal grievances direct our course, let us not grant favors and privileges to any farm organization, let us build an army of production including farmers who are too poor to struggle alone but who know how and will produce. Let us leave this petty, peevish, and selfish business all out of consideration and contribute our manly part in winning this war.

We should not be penny-wise and pound-foolish in backing up production in the United States at this crucial hour. If our fighting men need more guns, there is not a Member here who will say "no." If our Army of food producers need help and assistance, there should not be any Members here who object because it will take money to do it. We can save on many things but never on guns and food while fighting for our existence.

This bill, as reported to the House by this subcommittee, is a crime against our production efforts, a crime against the health service of the underprivileged, a crime against the consumers who will shortly know what it is to be hungry, and, whether intended or not, it is a sabotage of our war efforts.

It is an axiom of law that a person intends the natural results of his own acts, and there can be no doubt but what this committee took its orders from the Farm Bureau, through its willing and able agent on the committee, the gentleman from Illinois. This action was apparently deliberate and intentional, for the committee now say they were 2 months working on this matter. This committee totally overlooked the fact that they were an appropriation committee and seized upon a golden opportunity to write the laws of the country while they had an able adviser to direct their course. If this procedure can go on unchecked, what is the use of having a Congress? Why not turn the duties of Congress over to the Farm Bureau Federation, and make their "prime minister," the gentleman from Illinois, the official directing head of legislation of the people—the role which he has unceremoniously acted in this bill?

MR. LAMBERTSON. Will the gentleman yield?

MR. BURDICK. I yield to the gentleman at any time.

MR. LAMBERTSON. The gentleman referred to the gentleman from Illinois. The gentleman is on the deficiency subcommittee and that subcommittee cut out Farm Security.

MR. BURDICK. I thought he was on this subcommittee.

MR. VOORHIS of California. Will the gentleman yield?

MR. BURDICK. I yield to the gentleman from California.

MR. VOORHIS of California. What does the gentleman think about the wisdom of trying to combine in one agency a lending business which is supposed to be done on the basis of cash loans and all the rest of it, like the Farm Credit Administration tries to be run, with an agency that is supposed to be making loans to try to help out the poor farmer, where they cannot get any help any place else. Does that make sense?

MR. BURDICK. The gentleman is right. If the people in the eastern part of the United States, where they never see poor farmers, would stop long enough to understand the conditions in North Dakota, they would know that we have had to assist 41,000 out of 71,000 during this administration, and not one of them could get a dime from any bank or institution in the State.

MR. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman yield?

MR. BURDICK. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

MR. McCORMACK. I know the gentleman is aware of the fact that the Democrats from the Eastern States have always been very friendly to the gentleman's position as he stated it today.

MR. KUNKEL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURDICK. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KUNKEL. I want to compliment the gentleman on his statement that there is not a poor farmer in the eastern part of the United States.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURDICK. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Is it not true that the percentage of loans of the Farm Credit Administration in our Western States, such as the gentleman's State of Montana, runs as high as 87½ percent and interest payments are all kept up?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. If no other amendments are to be offered to the pending paragraph, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

PARITY PAYMENTS

To enable the Secretary to make full parity payments for the crop year 1942 pursuant to the authorization under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943, \$193,623,000, to remain available until June 30, 1945, and to be merged with and made a part of the appropriation under this head in said act, and the unobligated balance of appropriation so merged shall remain available until June 30, 1946, for administrative expenses (including expenses of county and local committees), and not to exceed \$5,000,000 of said unobligated balance may be expended for administrative expenses in the District of Columbia (including personal services) and elsewhere (excluding expenses of county and local committees), including such part of the total expenses of making acreage allotments, establishing normal yields, checking performance, and related activities in connection with wheat, cotton, corn, rice, and tobacco under the authorized farm program as the Secretary finds necessary to supplement the amount provided in section 392 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

The second proviso contained under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943, is amended to read as follows: "Provided further, That such payments with respect to any such commodity shall be made upon the normal yield of the farm acreage allotment established for the commodity under the 1942 agricultural conservation program and shall be made with respect to a farm in full amount only in the event that the acreage planted to the commodity for harvest on the farm in 1942 was not in excess of the farm acreage allotment established for the commodity under said program, and, if such allotment has been exceeded, the parity payment with respect to the commodity shall be reduced by not more than 10 percent for each 1 percent, or fraction thereof, by which the acreage planted to the commodity is in excess of such allotment."

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to address myself particularly to this section. I am going to try to pay my respects to this bill as a whole and show how it is viewed by the farmers of my section, which view is typified by the following telegram I received from an agricultural committee of Great Falls, Mont.

Protest vigorously Department of Agriculture appropriation bill as reported out by House Appropriations Committee.

Demand Farm Security Administration crop insurance, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, soil conservation, and parity payments be continued. Demand restric-

tions on loans by Government agencies be eliminated from bill. Urge you oppose transfer of functioning of Farm Security Administration, Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, Agricultural Adjustment Administration to Extension Service and Farm Credit Administration as bill proposes. Request you keep us informed as to what is going on.

Mr. Chairman, this is what this bill does. I want you to note this language because it shows that after all the banks are going to have a stranglehold on the making of loans to the farmers by the Farm Credit Administration, inasmuch as the Farm Security Administration has been wiped out. This is in section 8, on the last page of the bill:

Solicitation or execution of any loan which has not first been offered to and refused by the private lending agencies customarily engaged in making loans of similar character and at comparable rates in the region where such loan is proposed to be made.

I have this moment been informed by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] that that provision is going to be stricken. It should not have been brought in here in the first place.

Mr. FULMER. Will the gentleman ask who is responsible for putting it in the bill?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Yes. May I ask who is responsible for putting this language in the bill?

(No answer.)

The bill as it is now hampers these agencies in making loans.

I have been connected with the banking business, and I know that when a fellow comes in who has liquid securities that can be sold on the New York Stock Exchange to offer as security he can get money at a much lower rate of interest than a man who has a few cows, horses, and that sort of thing, to offer as security.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Will the gentleman try to define the region from which he comes and tell me how many institutions in his region a farmer would have to go to in order to qualify?

Mr. O'CONNOR. God only knows. He would have to go to the banks, lending institutions, and building and loan institutions, and I do not know where else he would have to go.

The point is that they could charge any rate of interest they wanted to in order to hamstring a prospective borrower. If he asked for a loan, they would not refuse him, they would say, "Yes; we will give you the loan, but we will charge you interest at the rate of 9 or 10 percent." That might be comparable interest for that kind of a loan, whereas a man with liquid securities that would be salable on the New York Stock Exchange could get money at 5 percent. The greater the risk the higher the interest charged.

Now, I hope that crop insurance will be kept in the bill or put back into the bill. The farmer is the one person in our entire economic set-up who has to take a chance.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman expressed the hope that crop insurance might be kept in the bill. The fact is that the committee by the provisions of the bill has killed crop insurance.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I understand, but I also understand an amendment is to be offered to put it back in.

Mr. COOLEY. I hope that amendment prevails.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I, too, hope it prevails. I am for it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Montana has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

Administrative and operating expenses: For operating and administrative expenses under the Federal Crop Insurance Act, approved February 16, 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1501-1518; 55 Stat. 255-256), \$3,500,000, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for or in connection with the insurance of wheat and cotton crops planted subsequent to July 31, 1943, or for any other purpose except in connection with the liquidation of insurance contracts on the wheat and cotton crops planted prior to July 31, 1943.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I believe that this is probably the only very controversial paragraph left in the bill. I may be mistaken about that. I ask unanimous consent to pass over this paragraph for the present in order to determine whether or not that is true. If no controversy arises in the remainder of the bill then we ought to be able to return to this paragraph after completing the reading of the bill and finish passing the bill this evening. If there are other major controversies, that would not be true. I can see no reason why we should not pass this paragraph for the moment and return to it after the further reading of the bill is completed.

Mr. PACE. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, I wish to make a point of order against the paragraph, and I do not want this colloquy to deny me the right to make that point of order.

Mr. TARVER. Indeed not. I should not urge that as a reason for failure to consider the gentleman's point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will be permitted to make his point of order. Is it the desire of the gentleman from Georgia that points of order be disposed of at this time?

Mr. TARVER. No. I ask that all questions on this paragraph, including points of order, be passed over for the present.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman made the statement that as far as he knows this is the only paragraph remaining about which there will be a controversy. I am sure the gentleman knows by the motions I made as a member of the Committee on Appropriations when this bill was considered in the full committee that there will be some controversy over the paragraph with reference to the Farm Security Administra-

tion, and it will take probably a couple of hours to discuss that.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman cannot offer any amendments to restore the Farm Security appropriation if it is stricken on a point of order, because there is no legal authority for it. I am not anticipating any controversy there.

Mr. RANKIN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, I have some amendments that I propose to offer with reference to the Rural Electrification Administration.

Mr. TARVER. That also will be out of order if it is in the nature of the loan provisions.

Mr. RANKIN. It will be with reference to the amount provided in the bill. The amendments will be in order, I may say to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. Let us pass over this paragraph for the present and see what else develops on the reading of this bill.

Mr. STEFAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, I may say that I have an amendment on the warehousing provision.

Mr. TARVER. Some other amendments may be offered, but I thought it would be advisable to see just how important further controversy might be.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the right to object. We have had a good full week, and it is apparent to me that we cannot get anywhere near finishing this bill unless we stay to a very late hour. I do not think we ought to be expected to stay any longer tonight. I think we may as well finish this bill Monday.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly the Committee rose; and, Mr. McCormack having resumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore, Mr. WHITTINGTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 2481, and had come to no resolution thereon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. KEARNEY, indefinitely, on account of illness.

THE BOMBING OF TOKYO

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, 1 year ago tomorrow this country was electrified with the news that Tokyo had been bombed. In our eagerness to destroy the nerve center of our enemy in the Pacific the first attack was a source of encouragement to every American. In part, it avenged Pearl Harbor.

Since that time, however, we have done little to injure the Japanese. Our full effort has been devoted almost exclusively to the European end of the Axis. The Pacific end has been all but forgotten. Where a little could do so much, less has been given. Our failure to send more aid to China can be excused by

reason of the impossibility of delivering the goods in Chungking. This does not, however, explain our failure to send into the Australian sector at least sufficient equipment to guarantee the security and safety of the people of Australia.

It is a sad commentary that we celebrate the anniversary of the bombing of Tokyo by headlining the appeals from MacArthur for more bombers and greater security for Australia. The repeated demands emanating from MacArthur calling for more planes are answered by an announcement that members of the military shall not be candidates for political office. I am sure that this inspires the Japanese with awe.

The need for planes in Europe cannot be denied, but why must we boast our momentous production of aircraft and yet find it impossible to send 1,000 extra planes to MacArthur? Why must we pictorialize the launching of our ships, naval and commercial, and yet profess we cannot supply the shipping to carry goods to MacArthur? While we do not overlook the splendid accomplishments in the South Pacific with the limited equipment available one cannot help wondering how much greater Japanese losses might have been had greater amounts of aircraft, munitions, and men been placed at the disposal of General MacArthur.

We proudly boast of having seven fleets. Perhaps one properly placed would be more effective. Of the seven fleets possibly one can be spared to drive the Japanese out of Kiska, as was so forcefully discussed yesterday in another body by the distinguished Senator from Kentucky. If Kiska had proven to be a real graveyard for Japanese shipping our efforts there would then be worth while, but unfortunately this has not been the case. Our failure to aggressively thwart the Japanese in their attacks throughout the far Pacific will prove ultimately a very costly program for this country.

One might overlook the failure to augment our aid to China, the failure to supply MacArthur, and the neglect of Kiska, but one receives little consolation knowing that the earnest appeals of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek for aid to China are being satisfied by a proposal to release the Japanese in this country now assembled in relocation camps for return to the west coast. At the present time it is being suggested that the loyal and disloyal Japanese be segregated and the loyal Japanese be returned to their homes and farms on the Pacific coast whence they came.

Those in charge of the War Relocation Authority, after a few months experience, feel capable of judging the loyalty of these people without having had any previous experience with the Japanese. The one man in Government who knows as much or more than any other official concerning the Japanese in this country unfortunately is not being utilized at this time in connection with the War Relocation Authority. I refer to an officer of the Naval Intelligence, who, having spent 3 years in Japan, spent 4 years in Los Angeles as a naval intelligence officer particularly investigating the Japanese problems. The advice and experience

of such people in government is not being utilized in a problem of this magnitude; on the contrary, new planners are evolving means whereby they may relieve this country of the burden of caring for the Japanese. If the proposal to return the so-called loyal Japanese to the Pacific coast is carried out, the responsibility of even one act of sabotage or for one life lost due to secret information being given to the enemy will rest entirely with the War Relocation Authority. The people of California do not want it, and the Nation as a whole cannot afford to take the chance where the lives of our troops and the safety of our ship movements are so critically involved.

I trust this program will not be put into effect.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include a resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I make two separate unanimous-consent requests: That out of the hundreds of editorials that have appeared since the passage of the Hobbs bill on Friday last, congratulating the Congress upon its passage, I be permitted to insert several of them, which have been called to my attention, under each unanimous-consent request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include tables showing the exports and general imports between the years 1922 and 1941, these figures being taken from the reports of the United States Customs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

THE WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and include as a part of my remarks certain endorsements and messages of approval of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, written to Mrs. Ovita Culp Hobby, and a letter written to General Somervell by Maj. Gen. John T. Lewis.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps is nearly 1 year old. It has performed a very fine service as an auxiliary to the Army, and it is hoped, now that they have won their spurs and have done their work, no matter how prosaic, most

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19



The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLAND]?

There was no objection.

USE OF POST-OFFICE CLERKS AND CITY LETTER CARRIERS INTERCHANGEABLY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2437, authorizing the Postmaster General to use post-office clerks and city letter carriers interchangeably.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HARTLEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I will not object, may I ask the chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads if this is not the same measure that I objected to when it was tacked on an appropriation bill. In the meantime we held hearings in our committee at which representatives of the postal organizations gave this bill their endorsement. The Post Office Department has given assurance that postmasters will not be permitted to make these changes of clerks and carriers indiscriminately and that the Department will make certain that postmasters will be curbed from committing any abuse of authority granted to them under this bill? Furthermore, this is merely emergency legislation.

Mr. BURCH of Virginia. That is correct.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, while the United States is at war and for 6 months thereafter, the Postmaster General may, when the interest of the Service requires, temporarily assign any post-office clerk to the duties of city delivery carrier or any such carrier to the duties of such clerk and in an emergency may assign any post-office employee to the duties of a railway postal clerk or any railway postal clerk to the duties of a post-office employee without change of pay-roll status, the compensation of any temporarily assigned employee to be paid from the appropriation made for the work to which he is regularly assigned.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That the Postmaster General may, in an emergency, when the interest of the Service requires, temporarily assign any post-office clerk to the duties of city delivery carrier or any such carrier to the duties of such clerk and in an emergency, when the interest of the Service requires, may temporarily assign any post-office clerk or city delivery carrier to the duties of a railway postal clerk or any railway postal clerk to the duties of a post-office clerk or city delivery carrier without change of pay-roll status, the compensation of any temporarily assigned employee to be paid from the appropriation made for the work to which he is regularly assigned.

"Sec. 2. This act shall terminate on June 30, 1945, or such earlier date as the Congress by concurrent resolution may prescribe."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill authorizing the Postmaster Gen-

eral to use post-office clerks, city delivery carriers, and railway postal clerks interchangeably."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONSTRUCTION OF TOLL BRIDGE ACROSS COLUMBIA RIVER AT OR NEAR ASTORIA, OREG.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1114, to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River at or near Astoria, Clatsop County, Oreg., and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River at Astoria, Clatsop County, Oreg., authorized to be built by the Oregon-Washington Bridge Board of Trustees by an act of Congress approved June 13, 1934, as amended, as heretofore extended by acts of Congress approved August 30, 1935, January 27, 1936, August 5, 1937, May 26, 1938, August 5, 1939, December 16, 1940, and July 14, 1941, are further extended 1 and 3 years, respectively, from June 13, 1942.

Sec. 2. The first section of such act of June 13, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 949), is amended—

(1) By inserting after the words "chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Pacific County, Wash., and his successors in office" the words "or the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Wahkiakum County, Wash., and his successors in office."

(2) By striking out the words "at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at Astoria, Clatsop County, Oreg.," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "at a point in Clatsop County, Oreg., suitable to the interests of navigation."

(3) By striking out the words "in trust for Clatsop County, Oreg., Pacific County, Wash., and the city of Astoria, Oreg.," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "in trust for Clatsop County, Oreg., Pacific County or Wahkiakum County, Wash., and the city of Astoria Oreg."

Sec. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, strike out lines 3 to 9, inclusive, and page 2, lines 1 and 2, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the act approved June 13, 1934, as amended, and heretofore extended by acts of Congress approved August 30, 1935, January 27, 1936, August 5, 1937, May 26, 1938, August 5, 1939, December 16, 1940, and July 14, 1941, authorizing the Oregon-Washington Bridge Board of Trustees to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Columbia River at Astoria, Clatsop County, Oreg., be, and is hereby, revived and reenacted: *Provided*, That this act shall be null and void unless the actual construction of the bridge referred to be commenced within 2 years and completed within 4 years from the date of approval hereof."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to revive and reenact an act approved June 13, 1934 (48 Stat. 947), as amended, authorizing construction of a toll bridge across the Columbia River, at or near Astoria, Oreg."

CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT OR NEAR MEMPHIS, TENN.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1702, to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Memphis, Tenn.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River, at or near Memphis, authorized to be built by the Memphis and Arkansas Bridge Commission by an act of Congress approved September 27, 1940, are hereby extended 1 and 3 years, respectively, from August 10, 1942.

Sec. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "September 27, 1940, are hereby extended 1 and 3 years, respectively, from August 10, 1942," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "August 10, 1939, and heretofore extended by an act of Congress approved September 27, 1940, are further extended 2 and 4 years, respectively, from August 10, 1942."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONSTRUCTION OF A FREE, PUBLICLY OWNED AND OPERATED BRIDGE ACROSS CALCASIEU RIVER AT OR NEAR LAKE CHARLES, LA.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1731, granting the consent of Congress to the State of Louisiana to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Calcasieu River at or near Lake Charles, La.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the State of Louisiana to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Calcasieu River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Lake Charles, La., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled, "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act.

Sec. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF TIME OF CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE ACROSS THE ST. CROIX RIVER AT OR NEAR HUDSON, WIS.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2077, to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix River at or near Hudson, Wis.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix River

at or near Hudson, Wis., authorized to be built by the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, jointly or separately, by an act of Congress approved July 17, 1942, are hereby extended 2 and 4 years, respectively, from July 17, 1943.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF COAST GUARD ACADEMY GRADUATES AS ENSIGNS IN THE COAST GUARD

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2486, to authorize the appointment as ensigns in the Coast Guard of all graduates of the Coast Guard Academy in 1945 and thereafter, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint as ensigns in the line of the Coast Guard all cadets who in 1945 and thereafter graduate from the Coast Guard Academy: *Provided,* That the number of cadets appointed annually to the Coast Guard Academy in 1943 and each year thereafter shall not exceed 300.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, that concludes the call of the bills on the Consent Calendar.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include as a part thereof a resolution I am introducing authorizing the President of the United States to proclaim April 19 of each year Patriots Day for the commemoration of the events that took place on April 19, 1775. I represent Lexington and Concord, in the State of Massachusetts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a radio address I delivered over the National Broadcasting Co. last Saturday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a radio address.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article entitled "Soviets Hold Poles Captive, Catholics Told," which appeared in the Washington Times-Herald on Saturday, April 17, 1943, and also an article by Adele Allerhand, entitled "Probe of Ret Atrocity Urged," which appeared in the Sunday Times-Herald of April 18, 1943.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend by own remarks in the RECORD and include therein two letters and an editorial from the Washington Post.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article written by Raymond Clapper, and also an editorial appearing in the Boston Post.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a list of a few of the alphabetical agencies which have been created during the past few years, as well as 10 points listed by the Land O'Lakes News.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 54]

Anderson, Calif.	Curtis	Forand
Andersen,	Dies	Furlong
August H.	Dilweg	Gamble
Arnold	Douglas	Gavagan
Barry	Drewry	Gavin
Bates, Mass.	Elliot	Gerlach
Bender	Elmer	Gibson
Bloom	Elston, Ohio	Gillie
Bolton	Fay	Gore
Boykin	Feighan	Guyer
Buckley	Fellows	Halleck
Cannon, Fla.	Fernandez	Harness, Ind.
Capozzoli	Fish	Harris, Va.
Celler	Fitzpatrick	Hart
Chipfield	Fogarty	Hébert
Culkin	Folger	Heffernan

Hendricks	Merritt	Scott
Holmes, Mass.	Morrow	Shafer
Izac	Miller, Mo.	Sheridan
Jeffrey	Mott	Short
Johnson, Ind.	Murphy	Smith, Maine
Kearney	Nichols	Smith, Ohio
Keefe	O'Konski	Smith, Wis.
Kelley	O'Leary	Starnes, Ala.
Kennedy	O'Toole	Stearns, N. H.
Keogh	Outland	Stevenson
Kilburn	Peterson, Ga.	Taylor
Kirwan	Pfeifer	Towe
Klein	Phillip	Treadway
LaFollette	Phillips	Vorrs, Ohio
Lewis, Colo.	Ramey	Vursell
Luce	Reed, N. Y.	Wadsworth
McGregor	Rizley	Wasielewski
McKenzie	Rolph	Weaver
Maas	Rowe	Weichel, Ohio
Madden	Sadowski	Whichel, Ga.
Magnuson	Sauthoff	Wilson
Maloney	Schwabe	Winter

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and twenty-one Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

AUXILIARY VESSELS FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY

Mr. CLARK, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 141), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of H. R. 1563, a bill authorizing the acquisition and conversion or construction of certain auxiliary vessels for the United States Navy, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendments under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1944

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 2481, with Mr. WHITTINGTON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee last rose, the Clerk had completed the reading of the first paragraph on page 70 of the bill.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PACE: On page 70, strike out all of lines 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I cannot stand silently by and see the crop-insur-

ance program destroyed. The amendment which I have offered does not seek to increase the funds for the administrative expenses of the crop-insurance program. The bill carries \$3,500,000. It must be admitted that that is not sufficient to carry on the program fully, but it is my hope that on further review of the program in the Senate an appropriate amount can be provided.

My amendment strikes out the last six lines of the paragraph, which is the proviso that provides for the liquidation of the Crop Insurance Corporation and the crop-insurance program.

This program was inaugurated 4 years ago. Financially, it has not been a success up to now. The participation has not been as broad as it will be and has not been as broad as we hoped it would be by this time. The wheat program has been operating for 4 years and the cotton program for 1 year. It is hoped that corn will soon be brought into the program. The data on that commodity are now available, I understand. As the years go by, the program should be expanded to include other crops.

I feel, Mr. Chairman, that the farmers of this Nation have a right to have an organization set up—and no commercial establishments can do it—whereby they may insure themselves against the hazards over which they have no control.

It is admitted that the administrative expense up to now is high, but it is hoped that as the program develops the premiums will be sufficient not only to absorb the losses but to absorb all of the administrative expense.

As I have mentioned before, this Congress is appropriating millions and millions of dollars for the administration of other programs for the security of the workers of this Nation. Just a few weeks ago you appropriated \$175,000,000 in one lump sum as the Government's part of the security program for civil-service employees, to put into the pot for their retirement when they reach the retirement age. The instances where the Federal Government is paying the administrative expenses of these security programs for the time being are too numerous for me to mention within 5 minutes.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. RAMSPECK. The Government is also running an insurance business for shipowners.

Mr. PACE. As my colleague has stated, untold millions are being paid to the shipowners in an insurance program, and in addition it was called to my attention a few moments ago the longshoremen and seamen have an organization for protection against unemployment, and the Government is paying all the administrative expenses in that case.

If I am not mistaken, the Government is paying the administrative expenses of the war damage insurance program today, insuring millions and millions of people against property damage by bombs, and so forth. I understand all

the administrative expense of this program is paid by the Government.

I hope that after the short time this program has been tested, with the promise it holds for the farmers of this Nation, that the Congress will not now vote to liquidate the Corporation, to liquidate the program, and stop this protection. There are times when the farmer has done his best, he has planted his crop, he has done his work, yet bad weather comes, insects come, and other hazards arise over which he has no control whatever. It seems to me that the farmers of this Nation, providing the food and the fiber to sustain the Nation, are entitled to have from the Congress some assurance when they plant their crop of what the harvest is going to be. Under this program, if they pay their premiums, they know they will be assured 75 percent production.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I believe that I am just as much in favor of any proper and legitimate method of endeavoring to aid the farmers of this country as any Member of this House could possibly be. I am not even opposed to subsidies under certain conditions. Last Saturday the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] was very much so opposed. This, of course, in its operation is a subsidy, and yet the gentleman desires to retain it. When the agricultural appropriation bill enacted in 1938 was pending in this House, in connection with a conference report on February 8, 1938, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. DOXEY], who had charge of the conference, said this:

We have further provided in this report, anything else, crop insurance for wheat with a view of seeing how it is going to work.

In other words, this business of crop insurance was started as an experiment and we have experimented with it for 4 years. No one would have been more delighted than myself if it had been successful. As it has operated so far, a little more than one-third of the wheat farmers and 7½ percent of the cotton farmers have taken advantage of it. The gentleman speaks of affording this measure of protection to certain classes of the farmers, and yet his interest in the subject matter seems to be vastly in excess of the interest of the farmers themselves. In one of the counties in my congressional district up until 2 weeks ago there had been received one application, according to the county newspaper, from a cotton farmer in that county for insurance in this program.

It has cost, as has been pointed out, when the excess of indemnities over premiums is considered, and when administrative expenses in excess of \$23,000,000 are taken into consideration, between \$40,000,000 and \$41,000,000 to the Government for this 4-year program. That is not all. If the farmer has gotten anything out of it, the farmer has gotten it in the difference between what he paid and what he received. He paid about \$28,000,000. He received about \$45,000,000. In other words, he received bene-

fits of about \$17,000,000 in excess of what it cost him. How much did it cost to get those benefits to the farmers of the United States, principally the wheat farmers? It cost the Government over \$23,000,000 to get \$17,000,000 worth of benefits to those wheat farmers, and, as I said, I am not opposed to subsidies under certain conditions, or for the attainment of certain objectives, but I do think that if you are going to give a subsidy of \$17,000,000 to the wheat farmers or the cotton farmers, then we ought to do it in some other way than under the process by which we spend \$23,000,000 plus of Government money to give that subsidy to them.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. CASE. Is there not something more to that? The figures given in the table, of course, gives a total administrative expense of \$30,000,000 to get the \$17,000,000.

Mr. TARVER. But that includes estimating administrative expenses for the remainder of this fiscal year.

Mr. CASE. Against which no premiums are taken?

Mr. TARVER. Exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the right to object. Will the gentleman allow the rest of us adequate time?

Mr. TARVER. That is not within my power, but I have not been objecting to anybody having time, and it is not my purpose to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, this is not a subject matter with regard to which we ask you to take the judgment of the subcommittee at all. It is a subject matter about which we want Members to exercise their own judgment. We have simply brought in here in this bill the suggestion that now is the time, in view of the lack of success of this program, when the Congress ought to give careful consideration to its discontinuance, by refusing further appropriations.

We started it as an experiment and that was frankly stated at the time of the inception of the program. If you think the experiment has been successful, then you should vote in favor of the amendment of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE]. If you feel that 4 years is not sufficient time to try it out and determine whether or not there is a prospect of its being eventually successful, then I still think you should vote in favor of the amendment. But if you are convinced, as I am, that this program was improvidently entered upon to begin with and it has not been of very great benefit to the farmers of the country and there is no prospect of its being of very great benefit to them and that it is too expen-

sive to the Government in comparison with the benefits accruing in the program, then you should vote against the amendment.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. TABER. I think I should call attention to the fact that the demand for this insurance on wheat in 1942, after 4 years' operation, dropped off 14,000,000 bushels.

Mr. TARVER. And the demand from cotton was from 176,000 cotton growers out of 2,400,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, when legislation to set up a plan of crop insurance for the wheat farmer was before the House during the Seventy-sixth Congress, I voted against it. I felt then, and I am more convinced now, that the proposal was impractical; that if it were possible and actuarially sound for anybody to establish a fair rate on a growing crop, whether it be wheat, corn, cotton, or any other crop, the insurance companies of the United States would have their agents out in the farming country soliciting that business. The insurance business in the United States has been operated on sound business principles.

On numerous occasions the Federal Government has tried to go into the insurance business and I believe I am correct when I say that, without exception, these experiments have caused the taxpayers huge sums of money.

Reference was made by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] to the fact that we spend a lot of money insuring ships and cargoes at the present time. I do not think there is any comparison between insuring ships in time of war and the insuring of growing crops at any time. I doubt if anyone will contend that war makes farming more hazardous. It may make it more expensive and may bring about additional problems for the farmer, such as labor scarcity, but I would remind you that just 2 weeks ago we appropriated \$40,000,000 in an attempt to relieve the labor scarcity. Financially this has been a disastrous experiment. We have been trying to insure the wheat crop for 4 years and each year the losses are greater—\$4,000,000 the first year, \$9,000,000 the second, \$12,000,000 the third, and \$23,000,000 loss last year.

Unless we bring the activities of the Crop Insurance Corporation to an end today, we may as well face the fact that this program, if carried to its logical conclusion—which would be the insuring of not only growing crops but even livestock—the Federal Treasury would be assuming losses of better than \$500,000,000 a year. Such insurance losses could only be considered as an unsatisfactory method of subsidy—unsatisfactory inasmuch as no one could tell just how great the loss of subsidy would be in any given year.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield.

Mr. FULMER. I wanted to ask the gentleman if he does not agree with me that the farmers of the country at this time are engaged in war work and in our war effort just as definitely as though you are operating ships?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Yes. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. FULMER. And would this be the proper time, if we ever got away with it, to do it?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Absolutely. The farmers have indicated that they are not concerned about insurance. They are not taking out this insurance that has been offered to them in any worth-while amount. The statement of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] that it had dropped off 14,000,000 bushels of wheat in the fourth year of experiment indicates that the farmer does not think the rate is attractive, or for some other reason he does not want to pay that premium.

Mr. FULMER. That is because of the much better prices that they get under normal times. They would take the chance.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. You mean they will not buy this insurance when prices are good?

Mr. FULMER. During higher prices they would come more nearly taking a chance of carrying the insurance themselves than in normal times.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Let us hope we are at the point where the farmer can get a fair price on the market. At least, I hope so. I think the fact that the farmers have not taken to this program is sufficient proof that they are not interested in buying this kind of insurance.

Reference has been made to this being a subsidy. It is, but it is a subsidy of an unknown amount.

Mr. DONDERO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. How do you expect the people of this country to have faith and confidence in Government that will not do business on the same basis as private enterprise?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. They cannot do it successfully. Every time the Government goes into business it loses money. It is no more reasonable to say we are going to offer attractive rates for the insurance of wheat and cotton than it is to extend that service to any hazardous industry. You might as well try to insure the production of the dairy farmer, which cannot be done.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman being from the State of Connecticut, I would remind him that the Hartford Life Insurance Co. felt that this was sufficiently promising to justify the experiment.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. What company?

Mr. COOLEY. The Hartford Insurance Co.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. There is no such company.

Mr. COOLEY. The Hartford?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. There is no such thing.

Mr. COOLEY. There is some insurance company at Hartford, Conn. I may not have the correct name.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. There are two companies in Hartford that tried to do something with crop insurance and dropped a few million dollars, paid off their losses, and got out. You could not coax one of them into it today.

Mr. COOLEY. I am frank to admit that the experiment did not prove successful.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. It was disastrous. What makes you think the Government can write this kind of insurance successfully?

Mr. COOLEY. I might even agree that it was disastrous, but it was recognized by private insurance companies that we have now entered a field which private enterprise cannot enter and does not contemplate entering.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. They cannot write that type of insurance, neither can the Government, unless the Government is willing to pour millions of dollars into it as a subsidy.

Mr. COOLEY. It was contemplated at the time this bill was enacted that it would probably take 10 years to determine the success of this experiment.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Each year the record gets worse. Losses have gone up from \$4,000,000 the first year to \$23,000,000 last year. Last year the promise was made that if given one more year they would do better. They failed again. Now is the time to rescue the taxpayer. That is reflected by the hearings that were conducted at that time.

I am satisfied that the experiment has gone so far that it has indicated a terrific loss.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from North Carolina rise?

Mr. COOLEY. In support of the Pace amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a consent request?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I wish to find out how many Members desire to be heard on this amendment. Eleven Members are standing. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 1 hour.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I hope the gentleman from Georgia will include in his request that the last 5 minutes be reserved for the committee.

Mr. TARVER. I so modify my request, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 1 hour, the last 5 minutes to be reserved for the committee.

Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I have certain information regarding the activities of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation which I cannot discuss in the brief period of 5 minutes, but I will include the information in my remarks.

Mr. Chairman, I desire to call the attention of the House to the fact that the committee responsible for initiating this legislation realized in the beginning that we were embarking upon a grand experiment in the hope that we might be able to work out some self-supporting program over a period of years. Everyone conceded that the bill contemplated an insurance program which no private corporation in America would dare undertake. No private corporation in America was in a position to accumulate the necessary information and the necessary statistics in all of the agricultural counties in which it was contemplated that this insurance corporation would be forced to operate; but with the tremendous organization which the Government had in the field of agriculture at the time the bill was passed it was believed then that within a very few years we should be able to obtain sufficient data upon which to determine fair premium rates.

I have not been greatly disappointed by the activities of this corporation. In passing I should like to say that it has not operated extensively in my State nor in my district, and I certainly have no selfish motive in further sponsoring the activities of this corporation other than to see that the experiment has a fair trial.

I want to impress upon those who would destroy crop insurance the further fact that just a short while ago we authorized the making of 3-year contracts with farmers in the wheat and cotton sections. These contracts have been entered into in good faith and in good faith they should be executed fully on the part of the Government. I feel that this House should not be greatly influenced by the recommendation of the subcommittee which is now in control of this bill. If the crop insurance program is to be discontinued it should be discontinued only after the House Committee on Agriculture which handled the legislation to begin with has conducted extensive hearings with the idea of determining the feasibility of continuing the program.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Am I right in believing that this proviso does take care of any contracts entered into prior to July 1, 1943?

Mr. COOLEY. I do not see how it could with only three and one-half million dollars provided in the appropriation. Certainly this is not enough even to service the contracts now in existence and even if the Pace amendment is adopted you only leave the corporation

in a crippled condition with the small sum of three and one-half millions to operate on.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Is it not true that the administrative costs of this agency are about half what they were at the end of the first year?

Mr. COOLEY. I think the gentleman is right and I also feel that the information which I will insert in the Record will be very enlightening to the membership. The participation in the program has greatly increased and the cost has greatly decreased.

The matter referred to follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE INFORMATION PARTICIPATION IN WHEAT INSURANCE

The number of farm units that participated in the crop-insurance program for wheat was 165,775 in 1939, 360,496 in 1940, 371,401 in 1941, 412,519 in 1942, and 510,000 (estimated) in 1943. From 1939 through 1942 the Corporation insured a total production of 363,446,000 bushels of wheat on 1,310,191 farms. Premiums totaled 41,876,662 bushels. Losses were suffered by 407,202 farmers. Indemnities paid them totaled 62,436,809 bushels. In providing this insurance protection the Corporation sustained a net loss of \$17,417,271 from its capital stock.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES IN WHEAT PROGRAM

Such expense of administering the wheat insurance program was \$4,457,932 in 1939, \$5,691,405 in 1940, \$5,185,644 in 1941, \$4,914,618 in 1942, and \$3,701,825 (estimated) in 1943; that is, even though participation has been increased by more than 200 percent during the 4-year period, the total administrative expenses have been materially reduced, as is evidenced by the fact that the average cost per insured farm for 1943 will only be 27 percent of the 1939 cost.

PARTICIPATION IN COTTON INSURANCE

The number of farm units that participated in the crop insurance program for cotton was 176,497 in 1942, and increased to 220,000 (estimated) in 1943.

ADMINISTRATIVE ECONOMIES EFFECTED IN 1942

During the past year the number of the Corporation's branch offices was reduced from 7 to 4 in the interest of economy and simplifications of field operations. It is anticipated the annual saving made in this respect will range from \$165,000 to \$200,000, and the employment of 80 less people.

Further economies were effected by utilizing the facilities of the Commodity Credit Corporation in the purchase and sale of wheat and cotton commodities necessary to the Corporation as price protection. Under this arrangement the annual cost will approximate \$40,000 as compared with an approximate cost of \$250,000 had the Corporation maintained its own commodity organization.

The Corporation is now operating with slightly fewer employees than the recent quota set by the Bureau of the Budget.

BENEFITS TO WHEAT GROWERS THROUGH INDEMNITIES

As to the benefits received by the wheat growers under the program, 10,163,899 bushels with a cash value of \$5,605,931 were paid to 55,932 farm units in 1939; 22,899,182 bushels with a cash value of \$13,826,427 were paid to 112,763 farm units in 1940; 18,836,772 bushels with a cash value of \$13,926,437 were paid to 130,765 farm units in 1941; and 10,536,956 bushels with a cash value of \$12,158,003 had been paid to 107,742 farm units up to January 31, 1943, for the year 1942. In other words, for the 4 years 62,436,809 bushels with a cash value of \$45,516,798 were

paid to 407,202 farm units as a result of their loss of all or a part of their crops. When it is recognized that this number is almost equal to one-third of the total number of commercial wheat growers in the Nation, it must be realized that the benefits gained from such insurance could not fail to have far-reaching beneficial effects in the wheat-producing areas of the country.

BENEFITS TO COTTON GROWERS THROUGH INDEMNITIES

As to the benefits thus far received by the cotton growers under the program, 32,171,537 pounds with a cash value of \$6,555,283 had been paid to 25,856 farm units up to January 31, 1943, for the year 1942. Thus, nearly 15 percent of the cotton growers who were participating in the program had received benefits through this payment of indemnities up to the aforementioned date, January 31, 1943.

COMPARATIVE COST OF ADMINISTRATION

The question of how the expenses of the Corporation compare with those of privately owned insurance companies is often asked. In reply to that question, on October 7, 1941, the Corporation decided to appoint an outside, disinterested committee to make a study of the operations of the Corporation with respect to the insurance of wheat, with authority to make recommendations. On page 37 of its report this committee has made the observation that "from the standpoint of the operation of an insurance business, the administrative expenses of the Corporation over the first 3 years compare favorably with those of the fire-insurance companies, which have generally operated over long periods." The committee arrived at this conclusion after comparing expenses of the Corporation for the first 3 years with like expenses of more than 500 stock and mutual fire-insurance companies during the same period.

AN OBSERVATION

When the crop-insurance program was first initiated, it was generally estimated that it might take as much as 10 years to work out a satisfactory program, and to meet any losses incurred during that period of experimentation an authorization for the appropriation of \$100,000,000 was made. It should be noted that less than one-half of the time suggested has passed to date, and that the losses thus far incurred have involved less than 25 percent of the authorization given. In the meantime, definite improvements have been made in the program during each succeeding year, and the Corporation is just now arriving at a place where it can draw more and more upon its experience, and less and less upon theory in formulating its program. It would seem, therefore, that if the Federal Government is to properly realize upon its investment, it should continue the program until a more complete trial has been given.

FARMERS TAKING CROP INSURANCE FOR THE LONG PULL

The introduction of the 3-year contract for wheat in 1943 did not result in any loss of business. The fact that almost one-half a million wheat farms are insured under the 3-year contract is evidence that farmers are taking insurance as a desirable business practice rather than an occasional flyer to gamble against a bad year. Many farmers have invested their money in premiums and have collected no indemnities. In some instances these premium payments already exceed the amount the farmer would receive if he had a total loss. These farmers are expecting the insurance to be available to them when they have a bad year.

GOVERNMENT HAS SUBSTANTIAL INVESTMENT IN CROP-INSURANCE EXPERIENCE

The Federal Government has made a substantial investment in the pioneering of a program for Federal insurance of wheat and cotton crops. A part of this is represented by operating experience as well as actuarial

information that could be gained in no other way than through the actual operation of a crop-insurance program.

This investment in the pioneering of a system of Federal crop insurance is not for wheat or cotton farmers alone. Its benefits will be directly reflected in any future establishment of insurance for other producers. Abandonment of this investment and the progress made thus far would not only further remove the possibility of such protection for other producers but would also make its eventual adoption more costly.

If the Congress still desires to make it possible for wheat and cotton growers to provide a large part of their own security against crop failure, this information and experience constitutes a tangible asset that can be capitalized upon only by continued operation.

BALANCED OPERATIONS IN REACH

Through the continued application of this experience to the development of the program, substantial progress has been made in improving the operating position of the Corporation. A 3-year contract, a major change to stabilize operations of the Corporation, is in effect for wheat in 1943 for the first time. This and other changes in contract provisions as well as refinements of the actuarial structure will result in continued improvement of the Corporation's operating position. Furthermore, these changes and the direction of current progress give very definite promise that a position of balanced operations will soon be reached.

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS REDUCED

Congress has now made its initial investment in establishing a program of Federal crop insurance. The period of high administrative costs is past. This is demonstrated by the cost records of the Corporation, which compare favorably with those of commercial fire-insurance companies.

The cost of handling each wheat-insurance unit in 1942 was only 44 percent of the cost in 1939, first year of the program, and the 1943 budget is based upon a per unit cost of 27 percent of the 1939 costs.

INCREASING PARTICIPATION; GREATER STABILITY

Participation of farmers in the Federal crop-insurance program is increasing. As this participation increases, the operating stability of the Corporation will continue to improve. This is the experience of the Corporation as well as insurance companies in general—the greater the participation the greater the spread of the risk and the consequent greater stability of the operation.

HIGH PRICES NO INSURANCE AGAINST CROP FAILURE

High prices and commodity loans provide no income for the man whose crops have failed. Crop insurance does—and the need for it has become greater with the elimination of the measure of insurance formerly provided by farm program commodity payments.

NEED FOR INSURANCE REMAINS

The proposal to abolish Federal crop-insurance protection to wheat and cotton farmers does not abolish either the hazards to these two crops or the consequences of crop failure to the producers and their communities. Nor does the action taken provide any alternative to meet the financial and human costs of crop failure which led to the establishment of a Federal crop-insurance program after 20 years of effort on the part of the farmers and investigations by the Federal Government.

To abandon this program which enables wheat and cotton farmers to provide themselves with a measure of security against years of crop failure is once again to expose the Federal Government to the full measure of the relief burden in times of crop failure.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, the argument against Federal crop insurance reminds me of a New York City lawyer who bought a big cotton farm. A few days after the seed had been planted he took a few days off and visited his farm. His superintendent was driving him through the clean and beautifully bedded fields. "Why," said the owner, "I thought you wrote me that you had planted cotton?" "So I did," replied the astonished superintendent, "and that's just exactly what I've done." "Where is it then?" demanded the owner.

The gentleman from Georgia, Judge TARVER, and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] insist on abandoning farming operations, ceasing to cultivate, and destroying the seed merely because the full-grown plants have not matured when the seed have just been planted.

Now, it is just as foolish, it seems to me, to expect results from this sound program at this early stage in its development as it would be to expect crops to appear, mature, and be gathered before the harvest season. The fact that so few wheat farmers, about one-third, have availed themselves of this program does not mean that it is a failure. That was expected. None should be surprised. That has been the experience of insurance throughout the ages. Very few people buy insurance the first time an agent solicits them. Few buy upon the second solicitation. More buy the third time, or the fourth, or fifth, and eventually nearly everyone becomes insured.

The administrative expense, I want to point out to the House, has been reduced every year of its existence. The percentage of cost of administration will continue to go down until it is well within the limits of soundness. This program is one of the most sound, forward-looking, and beneficent that Congress ever inaugurated. The whole thing is set up on a strict actuarial basis. Ten years was the expectancy before maturity. Over a 10-year period the profits of the later years should balance the losses of the lean years of beginnings.

No baby ever skipped the crawling stage. So it is also with institutions. The empire of insurance stands firm today upon the wreckage caused by those who despaired and quit.

Those companies whose founders kept their faith in the soundness of actuarial principles and practice, and were wise enough to hold on through the crawling stage, have reaped their rich reward. These have proven a boon to humanity. They won through to success while others, just as good, but led by quitters, failed—hurting not only their stockholders but also their policyholders. Faith is the victory.

Crop insurance as offered by the United States Government is sound. It deserves our faith. It will win the victory. Insurance is sound because of the spread of its coverage. Death is certain, but no one can foretell when it will come

to any individual. However, the death rate per hundred thousand insureds may be foretold to the tick of the clock. So it is with this program. When we get a sufficient coverage, which is in the offing and which will be achieved within a shorter time than many anticipate, this will be absolutely without cost to the Government and will be of great benefit to the farmers. The law of the average is as true of crops as it is of life, if the group be large enough to make it accurate.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. I am delighted to yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Is it not true that many critics thought that the guaranty of bank deposits would not work?

Mr. HOBBS. That is exactly so. The soundness of that was doubted for years.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. It did not work from the standpoint of the States, but it does from the standpoint of the National Government.

Mr. HOBBS. Yes, sir; like every other kind of insurance its soundness depends upon the spread of its coverage. When large enough it is sound.

Mr. MAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. I wonder if it is not illustrated by the fact every old-line insurance company had to start and none of them made money until they had run for a number of years.

Mr. HOBBS. Yes, sir, that is true.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I wonder, too, if we might not keep in mind that this relatively small amount that the Government spends on this might be multiplied many times over by our appropriations to the Disaster Loan Corporation to take care of failures that come in many parts of the country?

Mr. HOBBS. Of course, that is true. I thank all these gentlemen for the contributions they have made to this debate.

Mr. Chairman, this is a service our Government can render that no other agency on earth can. We cannot expect any other agency to bring stability to the income of the American farmer except the Federal Government. We have the necessary potential of coverage that will, when attained, render this insurance not only inexpensive to the beneficiaries, but also without cost to the Government.

The education which the administration of this corporation has plowed under and harrowed into the cultivation of this soil is not lost. Some gentlemen ask if they have not paid out more than they have received. Of course, they have. So does every farmer who breaks his land, cultivates it, plants seed, and quits. That is exactly what we have done up to this time, in this stage of the development of this corporation. We have prepared the ground and planted the seed and just as we are getting

ready to gather the crop, some say, "Quit." But wisdom and experience counsel: "Give the child a chance, he'll grow to be a self-sustaining, strong man in the appointed time."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE].

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to approach the discussion of this provision of the bill from the angle advanced here earlier in the day and the latter part of last week when an argument was made against this item on the ground it was a subsidy and then associated it with an appropriation that was then before us for incentive payments.

It was argued that the theory of incentive payments was undemocratic and un-American. That may be true, but it is a policy that has been followed by this Government for a century.

You will remember when the protective tariff policy was first inaugurated, it was for the purpose of encouraging infant industries to increase production. It was nothing less than an incentive payment to industry itself. So this is not a new policy. Right or wrong, it has existed for a hundred years. It was inaugurated for the purpose of increasing production and affording people additional employment. The incentive payment appropriation carried in the bill this past week was solely for the purpose of increasing production.

It has been argued that crop insurance, the item now being considered, amounts to a subsidy. That may be true, but we have given subsidies or we have given payments for crop failures for many, many years. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] raised a very important point a few moments ago when he said that we may take a loss on insurance. We may, but if we do not take it here we will take it somewhere else. We will take it in the way of appropriations for losses sustained by farmers on account of droughts, insect infestation, and other losses sustained from conditions over which the farmer has no control, and this will be far more expensive than insurance. I have in my hand an excerpt from House Document 150, Seventy-fifth Congress, first session, a table presented by the President's Committee on Crop Insurance in 1937. Some of you were here at that time. I did not have the pleasure or the honor, but I assume that that committee was called on to present to the Congress some of the subsidies, some of the payments that the Congress had been called upon to give to the farmers in the way of relief, and that it was submitted as an argument in favor of crop-insurance legislation.

This is presented and given by States for a 10-year period from 1926 to 1936, the year previous to which the report was submitted. In that year it says in table 4 that the net Federal expenditures for agricultural relief during the 10 years was \$615,937,000, largely for crop failures, I assume. That, on an average, was about \$61,000,000 a year that Government was making in the way of pay-

ments for crop failures, nearly four times as much as the Government lost last year on crop insurance, and yet they call this a subsidy.

Crop insurance on cotton has existed for only 1 year, and I do not think the experiment has been given a fair trial. As a matter of fact, I doubt whether a majority of the cotton farmers knew that insurance was available in time last year to apply for insurance, and I really think that at least another year should be given in order that the policy may be given a fair trial before abandoning the program. If we do this, the chances are Congress will go back to the old policy and be called upon to make appropriations when crops are lost on account of droughts, excessive rains, insect pests, and so forth, which will, in the light of past experience, be much more expensive.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(Mr. HARE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GILCHRIST].

(Mr. GILCHRIST asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Chairman, I should like to have the cotton farmers of this country prosperous. I do not have any cotton in my State. I should like to have the wheat farmers of this country prosperous. I have very little wheat in my district.

I know that farmers are the biggest gamblers on earth. They take more chances than those in any other line of industry. They go forth in the springtime and put their seed into the ground trusting in the Lord for a good yield. They have to fight against the winds and the waters, against bugs and blight, against floods and fungi, against droughts and disease. In a district adjoining mine, at this very time whole farms have been swept away or ruined by the rising waters of the Missouri River. We have to take chances against the chinch bugs, grasshoppers, borers, hail, and frost, and drought. When we get all that taken care of, then the biggest gamble we have is the market.

Of course, private industry does not want to take chances on that kind of a business and does not, but the Government can well afford to protect these men against disaster, for it is no more than is done in many other lines of work. So far this program is in its infancy, and any insurance company cannot make money from the start, nor until it has built up a considerable bulk of business. But I think we can afford to pay about 6 cents a year per capita, and that is all it is costing us now. I am going home and tell my people that I am willing they should pay 6 cents a year to see that the cotton farmers down South are prosperous and do not go into raising corn, and that the wheat farmers of Kansas are prosperous, and that we should continue on the principle of live and let live. If after full trial this experiment is shown to be successful, then it should be extended to other crops, as

well as to wheat and cotton. Give it a full and fair trial before killing it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

(Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, it is apparent to me that the men who are attempting to strike out this provision and who are opposed to this crop insurance program come from those areas that are not affected. Certainly the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MILLER] is not interested in crop insurance, but he is interested in a high protective tariff that levies tribute upon every farmer in America to keep his industries going.

A few years ago the men from the Northwest came to me and said, "The grasshoppers are ruining our crops." That did not affect Connecticut, that did not affect some other districts whose representatives here have spoken against this provision. But in some of the Northwestern States, after the crops were in the field and were laid by, vast swarms of grasshoppers came in and destroyed every stalk of it. Royal Johnson of South Dakota, who was at one time chairman of the committee over which I now preside, told me that they came over his home town so thick that before they could cut out the lights they had banked against the sides of some of the buildings a foot and a half deep. That sounds like a ghost story in Connecticut and in some of the other districts where they have never had such a disaster.

Another thing, the gentleman from Connecticut has never seen a boll weevil disaster, and neither has the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] because he lives beyond the reach of the boll weevil menace. But I happen to live in a territory where the boll weevil sweeps over occasionally, and I have seen the finest prospect for a crop on the 4th of July that I ever saw in my life, in a county that made 30,000 bales of cotton the year before, and I have seen that crop almost entirely wiped out by the boll weevil and those farmers unable to make enough money to pay their taxes.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. The year before last many counties in my district made less than 10 percent of a normal crop on account of the boll weevil.

Mr. RANKIN. Certainly. We need this insurance for just such emergencies.

Another thing, there are vast numbers of farmers in this country, such as the apple growers and fruit growers, who sometimes lose their entire crops from frost. They need this insurance. There are other pests, there are dust storms, droughts and other disasters.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I wanted to supplement what the gentleman said about the grasshoppers. They came into North

Dakota in such volume at one time that they even stopped the trains. The trains could not run until the tracks were cleared of the grasshoppers. They wiped out hundreds of thousands of acres sometimes overnight.

Mr. RANKIN. Those farmers would be glad to get insurance, and I am in favor of providing it for them.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Right now in my district, along the Missouri River, which is on a rampage, thousands and thousands of acres of land are being flooded. Those farmers need this kind of insurance, because nobody else will insure them.

Mr. RANKIN. I was coming to that. There is another danger, the floods along these streams. I happen to live in an area which is subject to floods. A large portion of my State, especially that portion represented by the distinguished gentleman who is now presiding over the Committee of the Whole, is subject to disastrous floods occasionally. The farmers there would be glad to pay insurance premiums in order to guarantee that they would not be entirely wiped out by a disaster of that kind.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. The gentleman can advise his constituents that I would be very happy to write all the flood insurance they want.

Mr. RANKIN. I know the gentleman from Connecticut would be glad to write anything that is absolutely safe.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Sure.

Mr. RANKIN. And then to protect his own people with a high protective tariff that robs every farmer in America to pay the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, on the basis of the record I am not going to get very much excited about this as far as it applies to South Dakota, in spite of all the tears that have been shed for the Dakotas and the Northwest. I have been looking at the tables in the hearings. The astonishing fact is that the bank has been broken on this insurance proposition by the grand old States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri.

The total indemnities paid out last year exceeded the premiums collected by about \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000. Four of five Central States accounted for more than that much and the truth is that the States of North Dakota, Montana, and South Dakota helped to provide the surplus to reduce the amount of loss.

Let me give you the figures from page 891 of the printed hearings. Illinois last year got \$2,166,000 in indemnities and paid only \$331,000 in premiums. Indiana received \$1,618,000 in indemnities and paid only \$312,000 in premiums. Kansas received \$2,017,000 in indemnities and paid \$1,206,000 in premiums. Mis-

souri received \$1,428,000 in benefits and paid \$287,000 in premiums.

So, the story is not what has been suggested, as far as the Northwest is concerned. Last year South Dakota paid \$397,000 in premiums, and received only \$129,000 in benefits.

I wish I had time to take the States one by one. However, a careful analysis of the table found on page 891, taking all the years in which this wheat insurance has been in force, would lead one, I believe, to the conclusion that there has not been enough history written as yet to make a proper determination of the story of crop insurance. So because of that fact, and not at all because of nonexistent special benefits to my State, I doubt that we should condemn crop insurance forever. We simply do not have enough experience for making a sound judgment. But, as I said at the outset, I am not going to become excited if the program is suspended. It is costing money as of today, taking the country as a whole.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. Yes.

Mr. ARENDS. The gentleman from South Dakota is taking the best years you had in South Dakota for many years, but if you take the average for the last 10 years, I think the gentleman's figures would be turned around.

Mr. CASE. Let us see. Take the entire story for the 4 years. I am looking at the figures here and calculating quickly. During the entire 4-year period that the wheat-insurance program has been in effect, South Dakota is in the bank for only about \$200,000; whereas, if you take the entire story for the State of Illinois in the same period, you are into the bank for \$4,000,000. Four million of the total of 17,000,000 lost on premiums, to say nothing of Illinois' share of the \$23,000,000 for administrative costs. Now, perhaps these 4 years are not representative for either State. That is exactly the point I sought to make. The real lesson that one who looks at this table State after State must draw is that there is not enough history written yet to determine a proper actuarial basis.

I say this also because of talking with farmers on the subject. Each year, the number of farms that have been insured has been going down in most of the Northwest States. That is true in my own State. After the first 2 years, the number of insurance contracts has been steadily going down, because the rates when it was started were too high in proportion to the actual long-range production record. The rates were based on the bad years that we had immediately preceding the last 4 years. Again, I would say that a sober judgment would be likely to say we ought to have a longer history on which to base a sound evaluation of the value of the crop-insurance program.

Mr. RANKIN. Does not the gentleman think his farmers would rather have paid what they did and have received back the small amount they did, than to have their crops eaten by grasshoppers and get nothing at all?

Mr. CASE. Surely the gentleman is not suggesting that the insurance scared the hoppers away. If that could be so, I would be excited. The fact remains, however, that in my State the number of farmers insured has gone down from 19,446 in 1940 to 9,553 in 1942. Ten thousand farms that were insured 3 seasons ago have dropped out. Over 50 percent off. There must be some reason.

Reference has been made to floods along the Missouri River and the need for insurance protection against them. Let me say that the insurance we ought to have in the Dakotas, and the real insurance that would take care of a lot of this food problem would be to put reservoirs up there on the Missouri River. I see the gentleman from Montana nods. There is a longer stretch between the Fort Peck Dam in his district and the floods in Sioux City and Omaha without a single dam to catch the floodwaters and put them to use in growing crops than the entire length of rivers like the Ohio and the Tennessee. Give us a few dams, up there in North Dakota and South Dakota to store this water for irrigation and we will be insured against drought and your Central and Southern States will be insured against losses by floods. That will be real insurance and the whole country would get the benefits.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, regardless of the real merits or demerits of the crop-insurance program, I want to ask the Members of the House to think seriously for a minute whether this is the proper time to destroy a program that had been in operation only 3 or 4 years on the wheat crop, and only 1 year on cotton, I say, at this time in the midst of the greatest struggle ever in the history of this country. Do you believe that destroying this insurance program will add particularly to the morale of the farmers of the country? Just keep up what the subcommittee is trying to do under this bill and you will wake up some months later hungry because of a tremendous food shortage. You cannot win this war unless we can produce to take care of our own needs as well as tons and tons for our allies. I predicted last year what would happen if we did not pay more attention to agriculture and now you are doing everything possible to bring about a food shortage. I was the first Member of this House to introduce a bill for crop insurance, realizing that annually almost every Congress had been passing relief bills costing millions of dollars because of crop failures in first one State and then another.

I believe the record will show that an average of \$60,000,000 annually was paid out for relief during the 10 years before the passage of crop insurance, and I thought to get folks away from coming here and asking Congress to pass bills for relief by working out an insurance program that would take care of that unorganized class of people, that group of people who are responsible for feeding every other group, would be the proper thing to do. When this matter came

before our committee, we went into it thoroughly, and we had those who had been interested in insurance come before our committee and I do not believe that out of all the insurance companies back in the days when they were initiated there was not one able to bring about profits, according to the record in a period of less than 3 to 5 or 10 years. We have this organization set up. There will have to be some amendments, and I am interested in offering some amendments to the original act, but in this great emergency, we should not destroy the program, without giving an opportunity to find out just what we might do to be helpful in the way of amending the original act and thus work out a program that will save the farmers of the country. To me what you are attempting to do in the midst of this great food shortage emergency is pitiful.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULMER. Yes. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois who is always interested in the farmers of the country.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. There is a matter that I wish the gentleman would discuss. Apparently this has not spread over enough of the country, to cover a sufficient number of crops, so that there is too much risk in one place.

Mr. FULMER. That is one of the things that our committee has in mind. We want to do something to make this more general and as we gain experience and information we can take on other crops. As far as I am concerned, it ought to be a definite part of the program that we should have the entire crop covered. The pitiful thing about it is that when you have a disaster in South Carolina, as we had in 1941 when farmers lost 50 percent of their cotton crop the next year it may happen in some other cotton State or some other section in the United States.

If we had a small premium, covering the whole acreage of crop production, wheat and cotton, for instance, the premium would be so small that all farmers could participate, and in the meantime take care of the losses where they happened. The people in my State of South Carolina, because of 1941 crop failure, will not get over that disaster in the next 5 or 10 years. The banks who had loaned money to farmers in producing the 1941 crop in South Carolina, the Production Credit Corporation and the seed loan agency also had losses because of that disaster, and I hope we may have time to give proper attention to this proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, I have received no less than a dozen telegrams from farm leaders in Montana asking for crop insurance.

If we look at this section of the bill, what are the first sentences?

Administrative and operating expenses, \$3,500,000, including employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

Again the District of Columbia is taken care of—

printing and binding, purchase of law books, books of reference, periodicals and newspapers—

And so forth. What in the name of God has law books got to do with providing insurance for wheat, cotton, or any agricultural product? Yet it is in this appropriation bill, written by this committee that is trying to establish an unprecedented record for economy. I notice that in the House, whenever economy is thought of, the heavy fist of the economy group is directed against the farmer. Why do they not apply some economy somewhere else? Why always hit at the farmer and take it out of his hide first?

Mr. CASE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield.

Mr. CASE. I thought the gentleman might be interested in knowing that for the 4 years the amount paid by the farmers of Montana exceeds the indemnities they have received by \$340,000.

Mr. O'CONNOR. That is true, but in years of drought and insect ravages it would be the reverse.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I am sorry I only have a few minutes.

I noticed with interest a statement made by my colleague the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE]. He went back into the history of the tariff. I want to recall the attention of the House to what Alexander Hamilton, the first Treasurer, said when the first tariff bill was introduced to protect and lift up infant industries. He said, "If we pass a tariff law we must reach into the Treasury of the United States and pay the farmers something, not by way of subsidy, but to put him on a level with the tariff-protected industry." That is what Hamilton said upon the beginning of the tariff policy that cost the country more than anything ever inaugurated by us.

Now, who is taking a chance today? I was raised on a farm in Iowa that today lies under the waters of the Missouri River; the finest land in the world, together with thousands of acres of other equally good land. Today along the banks of the Yellowstone River in my State of Montana there are thousands of acres now lying under its waters which were seeded to wheat last fall. Who is taking the chance? It is not the manufacturer or the laborer. It is the man who plants the crop. In the first place, he does not know whether his seed will grow or not. He does not know whether it will come up or hot. He does not know whether he will be droughted out in the summer or whether he will be flooded out in the spring. He does not know but what the grasshoppers or other insects will come along and eat his crops up. Yet year after year he plants his crop, takes his chance, and fills the bread baskets of the country, out of which the people in the cities eat, many of whom try to make the farmer appear to be the one receiving something for nothing. Yet

without him and his efforts they would starve. He is entitled to some protection.

There is not a man who understands this problem, who is honest with himself and honest with the country, realizing the things we are up against at this time, who will vote against this amendment. Yet I do not believe there will be anything left for wheat or cotton when these people in the District of Columbia get through with it, and when everybody else who works for the Government gets through with it. There will not be much left for the wheat or the cotton grower.

When the cotton growers are prosperous, it helps the wheat growers in Montana. Prosperity in one part of the country extends to all other parts of the country. I want to see our cotton growers prosperous, just as I want to see the wheat growers prosperous. I would favor any bill to help the farmer in any section of the country. I want to say, Mr. Chairman, we cannot and we must not fail the people who heroically year after year feed us—and take the chances.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR] has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. O'CONNOR was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE] is recognized.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEMKE. I yield.

Mr. CASE. I just thought the gentleman might be interested in knowing that North Dakota has paid in considerably more than she has received on this crop insurance. I have the tables here. The first year she received about \$10,000 more in indemnities than she paid in premiums, but in the last 3 years, it has been the other way. The net result is that for the 4 years in which Federal crop insurance has been in operation, North Dakota has paid in \$1,150,000 more in premiums than she has received in indemnities. Apparently, if the proposition has not been paying out, the fault does not rest with the farmers of North Dakota.

Mr. LEMKE. I thank the gentleman. I want to say that the \$1,150,000 is only a small part of the reserve we would have helped to create if it had not been for a mistake made the first year in organizing.

But that is just a small part of the whole program.

This is not a subsidy any more than life insurance is a subsidy. The farmers pay the premiums. You might say that life insurance is a failure because a few companies in which I was insured at one time failed. But that does not destroy life insurance, and I am glad I still have some insurance in some companies that are solvent.

Now let us see whether it is impossible to insure crops. That suggestion has been made, but Lloyd's insure everything and anything. They are still in existence. It is simply a question of working out rates and premiums. That cannot be successfully done in every instance in a year and a half or 2 years.

It is unfair for us to have passed this law to begin with and then try to cripple it and destroy it before it has had a fair and honest test. There is not any question that, especially at this time, it should not be destroyed. Yesterday you took away incentive payments. Now you take crop insurance away from the farmer. Yesterday you violated the contracts you made with the farmers of this Nation to raise more flax. Today you want to cripple them a little further by taking away the crop insurance at a time when our Nation is in need, at a time when the Nation's food supply is in danger. The time has come when we should use common horse sense. It used to prevail in this House. I am sure we will come back to it again before we take a vote on this amendment.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEMKE. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] seems to complain that the farmers in the Northwest have paid out more than they got back. The answer is that they did not have a disaster for which to collect insurance.

Mr. CASE. Oh, no. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. It would be just as logical if that be the case for us to quit our life insurance because we are not getting more out of it than we put into it.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, I hope these gentlemen will not take all my time.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield briefly?

Mr. LEMKE. I yield very briefly; but I should like to proceed.

Mr. CASE. I am not complaining, but I do not want the blame to be on the Northwest for breaking the bank. I do not want us charged with disasters we did not have and Federal money we did not receive. The fact is the States of the Central region were responsible for the losses if any States were. I personally think that the rates set up on the basis of the years preceding 1939 were not fair to Northwest States and were overly favorable to other States. Regardless of that, or perhaps because of that, I think the figures to date do not offer a sound basis for determining the true value or the true cost of Federal crop insurance.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, I cannot yield further.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Dakota declines to yield further.

Mr. LEMKE. May I suggest this, that the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska are the leading States that feed the Nation its bread. There are only 16 States in this Union that raise enough wheat to support themselves, only 16; and I think the

same could be said of the cotton States. There are only a few cotton States that clothe and take care of the rest of us.

This is a national issue; it does not affect one or two States; it affects the life of this Nation, it affects them not by giving subsidies but by giving them insurance on crops in areas that are more or less risky. The premiums will on an average pay the losses. These losses would be spread over a period of years. That is all this insurance does.

As I stated yesterday, the subcommittee gave us only the debit side of farm security, crop insurance, and incentive payments. And in their zeal to build up this debit side some Members were inaccurate in their statements concerning these institutions.

On the opening day of debate on this bill, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], who apparently had a great deal to do with writing the bill, quoted the witness for the National Farmers' Union as saying, "We favor unchallenged Federal control" and "we demand unchallenged Federal control," as may be seen from the RECORD, April 14, pages 3436-3437. The gentleman from Illinois, with all his great ability, utilized this alleged quotation from the witness of the National Farmers Union as his jumping-off point for a most effective argument.

Having been closely associated with the Farmers' Union for many years, and being curious at the intent of the National Farmers' Union, which as we all know, is one of the oldest and largest farm organizations, I took the opportunity to consult the testimony to which the gentleman from Illinois referred, and also to call upon the witness who represented them to find out if the gentleman from Illinois was on solid ground in making his charge.

I found in the course of the very thorough testimony presented by Mr. Hand-schin, the Farmers' Union witness, that he said, on page 1446 of the hearings, not that the Farmers' Union favors or demands unchallenged Federal control of farmers, but quite the contrary, that the Farmers' Union is in favor of full Federal control of Federal agricultural programs with greater official responsibility by farmers in those programs. So that the record may be clear, I will read into the RECORD the recommendation made by the representative of the Farmers' Union:

We must move faster toward one single food-production agency, at local, county, State, regional, and national levels, so that prompt action can be secured both on local needs and on national decisions. However, we insist that two conditions must be met in making further changes toward a unification of agencies. First, there must be unchallenged Federal control, and second, local activities must be carried on to a larger degree than now by farmers themselves through official committees. Any proposal which disregards these principles will hinder the war and be resented by farmers.

You will note that the reference to unchallenged Federal control refers definitely to the establishment of a unified Federal farm program, and the Farmers Union insists that Federal authority shall be unchallenged in the conduct of such Federal programs, financed by Federal funds. You will note their emphasis upon placing more of these programs in

the hands of actual farmers in their counties and communities.

Proceeding further in the hearings, I find that the gentleman from Illinois questioned the witness on this point. On page 1452 the witness answered the gentleman from Illinois as follows:

We should not be in a position where any State, any group of farmers, any group of farmers raising a particular commodity, any farm organization, any agency operating in the State, should be in a position not to comply with what is necessary for a Federal program.

And further:

We must not have a situation where we have 48 different programs. That has occurred in the past. It will be unthinkable in this war and in these times.

Obviously the witness had reference to the existing situation whereby State and county public agencies, the extension services, and the county agents, receive functions and funds from the Federal Government but are not under obligation to cooperate fully with the decisions reached for the Federal farm programs. It is that situation which has led to much of the bureaucracy and ineffectiveness of administration of the laws this body has passed in the last decade to aid farmers.

That situation is not to be found in the administration of the military or naval affairs of this country, nor in the direction of our war effort in industry or labor. We would not for a moment tolerate awarding Federal powers and funds to local authorities or private groups without requiring their full cooperation in exercising those powers and expending those funds.

The subcommittee attempted to carry still further this dismembering of Federal authority in regard to agriculture. The subcommittee brought in here, and the gentleman from Illinois must be partly responsible for its action in this regard, a bill which would have taken further powers away from the Federal authorities and awarded them to county and State agencies not controlled by the Federal Government. The committee bill would have given funds to agencies not responsible to Federal Government, and, indeed, in some cases, responsible to a private group of farmers. The debate on the bill has brought forth clearly the intention of the leaders of this minority of farmers to gain yet fuller control of the Federal Government. It is no wonder that the gentleman from Illinois would be opposed to unchallenged Federal control of Federal funds and Federal functions.

It is interesting also that the gentleman from Illinois apparently acceded to a serious limitation upon the elected farmer committees which now have a considerable degree of responsibility in carrying out the Federal programs. On this point, too, he apparently is in disagreement with the National Farmers Union and in agreement with the American Farm Bureau Federation, which has for several years attacked this system of elected committees.

In conclusion, permit me again to state that there never will be a final solution to the agricultural problem until the farm-

er gets cost of production for that part that is domestically consumed.

I have again introduced the cost-of-production bill, H. R. 2475. I ask every Member of the House to get a copy of it and study it. When this bill becomes a law no further appropriations for agriculture will be necessary. The farmer will get cost of production, and that is all he asks.

This bill covers 43 agricultural products. It takes the whole agricultural structure out of the red, the debit side, and puts it on the credit side.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Dakota has expired.

The gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I want to address myself to this question from two standpoints. In the first place, I voted against the Cannon amendment on Saturday because it was my belief that at least certain moral commitments had been made to some of the farmers of this country which Congress would break if it did not make that appropriation or make possible the carrying out of those commitments. I believe that the Secretary of Agriculture should have obtained authority from Congress first; nevertheless, I think there is a great deal in what the gentleman from North Dakota has just said. I am informed that there are in the hearings of this committee records to the effect that 3-year contracts have been made with certain wheat farmers for this insurance, and if I am not mistaken, unless the Pace amendment is adopted, those 3-year contracts will in effect be broken and that contract between the Government and those farmers will not be kept.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield. Mr. TARVER. Every contract contains the provision that it is subject to—and I quote:

Any subsequent legislation including appropriations statutes affecting this contract that Congress may hereinafter enact.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. That would give us an out. It would perhaps technically and legally mean that if the appropriations were not made that perhaps the Government could not be held liable; but so far as the moral understanding between the farmer and the Government is concerned, it is not my opinion it makes very much difference.

So far as my own district is concerned, we do not have any cotton nor more than a couple of acres of wheat in it, and I have no interest from the standpoint of my own district in this particular matter.

But I do not think it would be any argument to get up in this House and say that because it would not be profitable for a private company to provide police protection for a community therefore the Government should not provide police protection. Neither therefore do I think it is a sound argument to say that because a private insurance company cannot insure crops profitably therefore it should not be done by the Government.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I would rather not if the gentleman will pardon me.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California declines to yield.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Right there it seems to me the question to be determined is whether it is desirable to have crop insurance knowing full well we will have to take account of some of the hazards under which such an insurance system will operate. I certainly think it is desirable if it can be worked out. I certainly agree with those Members who do not believe that enough time has been given to determine whether crop insurance may be worked out satisfactorily. I shall therefore support this amendment.

Furthermore, although I believe it is true that this paragraph is not subject to a point of order nevertheless from any fundamental conception of what legislation is, it certainly seems to me that for the Appropriations Committee to bring in a bill with a provision that there shall be no funds whatsoever provided for a program that was set up by legislation after due consideration is in practical effect legislation. Certainly if such a program as this is to be abandoned, it ought to be done only after a legislative committee of the House has held hearings upon the question, has heard the whole case described to it and can pass a piece of legislation which will wind up such a program in a decent and orderly way. I do not believe that it is possible in an hour or so here to revamp the whole farm program of this country, nor do I think it is safe to do so in the face of world conditions today. That is my final reason for being in favor of the Pace amendment and in order to prevent a provision going into this bill that will wipe out one of the programs which has been put into effect during the past few years to take away some of the hazards of farming.

Mr. FULMER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. FULMER. I have said on the floor of this House several times that there is going to be a lot of revamping, but not in this emergency.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I think the gentleman is quite right. I think we can improve a number of things about the agricultural program. I believe it can be simplified. But such action must be taken only when the House as a whole knows what it is doing and is sure it has considered its steps carefully.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. We have had plenty of wheat and plenty of cotton in the 5 years I have been here. I am wondering, in view of the fact these things represent about 15 or 20 percent of our crops, what is going to happen to the other 70 or 80 percent of our crops

that has been going on without this benefit, and I refer particularly to livestock.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I am discussing this question generally, not from the standpoint of those two particular crops.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman who just preceded me discussed the fact that the crop-insurance program was not one that could be profitably carried on by private insurance companies. That point has heretofore been made by other speakers and I do not think there is any question but what we all agree that according to the figures now available and with the information now on hand we are unable to intelligently set rates that would make this crop insurance profitable to private companies. To my mind the very fact is certainly a sound and very basic reason for allowing the Government to provide this type of insurance. If it were profitable to private insurance companies then undoubtedly they would be in the business and there might be no excuse for establishing a Government corporation to carry this on. If this crop insurance were being provided by private companies at reasonable rates I would feel that it would be neither necessary nor desirable for the Government to enter the field. The gentleman from Connecticut discussed that problem earlier and gave some consideration to the problem of insurance for shipping. He stated that the reason the Government was now writing insurance on foreign shipping was because conditions were such in the shipping industry that private companies could not write the insurance. Exactly the same situation prevails in regard to insurance on crops the production of which are just as vital to the winning of this war as is the shipping necessary to carry those crops after they are produced. The very same reason that makes it desirable for the Government to insure the shipping that carries those crops after they are produced certainly makes it reasonable for the Government to write the insurance that is necessary to assure the production of those crops.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. It is not the gentleman's contention that raising crops is more hazardous in time of war than in normal times, is it?

Mr. POAGE. That is exactly my contention. It is far more hazardous. In normal times we can expect to get an adequate supply of labor to harvest our crops and to gather in our crops. Today we cannot do that. We do not know whether we will be able to harvest the crops that we grow, we do not know whether we will be able to make the crops that we are planting and certainly it is more hazardous, many times more hazardous, and the very conditions that make shipping hazardous at this time

have made the growing of crops hazardous. Both shipping and farming are today especially hazardous at this moment because of the war in which the United States and the world are now engaged.

Let our Government do for our farmers some of the things we say we want it to do. Every one of us gives lip service to the importance of food. A number of us do not stand up and vote like we talk about the importance of food. I feel sure this Congress this afternoon will vote to do for the farmer just as it does for other people by adopting this amendment.

With reference to the question raised by the chairman of the subcommittee when he spoke awhile ago and suggested that possibly a little less than 50 percent of the money that has been spent during the 4 years of the life of this program was in excess of the amount which actually went to the farmers themselves as loss payments. I trust that the overhead expenses will continue to be reduced. They have been materially reduced since the establishment of the program just 4 years ago.

They are only 50 percent as great now as they were then and even today the farmer is getting as large a share of this insurance money as most of us are getting out of the insurance policies we carry. I carry life insurance, so do most of you. I carry fire insurance, so do most of you. There is hardly an insurance company that pays out more than 50 percent of its income in death or fire loss claims. As a matter of fact, this Government Crop Insurance Corporation is actually paying to the farmer today almost exactly the same proportion of its total income that the commercial companies pay to their policyholders as death losses or as fire losses out of their total income.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I was looking over some figures that were put in the RECORD back when we adopted the crop-insurance program or extended it to cotton, and I notice that the statement was made that from 1926 to 1936 there had been spent in this country for emergency agricultural relief \$600,000,000.

Mr. POAGE. Sixty million dollars a year.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Which would have been taken care of if we had had crop insurance.

Mr. POAGE. That is right, and not only is the Government as such interested; contrary to the statements of some of the Members I find that farmers are deeply interested in this crop-insurance program. In fact, the chairman of my State A. A. A. committee has long ago discussed with me the possibility of using all of the conservation payments for the issuance of comprehensive crop insurance. By doing this we would be able to greatly increase the spread and thereby lower the rate, thus aiding both the Government and the farmers. Let us, therefore, instead of destroying this worthy program, enlarge and extend it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] for 2 minutes, before the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is recognized to conclude the debate on this amendment.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Chairman, I do not believe even the friends of crop insurance will say that it is a perfect program. I have been very hopeful that we could get crop insurance on a sound basis at an early date. On April 7, 1941, the Board of Directors of the Federal Crop Insurance program requested the appointment of a subcommittee entirely disconnected from the agency to make a thorough study of the agency and requested them to make an impartial and unbiased report at the earliest opportunity. This subcommittee spent months of time and hard work and have made an excellent report. The three men selected to study this agency were Mr. Herman L. Ekern, former attorney general and insurance commissioner of the State of Wisconsin, Mr. Robert J. Laubengayer, of Salina, Kans., a man who was very much interested in the first establishment of the triple A and a true friend of the farmer, and Mr. W. A. Cochran, of the State of Iowa. These men went into this program thoroughly and made 16 recommendations. The report was filed late last year.

Under leave to extend my remarks I am including a short statement regarding this Board and their work:

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation on April 7, 1941, it was decided to appoint an outside, disinterested committee to make a study of the operations of the Corporation with respect to the insurance of wheat, with authority to make recommendations for such changes in the procedure of the Corporation as would, on the basis of sound insurance principles, enable it to best serve the wheat farmers of the United States, at minimum expense to the Government under the all-risk crop-insurance plan authorized by Congress.

A committee of three, to be known as the wheat crop insurance consulting committee, was appointed, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture. The committee consists of the following members:

Herman L. Ekern, Chicago, Ill., chairman; lawyer; insurance law, company organization and management; former commissioner of insurance, attorney general, and Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin; author of Wisconsin Life Fund, original soldiers' and sailors war-risk insurance act, and coauthor of railroad retirement acts and various teachers' retirement plans;

Robert J. Laubengayer, Salina, Kans.; publisher of Salina Journal; member of the committee of three who wrote the wheat plan for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (1933-34); former president of the United Life Insurance Co.; former vice president of the Kansas Livestock Association; former member of Farm Security Advisory Committee, and active in cattle raising and farming; and

W. G. Cochran, M. A., Glasgow University and Cambridge University; fellow, Institute of Mathematical Statistics and Royal Statistical Society; former statistician, Rothamsted Experimental Station (England); now professor of statistics, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa; and an authority on the application of statistical methods in agriculture.

This committee was instructed to examine and study all phases of the Corporation's activities and, if possible, to make its report and recommendations by June 30, 1942. A preliminary meeting of the committee with the manager of the Corporation and members of his staff was held at the branch office of the Corporation at Chicago, Ill., on June 4, 1941. Other meetings of the committee have been held as follows: July 18, 1941, Chicago, Ill.; September 8, Ames, Iowa; October 17, Chicago, Ill.; November 18-22, Denver, Colo. (the Corporation's national crop-insurance conference); December 26, Chicago, Ill.; January 5-6, 1942, Memphis, Tenn. (conference on cotton-crop insurance); January 15, Chicago, Ill.; February 3-4, Chicago, Ill.; February 27-28, Chicago, Ill.; March 18-19, Kansas City, Mo.; March 25, Chicago, Ill.; April 27, Chicago, Ill.; May 18-19, Washington, D. C. (conference with Secretary of Agriculture); and June 5-6, 15, and 19, Chicago, Ill.

In its studies, conferences, and meetings, the committee has been assisted by members of the legal and actuarial staff of the chairman and by assistants to W. G. Cochran. In addition to the meetings, the individual members of the committee have had consultations and conferences with directors and officers of the Corporation, its personnel in the Washington office, the branch offices, and in the field, and with members of State and county committees, farmers, and others who have had a part in the initiation and operation of the Wheat Crop Insurance Plan.

Among the matters discussed at these meetings which have been subsequently incorporated into the crop-insurance program are the 3-year contract, the reduced-premium plan, and the premium-rate-schedule plan.

All information and records requested of the Corporation by the committee have been furnished so far as available and practicable, and the Corporation has been prompt and most helpful to the committee. The committee desires to acknowledge and express its appreciation for the very helpful cooperation of Directors Ralph Stauber and E. D. White, Manager Leroy K. Smith, Assistant Manager Cecil A. Johnson, and various members of the staff of the Corporation at Washington, the branch offices, and in the field.

The committee also acknowledges the assistance given in the preparation of this report by George Junkin, associate of W. G. Cochran; also the following associates of the chairman: Russell H. Matthias, secretary of the committee; E. D. Brown, Jr., actuary; J. P. Boesel, T. H. Buenger, and J. N. Averitt.

It seems to me we have just got to the place with this agency where it ought to be given an opportunity to work on the basis of the recommendations they made. I know some of the faults of this agency. One of the main faults was that they did not write a contract for more than 1 year. Beginning last year they have been writing 3-year contracts. I think that is the only way you are going to get this agency on a sound fundamental basis. This is an experimental program, and I am not satisfied with all its operations, but I say here and now that I think that if the recommendations of the special committee were followed the program would soon be on a sound basis.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I am including the recommendations of the Wheat Crop Insurance Consulting Committee:

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee recommends:

That the farmers' premium payments should be adjusted to provide, over a period giving a reasonable insurance average, for the indemnities;

That the policy of meeting administrative expenses of the Corporation by congressional appropriation should be continued as a basic and essential part of the program for the farmers;

That to encourage increased participation, especially in high-risk areas, premiums should be quoted to the farmer for both the 50 percent and the 75 percent contract;

That as promptly as practicable provision be made that government agencies operating any wheat program or granting aid or making loans to wheat farmers should require participation of such farmers in the wheat crop insurance program;

That the present plan of insurance, as modified beginning with the 1943 crop year by the 3-year contract, and the schedule rating and reduced premium plans, is the most practicable at this time.

That no insurance be granted after the 1942 program for a 1-year term, and that, beginning with the 1943 insurance program, insurance be granted for a 3-year term subject to cancellation on the part of the farmer on 1 year's notice to take effect at the end of the second year.

That as promptly as practicable the term be made continuous subject only to termination by notice during the current year to take effect no earlier than at the end of a specified subsequent year;

That the yield percentage premium plan be investigated further by the Corporation to determine its suitability for the high-risk area;

That in consideration of any alternate plan in which premiums are omitted or deferred during any year, the term of the insurance should be for a sufficient period to secure a reasonable insurance average without right of cancellation, and with reasonable provision to secure payment of premiums;

That the Corporation should have complete control over the formulae used in calculating county check yields. If necessary to secure this end, the use of a common county check yield for crop insurance and other A. C. P. purposes should be discontinued;

That the appointment and removal of State crop insurance supervisors be made by the Corporation on approval of the regional director and the State committee of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and that the appointment and removal of county crop insurance supervisors be made by the State crop insurance supervisor on approval of the county committee;

That the work of soliciting participation should be made under the direct supervision of State and county crop insurance supervisors or other individuals designated by the Corporation where no supervisor has been appointed, and should be intensified with an increase in the efficiency of the sales force in the offices of the county committees, to handle effectively the business at the time the farmer is at the county office, and by telephone, mail, and otherwise;

That the Corporation should be given increased supervision over State, county, and community committees in the presentation and sale of crop insurance for the purpose of obtaining increased participation through more efficient and effective sales force;

That the Corporation give further study and consideration to the type of sales plan used in Michigan;

That adjusters be appointed on a written application and questionnaire to be filed with the State committee; and

That payments to be made by the Corporation for the services of State and county committees and other Government agencies be allocated by the most practicable method on the basis of the time and expenses charge-

able to the service and the results obtained for the Corporation.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT J. LAUBENGAYER,
WILLIAM G. COCHRAN,

HERMAN L. EKERN,

Chairman, Wheat Crop Insurance
Consulting Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, there is nothing so stubborn as a fact. All that you need do is evaluate the facts and then come to a conclusion.

Let me preface what I am about to say by stating that last year when this bill was under consideration and this particular item was under consideration a multitude of pleas went forth from the well of this Chamber to give crop insurance 1 more year. "It will do better." We gave it 1 more year and it did not do better. It did worse.

If it is so appealing, why in the space of 4 years have less than one-third of the wheat farmers taken out crop insurance? That is the record. If it is so attractive to the cotton farmers why have only 10 out of every 100 cotton farmers taken out crop insurance? That is the testimony. That is the stubborn fact that you cannot escape.

Then there is one other stubborn and very illuminating fact. It cost the equivalent of $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of wheat for every bushel of wheat that went back to the farmer in the form of an indemnity. This is the way you arrive at it.

From the farmer in 4 full years we collected the equivalent of 28,000,000 bushels of wheat as premiums. Out of the Federal Treasury we added the equivalent of 23,200,000 bushels of wheat for overhead expense. Every argument made here about the comparability with private insurance falls of its own weight when I merely remind you that every private insurance company, no matter what it insures, carries its own loading charge and its own overhead. Here all the overhead is paid out of the Federal Treasury.

In 4 years it has cost \$23,200,000, on the basis of dollar wheat. So what is the arithmetical score? From the farmer we took 28,000,000 bushels in premiums and from the Treasury 23,000,000 bushels, as expenses. Put them together and you get 51,000,000 bushels. How much did we return to the farmer as indemnity? Forty-five million bushels. For every bushel of wheat that the farmer received as indemnity we expended the equivalent of one and one-seventh bushels of wheat. Four full years. Is not that enough?

Now we are taking you at your word. Last year you besought us to give it 1 more year. We gave it 1 more year. There once more we are confronted with a loss. The loss in 1939, adding administrative expenditures and the excess in indemnities over premiums, was \$6,700,000. In 1940 it cost the Government \$10,400,000. In 1941 it cost \$12,000,000. In 1942 it cost the Treasury \$12,000,000. There are the unassailable facts. With all your rhetoric and all your vehemence,

you cannot wipe out a line of it, because it is the testimony, it is the record from the Crop Insurance Corporation itself.

The gentleman from Mississippi indicated what the future is. He said, "Why not insure fruit?" The farmers' union says we ought to insure flax and we ought to insure corn. If you are going to insure the thing that comes out of the soil, why not insure livestock, to which the wheat and the corn, the soybeans and the other cereal grains are fed? Why not go all the way in this thing? But if you do, I prophesy your loss will be not \$45,000,000 in the space of 4 years, I prophesy there will be a loss of perhaps hundreds of millions if it is carried to its logical conclusion.

Do you want to gamble with the Federal Treasury on that? If so, it will be only a little while until the demands will rise in this House for an expansion of the commodities on which crop insurance shall be issued, and when that day comes, make up your minds to a tremendous loss to Uncle Sam.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired on the pending amendment.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be again read for the information of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FACE: On page 70, strike out all of lines 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. FACE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TARVER) there were—ayes 65, noes 93.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

To carry out the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the protection of land resources against soil erosion, and for other purposes," approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), which provides for a national program of erosion control and soil and moisture conservation to be carried out directly and in cooperation with other agencies, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of books and periodicals, maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying automobile in the District of Columbia, furnishing of subsistence to employees, training of employees, and the purchase and erection of permanent buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system and connecting the same with any such building, shall not exceed \$2,500 except where buildings are acquired in conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes and except for eight buildings to be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building: *Provided further*, That no money appropriated in this act shall be available for the construction of any such building on land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made the appropriations for the work of the Soil Con-

servation Service shall be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Soil Conservation Service and for sale and distribution to other Government activities, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equipment are procured from the appropriations chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That reproductions of such aerial or other photographs, mosaics, and maps as shall be required in connection with the authorized work of the Soil Conservation Service may be furnished at the cost of reproduction to Federal, State, county, or municipal agencies requesting such reproductions, the money received from such sales to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of this appropriation, as follows:

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language in the paragraph beginning "*Provided further*," line 12, page 71, and continuing to the end of the paragraph, on the ground that the same is legislation on an appropriation bill, and not authorized by law.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman mean to the end of line 8, or to the end of the paragraph on line 25, page 71?

Mr. HOPE. After line 8, page 72.

The CHAIRMAN. That includes the two provisos, as the Chair understands the gentleman.

Mr. CASE. Does the point of order include the words in line 8 on page 72, the words "as follows"?

Mr. TABER. The gentleman does not care anything about the words "as follows."

Mr. HOPE. No.

Mr. CASE. My question is whether or not the point of order should go simply to the end of line 7. I understood to go to the end of that paragraph, which would have taken in the words "as follows," in line 8.

Mr. HOPE. I intend to include everything down to and including line 8 on page 72.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. HOPE. Nothing further than to say that it clearly appears that the language is legislation. It provides for certain uses of the money which are not authorized by law.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, the language referred to is unquestionably out of order and for that reason the point of order undoubtedly will lie, and be sustained. We desire to offer an amendment which will include language that is not out of order to replace the language stricken out by the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas makes the point of order that the language indicated by him beginning on page 71, line 12, and concluding with the words "as follows", page 72, line 8, is legislation. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I submit the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TARVER: Page 71, after the word "government" in line 12, insert the following: "*Provided further*, That during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made the appropriations for the work of the Soil Conservation Service shall be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse maintenance and procurement, care, and the handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Soil Conservation Service."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word for the purpose of asking the Chairman of the Committee a question. I call attention to page 70, line 22, and am wondering what the language means. The language I refer to is as follows: "including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia."

It is difficult for me to understand what that language means.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman's inquiry is as to the particular use of the word "means" I take it.

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. TARVER. The word of course is very general in its connotation and I think it is not possible to give it a very well restricted definition. I think that under this language the Soil Conservation Service for the purpose of the act for which it was set up, could use the money provided for any means which might be essential to carry out the objectives of the act under which it was established, if the means are specifically not prohibited by the statute.

Mr. TABER. It is new language to me.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUB-MARGINAL LAND

To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1013), including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,126,120.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, I am concerned about the so-called Rees amendment which was adopted in committee on last Saturday, which amendment reads as follows: On page 63, line 2, after the colon, insert as follows:

Provided further, That no payment or payments hereunder to any one person or corporation shall be in excess of the total sum of \$500: And *provided further*, That this limitation shall not be construed to deprive any share renter of payments not exceeding the amount to which he would otherwise be entitled.

The gentleman from Kansas uses as his argument for the need of his amendment that the big farm owner or operator is not entitled to a payment over \$500, even though he is in compliance

with the program. For your information, if either the landlord or tenant is to receive these benefits, both of them must be cooperators. It is, as I understand it, impossible for either one or the other to participate in the program—both, I repeat, must be in compliance. Accordingly, let us analyze what this amendment, while offered as something of benefit to the small farmer, would in truth do to the small farmer or renter.

Let us take a case in my district. One large estate is composed of over 14,000 rich, fertile acres of Illinois land. The owner is an out-of-State resident. My guess is that he has about 75 renters on this land. If the Rees amendment becomes effective, the estate no doubt would withdraw from the program. Through such possible withdrawal, it automatically throws the tenants out of the program. Regardless of whether these tenants heretofore had earned less or more than \$500, they would now not be able to earn a thin dime. The effect of this would be to disrupt the objectives of the program. Whether you believe in the legislation or not, it happens to be the law of the land. If the law is wrong, let someone introduce a bill to repeal it and then allow the Congress to go on record for or against its continuation.

Likewise, untold numbers of farmers in my district operate 320 acres of land. Their payments could be over \$500, but you are saying here that he is not entitled to such payments because he happens to own and operate such a farm. In other words, you intend to penalize him for owning such a tract of land.

Similarly, a tenant farming 300 or 400 acres could, under the program, earn over \$500. Are you going to say to him that because he is a large acreage farmer that he is to be punished for trying his best to produce more food to help win the war? At the same time, John Jones down the road a mile, who is likewise in the program, can earn \$499 because he is not such a large operator.

This year many of my farmers have taken on additional land to operate because if they did not do so, some of the land might possibly be idle. In wartime no one wants to see such a thing happen. Accordingly they rent or operate more land, work hard and through long hours are able to play a part in bringing about increased production. To this man you are going to say, "well, if you were not so patriotic and desirous of helping to win the war, you would or could farm on a smaller scale and thereby earn payments from Uncle Sam."

Recently a lady in my district, and I do not know whether she is an owner or tenant farmer, wrote me that she was farming 400 acres of tillable land and that the help problem was severe. She stated that many mornings she got up at 2:30 or 3 o'clock in order to do her housework before dawn when it became necessary for her to go to the field to drive a tractor or some other machine. This lady, if she is a cooperator, would no doubt be entitled to a payment of over \$500. Do you want to say to her that she is not entitled to it while Susie Jones

down the road who produces half as much foodstuffs, can qualify for a payment of anywhere from four to five hundred dollars.

The gentleman from Kansas, Congressman REES, says he want to cut the payments to big landowners and operators so as to make larger payments available to the little farmer. This cannot happen, of course, because any co-operator can only receive what he earns through compliance, and if he is a small operator, he is limited as to earnings, due to the size of his farm.

Let us be fair about this matter. Let us not put ourselves in the position of saying to one group of our citizens that we will penalize them if they do one thing and tell another group we will pay them for doing the same thing on a smaller scale.

And besides that—since when has it here in the United States become a crime or penalty for owning more than one farm or for a tenant to be a big farm operator. Let us stop arguing these matters and keep on making every effort to treat every citizen alike. The adoption of this amendment is class legislation, pure and simple. This is still America, the land of the brave and the free, and we are fighting a war to keep it that way. Many stand on this floor and shout that we must keep initiative and free enterprise alive in this country of ours. If you believe that, then you should be against the Rees amendment. I repeat, if you feel the whole A. A. A. program is wrong, then to approach the program before us fairly intelligently and honestly why do you not introduce legislation to repeal the act and bring it before the House for final consideration.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARENDS. Yes.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I commend the gentleman for his fine statement. If it is logical to reduce payments down to \$500, could it not be said that payments could be reduced to \$50 or \$25?

Mr. ARENDS. Certainly.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words. I have all the respect in the world for the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS] who just left the floor. I honor his judgment as a legislator. There is no one whose opinion I respect more with reference to farm problems. I regret that I differ with him to payments of funds from the Federal Treasury to the big operators.

He suggests that because the amendment I proposed limits the amount any one operator may have from the Federal Treasury as allowance for complying with a program intended to improve the soil and make it more valuable to the sum of \$500, is all wrong, and that the owner of the large tracts of land will not permit the conservation of their own land, with Government assistance unless they may have payments running into the thousands of dollars. These funds, after all, were intended to be earned, but were to be used to conserve the soil and make their land more valuable. He says we are penalizing the large farm owner. In

the first place \$500 is about as much as an operator can collect on that many acres of land. Furthermore, can it be said that a man or woman is being penalized because he is limited to \$500 as payment for conserving the land that should be conserved in any event?

If you call it punishing or penalizing a man or woman who operates land that is needed right now to grow all the food crops possible, to say we are going to limit the payment to you for conserving the soil, to \$500, then I fail to understand your line of reasoning. When this soil-conservation law was put into effect as I understand it there were about three main objectives considered. In the first place this legislation was put into effect when farm prices were low, and when there was a so-called surplus of crops. The soil-conservation program has accomplished a great deal of good. It has helped to offset low prices. It has assisted a lot in drought areas. It has provided funds to farmers when they were very scarce. And, very important, the program has provided for conservation of soil, and protected it where it otherwise would not have been protected. Land was permitted to lie idle or to produce crops that were not producing when it seemed such food crops were not needed. We see now, of course, much of such crops may be needed, and needed badly. Mr. Chairman, of course, the soil-conservation program should be carried on, but it does not seem very appropriate to me that either tenants or owners ought to expect the Federal Government to provide money by the thousands to assist in complying with a program that most of them would follow, in any event; except, however, that right now we want to discourage permitting land to lay idle when it might be producing crops so much needed for food at this time.

Mr. GATHINGS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Not at this moment. I am sorry.

Now, Mr. Chairman, we have a far different picture from that of a few years ago. It is not less food we want. It is more and more food. We want more, and not less, acres in production. Farm prices, while not as satisfactory as they should be in some instances, are higher than a few years ago. Mr. Chairman, my amendment does not cut the amount to which the average farmer would be entitled under the act. Not at all. As I told this House Saturday, more than 95 percent of our farm operators really got less than \$500 last year.

I just cannot believe there are very many of our operators who feel they should have these large amounts from the Federal Treasury, but I do not believe this House, in view of the present condition of our country in this terrible crisis, wants to say "Certainly; we ought to pay \$10,000 or \$15,000 or \$20,000 or more, if you please, to individuals for protecting their own land which they can well afford to protect themselves if they will do it." Certainly we have the national program and it should be maintained. To give a third of this \$300,000,000 to about 10 or 12 percent of our operators is not the way to do right now.

Mr. ARENDS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I shall be glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois for whom I have the greatest respect.

Mr. ARENDS. Let us leave out the large farm operator, the large farm owner, and approach it from the standpoint of the small individual.

Mr. REES of Kansas. All right. That is just exactly what I have been trying to do. I have the highest regard and respect for the woman you spoke about who got up early in the morning to work on the tractor. She is making a real contribution. In my opinion, you will not find many women who are doing farm work, and are producing food, that earn more than \$500 in soil-conservation payments. If she is farming her own land, she is taking care of it too, and is raising all the food crops she can. You will find very many women or men who own a large enough tract of land, under the present program, to get more than \$500, if they operate their own land. I am for her, and I think she will be happy if she gets a good price for her crops, and will also be glad to go along with those who claim these large amounts, and take a reduction down to the \$500 in the event her payment would exceed that amount. As a matter of fact, she would have to be in pretty full compliance on a pretty good-sized tract of land in order to claim more than \$500.

Mr. ARENDS. Is she not entitled to it if she operates somebody else's land?

Mr. REES of Kansas. If the operator is a tenant, then that tenant, if he follows the program and complies to the extent of a credit of \$500, he or she is entitled to her share of the money so long as the Government sees fit to pay it.

Mr. Chairman, I respect the opinion of each and every member on the floor of this House, even though I may have a different view. I want at all times to accord the same respect to the other Member's opinion, that I would have him respect my own. If this House and this Congress by a majority vote, does not agree with me—well and good. After all, it is the majority that should prevail.

I certainly did not intend to take the time of the membership of this House to discuss the matter further.

Mr. Chairman, I directed your attention on yesterday as to how these soil-conservation funds have been distributed in the past. That distribution has not changed materially. I do not have the figures for 1942, but they are not much different from the year 1941, I am informed, and 1940 are somewhat similar. They vary a little, but not a great deal in the aggregate.

In 1941 the amount distributed was approximately \$443,000,000. Six million farmers participated. Fifty-two percent of those farmers got \$40 or less; They got \$58,000,000. Eighty percent got \$100 or less. They got about one-third of the money; the other two-thirds went to 20 percent of the operators. That year 98 percent got less than \$500. Last year, I am informed that not more than 5 percent in number got more than

\$500 and from there on the payments went into the tens of thousands.

Mr. Chairman, I feel sure as much as \$50,000,000 of this appropriation could be saved for the Treasury of the United States, without injury to anyone.

In this crucial hour when farmers are asked to bend every effort to raise every bit of food possible, and to till every acre of land available, I feel those who have been the recipients of payments in the thousands and tens of thousands of dollars should forego these payments, and make their own contributions to the conservation of their own soil, above the \$500 payment.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I have profound respect for the judgment and views of each and every Member of this body, who may not see these things as I do.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AGREEMENT ACT
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For administrative expenses in carrying out the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, approved June 3, 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.), in accordance with the provisions of section 392 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, approved February 16, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1392), as amended by the act approved January 31, 1942 (56 Stat. 41-42), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, there is hereby reappropriated so much as may be necessary of the unobligated balances of the funds made available for the purposes of section 32, as amended, of the act entitled "An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes," approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c): *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated by said section 32 of said act shall be available to carry on any program formerly carried on by the Work Projects Administration.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the section just read on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill and seeks to provide an appropriation not authorized by law.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, the point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Chairman, although that section was stricken out, I wonder if the chairman of the committee would take time to tell us what could be affected by that particular clause in the bill?

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I think there is no need to discuss the provisions of the bill that have been stricken out on points of order.

We had in this paragraph what I regard as one of the most important provisions in the bill, that is, a proviso in the concluding portion of the paragraph, to the effect that no part of the funds appropriated by section 32 of said act shall be available to carry on any program formerly carried on by Work Projects Administration. If gentlemen will examine the justifications, they will find that some \$81,000,000 of the \$96,000,000—

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. How is any discussion with reference to the provision in the bill which has been stricken out in order?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is undertaking to respond to the question propounded in parliamentary language by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CLASON].

Mr. TARVER. Eighty-one million dollars of the \$96,000,000 which is carried by a permanent appropriation, known as section 32 funds, is projected for use during the next fiscal year in the carrying on of a program which was formerly carried on in part by Work Projects Administration in the furnishing of food to school children throughout the United States in what is commonly known as the school-lunch program. Our subcommittee was not averse to a continuance of the school-lunch program, if it could be authorized by law.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

Mr. TARVER. I trust, Mr. Chairman, I may not be interrupted by frivolous points of order.

Mr. HOFFMAN. My point of order is that the gentleman did not ask to proceed out of order. The gentleman is not discussing anything that is in any legislation we are now considering.

Mr. TARVER. I am discussing the paragraph about which the gentleman from Massachusetts asked for information. I am not doing it of my own volition.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia will proceed.

Mr. TARVER. The committee, as I have said, was of the opinion that Work Projects Administration activities ought not to be transferred section 32 funds, which are intended primarily for disposition of surplus agricultural commodities, of which we do not have very many at this particular time. We felt that the proposal to use a major portion of section 32 funds for carrying on what were essentially W. P. A. projects was a proposal to do something which the Congress should authorize before it is done, and that this inhibition against the transfer of W. P. A. projects to section 32 funds ought to be included in the bill. We were frank to point out in our report that it is legislation that, as against a point of order, could not stand. But nevertheless, we thought it ought to be included. We carry no section 32 money in the bill.

Mr. CLASON. In other words, the committee felt there were some worthwhile projects which would be taken care of in this paragraph which was stricken out under a point of order?

Mr. TARVER. Oh, yes. Everything is stricken out under the point of order.

Mr. HOFFMAN and Mr. PACE rose.

The CHAIRMAN. The entire paragraph was stricken. Nothing is before the House for consideration.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am going to rise in opposition to that same pro forma amendment under which the miscellaneous information was obtained,

The CHAIRMAN. Except by unanimous consent the gentleman from Massachusetts could not have been recognized for the pro forma amendment.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Then, Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no last word, for the paragraph has been stricken out.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

CONSUMERS' COUNSEL DIVISION
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$175,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation made by section 12 (a), title I, of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, as amended (7 U. S. C. 612), shall be available during the fiscal year 1944 to enable the Secretary to further perform the duty imposed upon him under applicable laws to protect the interests of consumers with due regard to the maintenance of a continuous and stable supply of agricultural commodities adequate to meet consumer demand at prices fair to both producers and consumers, which sum shall be available for administrative expenses (including not to exceed \$37,200 for printing and binding) in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of the aforesaid section 392.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the section just read on the ground that is legislation on an appropriation bill and seeks to appropriate funds not authorized by law.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Georgia desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. TARVER. I do, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, the point of order as stated is, in the opinion of the committee, not good.

The Consumers' Counsel provision is authorized under legislation enacted by Congress and approved on May 12, 1933, contained in section 602, Title VII, of the United States Code. In connection therewith and as a matter of fact in the same act there was contained an appropriation of \$100,000,000 set out in section 612 of the same title. I quote:

There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$100,000,000 to be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for the administrative expenses under sections 601, 608, 608 (a)—608 (c).

The amount of money, therefore, which is here appropriated was appropriated originally under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of May 12, 1933 and this provision merely involves the reappropriation of \$175,000 of that unobligated balance. The authority, as I have said, for the establishment of the Consumers' Counsel is contained in the same act as codified in the code sections to which I have made reference.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. PACE. Yes; I should like to be heard, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, the Chair will observe that the paragraph to which objection is made seeks to appropriate for consumers' counsel in the Department of Agriculture \$175,000 to be taken from an appropriation that was authorized by the Congress in 1933.

The most serious objection on my part is that the Congress a few months ago enacted a law limiting the administrative expenses of the Department of Agriculture. It is an act approved on January 31, 1942. This act provides:

That in the administration of this title—

That is all of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, section 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended—

The aggregate amount expended in any fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year beginning June 30, 1942, for administrative expenses in the District of Columbia, including regional offices in the several States, shall not exceed 3 percent of the total amount available for such fiscal year for carrying out the purposes of this title of the act.

So, under that language, all administrative expense is limited to 3 percent. If Congress appropriated \$100,000,000 for a particular purpose, there is automatically allocated not exceeding 3 percent for administrative expenses. Then this act goes on to state further:

In the administration of section 32 of the act entitled "An act—

And so forth—

And the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 as amended and those sections of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 as amended—

That is the act under which the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] says he gets his authority. May I read that again?

And those sections of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 as amended which were reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1937 as amended, the aggregate amount expended in any fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, for administrative expenses in the District of Columbia, including regional offices, and in the several States, shall not exceed 4 percent of the total amount available for such fiscal year for carrying out the purposes of said acts.

Mr. Chairman, I believe the chairman will admit that this is an effort to secure \$175,000 in addition to the 4-percent limitation of the administrative expenses to set up a Consumers' Counsel in the Department of Agriculture, when we now have 1,800 counselors in the Office of Price Administration to protect the interests of the consumer. That is the first objection: That it is clearly in direct violation of a limitation in the law which provides that all administrative expenses shall not exceed 4 percent of the amount appropriated. This is an effort to get an additional \$175,000.

Mr. Chairman, the peculiar thing about this item, so far as the views of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] are concerned is that on page 1169 of the hearings when this matter was presented to the subcommittee the gentleman from

Georgia [Mr. TARVER] made the following statement:

This language is legislative in character because if you are already authorized to do that you do not need it. If you are not authorized to do it we cannot give you such authorization in an appropriation bill.

That is exactly my contention on the second point. He goes back to an act that was passed in 1933 that the Supreme Court of the United States has declared unconstitutional, some portions of which, particularly the marketing agreement features, have been reenacted into law and which contained an appropriation of \$100,000,000 without year. That is to say, it contained an appropriation of \$100,000,000 to remain available until expended.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Is it not a fact that that money was not available for a Consumers' Counsel Division and this language that is in here is not a reappropriation which would have to be made in order to make the money available?

Mr. PACE. Not only that, but if this \$100,000,000 appropriated in 1933 is still available it does not have to be reappropriated. It is just like the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] said, at the time the matter was presented to the committee, and let me read again his words:

This language is legislative in character because if you are already authorized to do that you do not need it.

That is, part of the \$100,000,000 is still there.

If you are not authorized to do it, we cannot give you such authorization in an appropriation bill.

Mr. Chairman, I submit that it is no more than an effort on the part of the Department of Agriculture to secure an additional \$175,000 in excess of the 4 percent, which is a direct violation of the law and is not authorized by law and is legislative in character.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] desire to be heard further?

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, the Chair should remember that the first point raised by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] in presenting his point of order was to the effect that the appropriation is not authorized by law, and in my original statement to the Chair I pointed out wherein that point of order cannot in our judgment be held good.

The gentleman's argument has covered a wide field. He has gone into the question of alleged conflict with another statute enacted by the Congress, but I think in fairness the point of order as originally submitted is the one which should be passed upon by the Chair.

The gentleman could have made a point of order against the paragraph on the ground that it is in one of its particulars legislative in character.

Mr. PACE. I made that point of order.

Mr. TARVER. But not in the particulars stated by the gentleman. Not upon the ground it is not authorized by law, because it is authorized by law; not upon the ground that it constitutes a conflict with another statute enacted by the Congress. I do not concede that to be true. As a matter of fact, except for this appropriation or proposed appropriation there could be expended \$334,000 of the unexpended balance of funds appropriated in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 for this purpose. All of that act was not held unconstitutional. The gentleman seems to be under the impression that it was, but that is not true. And there are available for use in conducting this Consumers' Counsel Division, as I understand it, some \$334,000 in that unexpended balance without the enactment of this legislation but with the enactment of this paragraph the amount that could be expended would be limited to \$175,000 and to the extent that we are undertaking to limit it to \$175,000 the provision may be legislative in character. But that objection has not been raised by the gentleman. That involves a question of saving.

Let me point out before I conclude, Mr. Chairman, the fact that the Consumers' Counsel Division is not a part of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, but by Executive order has now been transferred to and made a part of the Nutrition and Food Conservation Branch of the Marketing Reports Division of the Food Distribution Administration.

Mr. Chairman, I do not think that I care to add anything further. I feel that the point of order advanced by the gentleman is without merit.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. WHITTINGTON). The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] makes a point of order against the pending paragraph that it is legislation not authorized by law. The paragraph undertakes to reappropriate \$175,000 of the permanent appropriation under an act of 1933 and to limit the appropriation by the language of the pending paragraph to the purpose set forth in the pending paragraph, and thus undertakes to limit the reappropriation of \$175,000 unallocated to the previous appropriation by a limitation that would apply to that act rather than a limitation that would apply to an amount appropriated under the terms of this bill.

The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. TARVER. That is the point of order that I suggested was a good one, but the gentleman did not make it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understood the gentleman to say that that was among the points of order made by him, that it was legislation on an appropriation bill and not authorized by law.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman did not make that specific point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

MARKETING SERVICE

For the employment of such persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere as may be necessary in conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstra-

tions, either independently or in cooperation with public or private agencies, organizations, or individuals, as follows:

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations what would have happened if we had not stricken that last paragraph? Ten words will be sufficient.

Mr. TARVER. By the gentleman limiting me to 10 words he makes it impossible for me to answer the question.

Mr. HOFFMAN. That is what I thought. That is the reason I put a limit on it. I never could get a yes or no answer out of anybody on that side. I only asked the question to call the attention of the House to the proceedings when the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CLASON], asked the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER], to tell us what might have happened if a section of the bill had not been stricken. The absurdity of that is apparent when we remember that we sometimes do not know what will happen when the bill becomes a law.

The Clerk read as follows:

Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures Acts: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the act authorizing him to collect and publish statistics of the grade and staple length of cotton, approved March 3, 1927, as amended by the act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 471-476), and to perform the duties imposed upon him by chapter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards Act, approved March 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C. 51-65), including such means as may be necessary for effectuating agreements with cotton associations, cotton exchanges, and other cotton organizations in foreign countries, for (1) the adoption, use, and observance of universal standards of cotton classification, (2) the arbitration or settlement of disputes with respect thereto, and (3) the preparation, distribution, inspection, and protection of the practical forms or copies thereof under such agreements, \$937,580.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RIVERS: On page 79, line 18, strike out "\$937,580" and insert "\$992,428."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if it would be agreeable to the gentleman for the committee to accept this amendment and avoid some debate.

Mr. RIVERS. It would tickle me to death.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to allow me to explain the reasons for accepting the amendment?

Mr. RIVERS. I will yield interminably if the gentleman will accept my amendment.

Mr. TARVER. The action of the subcommittee in accepting the gentleman's amendment is occasioned by these reasons. As I understand, the amendment provides for the continuance of cotton classing and grading stations at Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Galveston, and Altus, Okla. The first four of those stations mentioned are fee stations; that is, charges are made to those who have

services performed there. The stations cost about \$40,000, and the fees amount to about \$34,000, so there is a loss in that connection on the part of the Government of only \$6,000.

I understand that the Altus station costs about \$9,000 and is a station at which free service is furnished to the members of one variety cotton improvement association. Therefore, the cost to the Government is \$9,000 at that station, and no fees are collected to offset that cost. However, the amount involved is small.

The attention of the subcommittee was not directed to the subject matter during the course of the hearings. Last year when the Budget undertook to eliminate one or two of these stations, the committee put them back, and their action was subsequently approved by the Congress, so we feel that under the circumstances it would be proper to accept this amendment.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIVERS. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. May I say to the gentleman from Georgia that formerly there was only one delivery point on the New York exchange and that was New York. Under the present system, where they have southern deliveries, the farmer does not have to lose the difference.

Mr. TARVER. I do not believe it is necessary to say more than that if we are going to accept the amendment. I simply wanted to explain the facts that we think justify accepting it.

Mr. RIVERS. I thank the gentleman and his subcommittee, because I think they have done the right thing.

Mr. TARVER. It is not the action of the chairman alone. I consulted with my colleagues, and they agreed to it.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIVERS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Attention was called to the fact that the expense was a little more than the receipts.

Mr. TARVER. At the first four mentioned stations. The one at Altus, Okla., is altogether expense.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. In that connection I wish to call attention to the fact that Galveston had a clear profit of about \$10,000.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIVERS. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. May I say that had it not been for the gentleman from South Carolina many of us who are interested in the cotton industry would not have known about this situation. I would say that this will mean a saving to each farmer of approximately \$10 per bale on his cotton when it is properly classified. I am certainly glad this amendment was offered, and I am happy the chairman of the subcommittee on agricultural appropriations was willing to accept the amendment.

Mr. RIVERS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to

extend my own remarks at this point in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Will the gentleman from South Carolina yield?

Mr. RIVERS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. The gentleman from Georgia, chairman of the committee, has just called attention to the fact that there has been but little expenses attached to the services for the operation of the Cotton Futures Act, Cotton Standard Act and the so-called Smith-Doxey Act permitting classification for cotton growers. In that connection I will call attention to the fact that insofar as the port of Galveston is concerned there was no loss whatsoever, but a clear profit of approximately \$10,000 in the past year.

The bill as reported would have eliminated Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Mobile, Ala.; Galveston, Tex.; and Altus, Okla. The Committee on Appropriations should not be criticized for this action as it was a clear recommendation of the Budget.

The laws pertaining to these classification points were not enacted with any view of balancing the Budget but for necessary service to one of our most important products of agriculture, the cotton industry, an industry which has furnished more export trade for the United States for the past 100 years than any other. One of the laws under which these stations have been operated is for services rendered absolutely free to the cotton farmers. Under the other two a fee was charged and under those fees applicable to two of the acts in question, the port of Galveston cleared a profit of approximately \$10,000 upon the whole.

I am very thankful to the chairman of the committee for accepting the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina to reinstate all five of the points that would have been eliminated under the bill as reported. I am advised by inquiry to the Department of Agriculture that the office at Galveston would still be necessary under the Cotton Futures Act to provide classing services for any cotton to be delivered on future contracts at that point much of which would be carrying out the lend-lease program.

The bill as reported would have required the sending of samples to Houston or New Orleans for classification. It would involve travel expenses and delays, and would no doubt, in the opinion of the Department of Agriculture, result in complaints on account of such delays.

I am also advised by the Department of Agriculture that as to the Cotton Market News Service it should be said that Galveston is one of the 10 designated markets, and that it has been very helpful to have the Galveston classifying office maintain contacts with the Export Quotations Committee of the Galveston Cotton Exchange. The closing of the Galveston office would mean that contacts with the Quotations Committee

would be limited to those of a traveling representative and to mail and telegraphic communications, and result in relaxation of supervision of these designated markets.

I respectfully call attention to the fact that Texas has been a very prominent producer of cotton for more than a hundred years. It has frequently produced from a fourth to a third of the entire cotton crop of the United States, and Galveston has invariably been one of the prominent ports through which the cotton produced in that entire area found its way to the markets of the world.

The ports, Galveston, Houston, and New Orleans, have for many years led in the cotton market. In fact, the three ports have generally been almost on a parity, first one and then the other in the lead. In 1937, the receipts and stocks at Galveston were in the first place, closely followed by New Orleans and Houston in the order named. In 1938 New Orleans led; Galveston and Houston being slightly behind. In 1939, Houston led, followed by Galveston and New Orleans. In 1940, New Orleans led, closely followed by Houston and Galveston in the order named. In 1941, Houston led, Galveston being second, and New Orleans third. In 1942, Galveston led, Houston being second and New Orleans third.

In actual operations under the Cotton Standards Act Houston was first in 1939; Galveston second; in 1940, Houston was first and New Orleans second; in 1941 Houston led, Galveston being second; in 1942 New Orleans led, Galveston being third; in 1943, up to February 20, Houston led, New Orleans and Galveston being practically the same.

Under the Cotton Futures Act, in 1939, New Orleans led, Galveston being third. In 1940, Houston led, Galveston being second; in 1941, Houston led again, with Galveston second; in 1942, Houston led, Galveston being only a few hundred bales behind; in 1943, up to February 20, Galveston led, Houston being second.

I give these figures for the purpose of showing what an important part has been performed by the port of Galveston in the cotton trade of the last 6 years.

I am also advised that by abolishing Galveston under these laws it would not result in any saving of money as the personnel would have to be correspondingly increased at Houston. The Houston Cotton Exchange now reports that it already has a congestion of this business, and that their facilities are already taxed to capacity. Under the circumstance, Mr. Chairman, I respectfully submit that the amendment of the gentleman from South Carolina should be adopted, it having already been accepted by the distinguished chairman of the committee in charge of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

United States Warehouse Act: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Warehouse Act, §400,000.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to ask the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee to give me some information about the item on page 79, beginning on line 22, concerning the United States Warehouse Act. I understand that the Department asked the Budget for \$481,500 for the administration of this act, but the Budget cut the amount to \$440,910, and the committee decreased that to \$400,000.

My attention has been called to the fact that if this reduction is made the inspections of grain and warehouses in my State and throughout the Pacific Northwest will be eliminated. I had thought I might offer an amendment to put it back to the figure given by the Budget, but I should like to have the information from the chairman and the members of the committee, because I am sure they do not intend to eliminate the inspection of grains and warehouses to the detriment of the food we now must have, and certainly we do not want to have this food spoil.

Mr. TARVER. Nothing is further from the intention of the subcommittee. We did provide for discontinuance of operations of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, which, in our judgment, would bring about a considerable reduction in the operation of the United States Warehouse Act.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I am told by the Department that in spite of the fact that the committee contends that the liquidation of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation provided for in the bill will lighten the burden of this activity to an extent sufficient to bring about a reduction of \$40,110, that that is not the fact, that it will not do that.

Mr. TARVER. And may I say to the gentleman that in my judgment the statement in that regard is not well founded. It seems to me that reduction unquestionably must be brought about by a liquidation of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, but let me also say that I do not believe that we could in debate on the floor arrive at a correct understanding of just what that reduction might be, and that the best plan would be to have evidence submitted to the Senate committee when the bill reaches that body to determine the effect of liquidation of the crop insurance operations on this item, so that we could act upon the matter intelligently.

Mr. STEFAN. I know that no one understands this bill better than the gentleman from Georgia, and I am sure that he would not want to do any injustice. I, too, am anxious to reduce expenditures where possible if that can be done without detriment to the food program.

Mr. TARVER. Absolutely not, but may I say to the gentleman that it is a rare thing to have any organization of these departments or any other agency come before a committee and say that they can get along on anything less than they asked for. I do not recall more than one or two instances of that kind in my experience, and I do not think that we can accept what they say as representing all of the facts.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I shall not offer my amendment. All I want is assurance to safeguard the food-produc-

tion program. I would not like to see abandonment of the inspection work in Nebraska.

Mr. TARVER. Should it be decided that that is the case we will be very glad to consider the matter further.

Mr. STEFAN. On the assurance of the gentleman from Georgia, I shall not introduce my amendment.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. Yes.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. The warehouses have been growing, and they are very ambitious to take over the State proposition. The gentleman's State and my State, among others, were pioneers away back yonder in grain inspection and warehouse propositions.

Mr. STEFAN. All I want to say is that we do not want to have food spoilage at a time when some believe we may yet experience a food shortage.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Oh, I think the situation might better be put that a few extra jobs are in danger of spoiling, that is all.

Mr. STEFAN. On the assurance of the gentleman from Georgia that this will not mean the elimination of inspection, I shall not introduce my amendment.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words. I do not want to make a speech, but I rise to commend rather than to criticize. The able chairman of the subcommittee, and his colleagues, have been doing a very fine piece of work in many particulars, and, while I am not in full agreement with all that has been done in this bill, I do want to express my commendation to the committee for retaining in the item of marketing farm products a provision for the continuance of a cotton-testing station for making analyses of cotton fiber, in College Station, Tex. There is only one other such laboratory in the United States, and, with the vast volume of cotton now being used in textiles, it is essential that this laboratory be continued and not abolished. It has been in existence for 10 years, and has done excellent work. I rise to commend the chairman and the other members of the committee for providing sufficient funds to continue this cotton-testing laboratory.

The Clerk read as follows:

Packers and Stockyards Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, approved August 15, 1921, as amended by the act of August 14, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 181-229), \$350,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary may require reasonable bonds from every market agency and dealer, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to secure the performance of their obligations, and whenever, after due notice and hearing, the Secretary finds any registrant is insolvent or has violated any provisions of said act, he may issue an order suspending such registrant for a reasonable specified period. Such order of suspension shall take effect within not less than 5 days, unless suspended or modified or set aside by the Secretary or a court of competent jurisdiction.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language beginning with the word "*Provided*" in line 17, page 80, down to the bottom of and including line 3 on top of page 81,

that it is legislation on an appropriation bill not authorized by law.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, the point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

Total, Marketing Service, \$5,811,860, of which amount not to exceed \$298,413 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, there is a typographical error in line 20, page 81. Instead of the sum "\$298,413" it should be "\$1,298,413", and I ask that the Clerk be authorized to make the correction.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and 5, and for the purchase of property and costs and expenses incurred in connection therewith in accordance with section 7 of the Rural Electrification Act of May 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), \$20,000,000, which sum shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in accordance with the provisions of section 3 (a) of said act and shall be considered as made available thereunder; and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to lend such sum in addition to the amounts heretofore authorized under said section 3 (a) and without regard to the limitation in respect of time contained in section 3 (e) of said act; and the amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof.

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that this paragraph is legislation on an appropriation bill not authorized by law. I refer to paragraph beginning on line 11, page 82, continuing to bottom of line 3, on page 83.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, the point of order is conceded. The law authorizes appropriations for the purpose of carrying on the work of rural electrification, but there is no authority of law for the procurement of loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The point of order should be sustained.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to be heard on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order has been conceded by the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. POAGE. But I do not concede it, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman.

Mr. POAGE. I think clearly that the part of the paragraph beginning in line 15 to the end of the paragraph is subject to a point of order, because it does provide procedure not authorized by law.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman permit the Chair to interrupt him? Is that correct, then the entire paragraph permit the Chair to interrupt him? If part of a paragraph is subject to a point of order, then the entire paragraph is subject to a point of order.

Mr. POAGE. I am afraid the Chair is correct in that.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is to the paragraph beginning on page 82, line 11, and concluding with line 3 on page 83. The point of order raised by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. BOREN] is conceded in part, by the gentleman from Georgia, chairman of the subcommittee, the particular concession being as to that part of the paragraph following the sign and figures \$20,000,000.

Inasmuch as a part of the paragraph is subject to a point of order, the whole paragraph falls. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: Page 82, after line 10, insert: "Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and 5, and for the purchase of property and costs and expenses incurred in connection therewith in accordance with section 7 of the Rural Electrification Act of May 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), \$20,000,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi is recognized.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment restores this part of the appropriation. I presume that as far as the committee is concerned there will be no objection to it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I may say, and the gentleman will bear me out, that in other years we used to carry this as a direct appropriation in this year. The only reason for putting it on a loan basis from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is that it is set up as a reimbursable item and comes back. So that from the standpoint of the Government it does not make any difference, except that it shows up as an additional item of \$20,000,000 in the total appropriation for the bill.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, the Rural Electrification program has done more for the farmers of this country than everything else the Department of Agriculture has ever undertaken. To me it is absolutely ridiculous to appropriate \$800,000,000, a large part of which goes to interfere with the farmer and harass him to death, and then refuse to appropriate \$20,000,000 to help extend rural power lines to those homes that are not now receiving it.

I know it has been contended that there is lack of strategic material. We did not hear that complaint when they were building a dam in Quebec that cost \$69,000,000 and required more strategic material than would be used in the rural electrification program in 4 or 5 years.

In addition, we are gradually getting these regulations relaxed. We are gradually getting strategic materials. A vast amount of material is now lying idle in the way of lines that have been abandoned. For instance, where there are two concerns serving a town or a city or a community, and one of them buys out the other one, they leave a large amount of this material that can be used to reach these farmers' homes.

There are a great many of these lines underground that can be redeemed, that are not now being used. Again, we are attempting to increase the production of copper, aluminum, and steel and those things that are necessary to build the lines. I am told that from here to Richmond there is now lying idle an old telephone system of lines that could be used to reach the farmers' homes not only in Virginia and Maryland but throughout the country. So that as far as there being a scarcity of strategic materials is concerned, I submit we can find materials to not only absorb this \$20,000,000 before the year is out, but probably two or three times that amount.

I sincerely trust that this amendment will be adopted and that we will not give this great rural-electrification program a death blow at this time. As I said, every farmer in America who has electricity in his home is wild about it and the ones who do not have it are praying for it. They are appealing to you and to me and to everyone else in authority to help them get it.

I trust that this amendment will be adopted and we will not give this rural electrification program a death blow at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] is not more interested in the matter of providing sufficient funds for the use of the Rural Electrification Administration than I am. That, I think, is evidenced by the fact that the pending bill, before the point of order was submitted, carried funds in the amount of \$20,000,000, through the method of the procurement of loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Since that kind of provision, although carried in the bill for other years, has been stricken this year on a point of order, the Rules Committee having granted no rule under which this portion of the bill could be considered, the gentleman now desires to substitute for the loan provision a direct appropriation from the United States Treasury. I do not think this amendment is in the interest of the R. E. A. I think if you will let this bill pass without the loan provisions, the Senate will undoubtedly restore the amount of the loans as provided in the House bill when it was originally reported to the House, a provision which was supported unanimously by the subcommittee, and then after that is done the parliamentary situation will be such that the House can and undoubtedly will promptly agree to the Senate language, which at this time it cannot do under our rules, and therefore and thereby the funds necessary for the continuance of the administration of R. E. A. and for the objectives contemplated by the act under which it was created, will be achieved.

I pointed out at the time I submitted the bill to the House that on account of the lack of strategic materials for construction the R. E. A. has not been able to function as we could have wished

during this year and that out of \$30,000,000 made available in the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1943 only a little over \$3,000,000 had been obligated as of some date in January of this year, and no matter how much money we might undertake to provide in order that it shall be used for the R. E. A. program it is extremely doubtful that they will be able to enlarge their operations to any considerable extent until after this war is over.

I think it is foolish to provide more money than they can properly and wisely spend. It is all right I think to have a loan authorization of \$20,000,000; then they can go to the R. F. C. and if they can show justification for it they can secure loans in whatever amount they need, whether it be for \$3,000,000, whether it be for \$5,000,000, or whether it be for \$10,000,000, and thus allowed to operate to the fullest extent possible; but if the gentleman's amendment is adopted we are going to appropriate \$20,000,000 out of the Treasury.

Mr. RANKIN. Oh, no.

Mr. TARVER. Without regard to whether they are going to be able to use it or not.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. I may say to the gentleman from Georgia that this provides for loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and 5. If they do not lend it, it does not cost anything. This is the one way to keep from shutting the door of hope in the face of the farmer for the next year so far as rural electrification is concerned.

Mr. TARVER. No; it is not; the door of hope is not going to be shut in his face. On the contrary this money is going to be provided, but it ought not to be provided in the way the gentleman wants to provide it.

Mr. RANKIN. I may say to the gentleman from Georgia that we should not depend on the Senate's doing what the House should do.

Mr. TARVER. I think the Committee on Rules should have provided a rule and the House should have adopted it, waiving points of order against this project, and there would be no argument about it, but they did not do that and that is a matter beyond the control of the gentleman from Mississippi or myself. I think the gentleman, however, will find that provisions will have been made in this bill before it is finally enacted into law for the continuance in a reasonable way of the operations of the Rural Electrification Administration but I do not think that provision ought to be made in the manner which the gentleman suggests by his amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BOREN: Insert the following proviso: "Provided, That these loans shall be exclusively for the purpose of financing the construction and operation of generating plants, electric transmission and

distribution lines or systems for the furnishing of electric energy to persons in rural areas who are not receiving central station service."

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understands the gentleman offers this amendment as a proviso at the conclusion of the Rankin amendment?

Mr. BOREN. Yes.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment that it undertakes to change existing law.

Mr. RANKIN. It is to diminish.

Mr. TARVER. I understand that the purpose of the gentleman is to restrict certain contemplated operations of the Rural Electrification Administration in its acquisition of existing power lines and that the amendment is offered with the idea that the acquisition of such lines will be prohibited. The hearings on the bill however, which I think should be considered by the Chair in ruling on this point of order disclose an opinion of the Comptroller General in which according to his judgment it is indicated that the acquisition of such lines when it is done in connection with a project extending the service to unserved persons within rural areas is within the purview of existing law. Assuming that the Comptroller General is correct in his opinion, the gentleman seeks by his amendment to restrict the operations of the corporation, to curtail them within narrower limits than have been prescribed by existing law and to that extent to change existing law, giving to them authorization for carrying on certain types of activities. It is legislative in character, and while I am opposed to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] I do not think whether the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi is adopted or not that this amendment ought to be considered or can be considered under the rules of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. BOREN. I do, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman on the point of order made by the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment, in my judgment, restricts this particular appropriation and is definitely a limitation on the use generally of the appropriation that is to be made in this particular item.

The opinion of the Comptroller General of the United States referred to by the gentleman from Georgia does not undertake to deal at all with the legal issues involved here. The language of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi contained the phrase "and purchases of facilities", which indicates that this money might be used for the purchase of facilities already established and serving even urban areas. The original purpose of Congress in passing the Rural Electrification Act as defined in sections 3, 4, and 5 and the paragraphs referred to is for the construction and operation of lines to rural areas to serve people not already served

by central power stations. The language of my amendment appears in the law that established the Rural Electrification Authority in at least four different places.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

The gentleman from Oklahoma offers an amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] in the following words:

Provided, That these loans shall be exclusively for the purpose of financing the construction and operation of generating plants, electric transmission and distribution lines or systems for the furnishing of electric energy to persons in rural areas who are not receiving central station service.

The Chair is unable to see where there is any limitation in the language used and concludes it is legislation, therefore sustains the point of order.

The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANKIN) there were—ayes 79, noes 58.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer another amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: On page 82, line 10, and page 83, line 4, after the word "reports" in line 10, page 82, strike out "\$2,258,000" and insert "\$2,477,510", and after the word "Administration" in line 4, page 83, strike out "\$2,258,000" and insert "\$2,477,510."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. The amendment comes too late. The paragraph to which it is offered has been read, and we have passed on to a subsequent paragraph.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, we are reading this bill, as I understand it, by sections.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] desire to be heard?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes, Mr. Chairman; I desire to be heard on the point of order.

That item is included in both sections and in order to include it I had to wait until the last section was read, so I am offering it to both sections of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman cannot be recognized to offer an amendment to the section on page 83 beginning with line 4, because that paragraph has not been reached, or that section has not been reached.

The point of order is made by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] that the amendment on line 10, page 82, comes too late inasmuch as a succeeding paragraph has been read and debated. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer it as to line 4 on page 83.

The CHAIRMAN. As indicated a few moments ago, the Chair cannot recognize the gentleman until that paragraph is read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Total, Rural Electrification Administration, \$2,258,000.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TARVER. The changing of the total would not in any way affect the amount made available for salaries and expenses for the Rural Electrification Administration?

Mr. RANKIN. Let me say to the gentleman from Georgia—

Mr. TARVER. I am not propounding a parliamentary inquiry to the gentleman. I am propounding it to the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. Did the gentleman yield for that purpose?

Mr. RANKIN. No, I did not yield for that purpose at all. If he wants to talk to anybody let him talk to me.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman submits a parliamentary inquiry. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to inquire of the Chair whether or not if the Committee of the Whole should change the amount stated as the total for the two items of appropriations, its action in so doing would in any way affect the amount of the appropriations.

Mr. RANKIN. I will try to answer that.

Mr. TARVER. I did not propound the question to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] but to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON], Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia [TARVER] has propounded a parliamentary inquiry.

In response to the inquiry propounded by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] the Chair is inclined to think that the inquiry is really in the nature of a construction of the law in the event the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] is agreed to. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I am going to recommend to the gentleman from Georgia the same storm cellar he was trying to dive into a while ago. That is the Senate of the United States. If this amount is put in here, I am definitely sure that the Senate he was relying on a while ago to correct his own mistake will certainly correct his error in making the point of order against the first part of my amendment a while ago.

Here is the reason for this point of order. On March 3, 1943, the Rural Electrification Administration had 734 employees, and I want you to listen to this. The Budget has ordered a cut throughout many Government agencies and has ordered the R. E. A. to cut to 720 by its circular No. 408, under authority of public law 821, Seventy-seventh Congress. If the item is permitted to stand at \$2,258,000 as the committee reported it, this will mean that 81 more of the R. E. A. employees will have to be released.

I submit that the R. E. A. has not been built into a bureaucracy. There has never been an agency of this Government since I have been here, that has rendered so great a service for the number of men it had on the pay roll. The Bureau of the Budget has found that 720 is the smallest number of employees with which the

R. E. A. can properly function, yet in order to retain this figure of 720 employees it is necessary that this item be raised by the \$219,510 that I have provided in this amendment. The Budget itself recommended that they be not cut below 720 and unless this amendment is adopted, 81 more employees of the Rural Electrification Administration will go off the roll. I submit this is no time to be crippling that great organization that is rendering such a wonderful service to the farmers of this country.

Mr. COOLEY. Does not the gentleman believe the administration would of its own accord cut these employees out if they were not needed and necessary at this time?

Mr. RANKIN. Absolutely.

May I say to the gentleman from North Carolina, that if I found, or if I thought, that the Rural Electrification Administration had a lot of surplus pay-roll riders on its pay roll I would be the first man to demand that they get rid of them.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. How many employees does this provide for?

Mr. RANKIN. It will restore the 81 that will be cut off.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I mean the appropriation in the bill, \$2,258,000.

Mr. RANKIN. It would be 81 from 720, or 639. The Bureau of the Budget has said that 720 is the smallest number they ought to have.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Does the gentleman's amendment provide for the 720?

Mr. RANKIN. The bill would make it 639; but my amendment raises it back to 720, to which the Bureau of the Budget said they are entitled.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Does the gentleman contemplate restoring the employees whom the Budget Director ordered separated under Public, 821?

Mr. RANKIN. No. These are the ones the Bureau of the Budget did not order separated. The Bureau of the Budget said they ought to have 720 employees, and this bill will cut them down to 81 below that.

Mr. RAMSPECK. The gentleman is not proposing to abrogate the order of the Budget under Public, 821?

Mr. RANKIN. No. I am really complying with the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget in this amendment. If the gentleman from Georgia would withdraw his point of order, then I would make this apply to the other section. But I say that this ought to be adopted. Then if there is any straightening out to do, the Senate of the United States will do it unless we can do it when we go back into the House. So I submit that this amendment ought to be adopted, along with the one we adopted a few moments ago.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

The Chair is informed that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi has not yet been reported. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: On page 83, line 4, after "Administration", strike out "\$2,258,000" and insert "\$2,477,510."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TARVER as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: In lieu of the amount in line 4 and in lieu of the amount offered by Mr. RANKIN as an amendment thereto, insert "\$22,258,000."

Mr. RANKIN. A point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TARVER. I do not yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RANKIN. The Clerk misread my amendment a while ago. Mine should be "\$22,478,000", instead of "two million." He misread it. I should like to have that corrected.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi is informed that the language the Clerk read is the language that was sent up to the desk by him. If there was a mistake, it was not the mistake of the Clerk.

Mr. RANKIN. I ask that that be corrected.

Mr. TARVER. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi offered an amendment which would have provided that the total available for the Rural Electrification Administration, of which he is so fond, would be some \$4,000,000 plus, when as a matter of fact we have already provided in the bill in accepting his amendment a total of \$22,258,000. In view of the action taken by the committee, I want to register my objection to reducing the total of that appropriation to four millions some-odd-thousand dollars as proposed by the gentleman from Mississippi.

We all know that as a matter of fact whenever an appropriation bill is passed the chairman of the subcommittee handling the bill asks unanimous consent that the Clerk may correct totals. There is no necessity for amending any total because whatever action is taken by the Committee of the Whole with reference to the items in an appropriation will necessarily be reflected in the total, and changing the total and having it state an incorrect amount in no way affects the amounts of money carried in the items of appropriation themselves. My amendment is not necessary here, but if you adopt any amendment at all you ought to adopt the one I offered, because it correctly states the sum total of the two items of appropriation for which you have provided.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Tarver amendment. I take this time only to keep the record straight. This is one of the items on which we had the benefit of the experience and the work of the investigators under the direction of the subcommittee. I shall lay out to you very briefly the recommendations that were

contained in that report, and I have the report before me.

In the first place, they said that no new personnel was needed, and that it would occasion savings of \$150,000. They said there could be a proportionate reduction in other expenditures, saving another \$50,000.

Those are the investigators, experienced men hired by the Congress, reporting to us as a subcommittee and to the full committee. The report came to us through the ranking minority member of the committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

In addition, the investigators indicated that the officials of R. E. A. had manifested to them that they proposed to reduce their staff. That is not me speaking; it is the investigators speaking who went down and talked to the Civil Service Commission. They indicated, also, there could be a consolidation of some contact activities on the cooperatives that would save another \$50,000. That is not me talking; it is the investigators who went to St. Louis and talked with the R. E. A. officials there and came back and made their report.

The investigators also found that if the acquisition program were curtailed you could save another 25 percent.

They also found that there were 45 in the so-called applications and loans division who were working on the scrap-metal drive. These 45 were on the pay roll of R. E. A. but were working on the scrap drive. They got their salaries from R. E. A. but got their travel expenses from the War Production Board. If they are not doing that work, they should be on somebody else's pay roll. They found also that 12 engineers of R. E. A. had been transferred to and were working on the Alaska Highway. Also, they found an additional number on the R. E. A. personnel had been transferred to the Bureau of Home Economics, and one was transferred to the White House. The committee summarizes this list and said in view of these transfers, these folks working elsewhere, obviously they should be put on those pay rolls, and altogether effect an economy of \$420,000 to \$425,000. There is no guesswork about the conclusions of the committee. They arrived at it scientifically, on the basis of testimony that was offered, and may I say that it is not going to handicap these activities in any respect. If it did, the subcommittee certainly would not have taken that action.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Is the report of these investigations to be found in the hearings?

Mr. DIRKSEN. No; it came in to us too late to be incorporated in the hearings.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Then we may be assured that the special committee report of this special investigating committee of the Committee on Appropriations will be made available to the Members of the House so that they may know the result.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am sure that it will, and I may say it should be incorporated

now, except that it came a little too late to get into the hearings.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. As I understand it, a number of the employees of this Administration have been reduced.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. The committee found that they were employed in other services of the Government?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes. Twelve of their engineers had been transferred to the Alaska Highway and 45 other personnel were engaged on the metal-scrap drive, and some others reported that the chief of that particular section was trying to find some work to keep him busy.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Many of us are very much interested in the work of the Rural Electrification Administration.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am also. I want the R. E. A. program to go forward and want it administered as efficiently as possible.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Is the gentleman sure that ample funds are granted to carry this work forward?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am satisfied.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Did I understand that there were 45 Rural Electrification engineers?

Mr. DIRKSEN. No. Twelve have been transferred to the Signal Corps, on the Alaska Highway, and 45 other personnel had been working on the scrap-metal drive from September 1, 1941.

Mr. CRAWFORD. They were not engineers?

Mr. DIRKSEN. No.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate upon the pending amendment and all amendments thereto do now close.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment pending.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia moves that all debate on the pending amendment do now close.

The question was taken; and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi offers an amendment to the substitute proposed by the gentleman from Georgia, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN as an amendment to the substitute of Mr. TARVER: Strike out "\$22,258,000" and insert "\$22,478,510."

The CHAIRMAN. All debate is exhausted and the question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANKIN) there were—ayes 34, noes 69.

So the amendment to the substitute was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now recurs upon the substitute offered by the gentleman from Georgia to the amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

The question was taken; and the substitute was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now recurs upon the amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi as amended by the substitute of the gentleman from Georgia.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend the remarks I made today.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. All debate upon the pending amendment is exhausted, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the Farm Credit Administration in the District of Columbia and the field, including printing and binding; travel expenses, including not to exceed \$5,000 for travel incurred under proper authority attending meetings or conventions of members of organizations at which matters of importance to the work of the Farm Credit Administration are to be discussed or transacted; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$750 for periodicals and newspapers; contract stenographic reporting services; library membership fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to members only or to members at a lower price than to others, payment for which may be made in advance; purchase of manuscripts, data, and special reports by personal service without regard to the provisions of any other act; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; garage rental in the District of Columbia; payment of actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Farm Credit Administration; employment of persons, firms, and others for the performance of special services, including legal services; necessary administrative expenses in connection with the making of loans under the provisions of the act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o), and the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans made under the provisions of said act and similar acts administered by the Farm Credit Administration relating to loans for crop production, feed, seed, and harvesting; examination of corporations, banks, associations, and institutions operated, supervised, or regulated by the Farm Credit Administration: *Provided*, That the requirement (12 U. S. C. 952) that Federal land banks and joint stock land banks shall be examined at least twice each year is hereby modified so that such examinations need be made only once each year: *Provided further*, That the expenses and salaries of employees engaged in such examinations shall be assessed against the said corporations, banks, or institutions in accordance with the provisions of existing laws except that the amounts collected from the Federal land banks, joint stock land banks, and Federal intermediate credit banks pursuant to the act of July 17, 1916, as amended (12 U. S. C. 657) shall be covered into the Treasury and credited to a special fund, and the administration shall estimate the cost to the Farm

Credit Administration of the administrative supervision of the Federal land banks, the banks for cooperatives, the Federal intermediate credit banks, and the production credit corporations for the fiscal year 1944 and shall apportion the amount so determined among such banks and corporations on such equitable basis as said administration shall determine, and shall assess and collect such amounts in advance from such banks and corporations and the amount so collected shall be covered into the Treasury and credited to said special fund, which fund is hereby made available to said administration for expenditure for the purposes set forth in this appropriation: *Provided further*, That as soon as practicable after June 30, 1944, said administration shall determine, on a fair and reasonable basis, (1) the cost of the examination services rendered during the fiscal year 1944 to each Federal land bank, joint stock land bank, and Federal intermediate credit bank and (2) the amount which fairly and equitably should be allocated to each Federal land bank, bank for cooperatives, Federal intermediate credit bank, and production credit corporation as the cost during the fiscal year 1944 of their administrative supervision, and if the sum of these two items in any case is greater than the total amount collected from the bank or the corporation concerned, the difference shall be collected from such bank or corporation or, if less, shall be refunded from said special fund to the bank or the corporation entitled thereto; in all, \$689,259, together with not to exceed \$3,938,561 from the funds made available to the Farm Credit Administration pursuant to the act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the language beginning with the word "proviso", line 15, page 84, continuing on down to and including the word "thereto" in line 4, page 86, is legislation not authorized by law on an appropriation bill.

Mr. TARVER. The point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I do this only for the purpose of advising the House what the effect of some of these actions is. The total appropriation for the Farm Credit Administration will be about \$7,852,408. The several amounts are for the purpose of examining and supervising the various institutions on a proportionate basis which is made up as follows: To be obtained from assessments of the cost of supervision of banks for cooperatives, \$308,716; from assessment from the cost of supervision of Federal land banks, \$886,794; from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, for supervision of each agriculture credit corporation, \$63,897; assessments for cost of supervision of Federal intermediate credit banks, \$223,512; from assessments from the cost of supervision of production-credit corporations, \$280,441; assessment for examination of banks for cooperators, and so forth, \$268,500, and from the general fund from the Treasury, \$689,259.

Of course, the effect of the point of order which was made by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], which is good, because it is legislation, is that this method of assessment and of supervision which has been developed by the

Farm Credit Administration cannot be carried on without additional legal authority.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

I simply want to say that we have a Committee on Agriculture in the House of Representatives which is in session a good part of the time. If the Farm Credit Administration desires to carry out this procedure and will come before that committee, I am sure they will be given a careful hearing.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans: For loans to farmers under the act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o), as amended by the acts of February 4, 1938 (52 Stat. 26), June 30, 1939 (53 Stat. 939), June 25, 1940 (12 U. S. C. 1020n-1), and July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 444), and July 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 700-701), \$4,907,273, together with the unobligated balance (exclusive of the amount of such balance made available for "Salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration, 1944") of the appropriation "Crop production and harvesting loans" as made in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1937 (50 Stat. 8, 11), and as continued available by the acts of February 4, 1938 (52 Stat. 26), June 30, 1939 (53 Stat. 939), June 25, 1940 (12 U. S. C. 1020n-1), July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 444), and July 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 700-701), together with all collections of principal and interest on loans heretofore or hereafter made under said act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o); *Provided*, That no employee of the United States on whose certificate or approval loans under said act of January 29, 1937, as amended, or other acts of the same general character, are or have been made, shall be held personally liable for any loss or deficiency occasioned by the fraud or misrepresentation of applicants or borrowers, if the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration shall determine that such employee has exercised reasonable care in the circumstances, and has complied with the regulations of the Farm Credit Administration in executing such certificate or giving such approval. Notwithstanding any such determination by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, this provision shall not be construed to prevent any criminal process against any person who was a party to or had guilty knowledge of such fraud or misrepresentation.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. FULMER. I make the point of order against the language on page 87, beginning with line 1, down to and including line 16, that it is legislation on an appropriation bill not authorized by law.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, the point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do this for the purpose of making a few remarks at this point with reference to the Farm Credit Administration.

Of course we know in this House that an effort has been made to transfer the functions of the Farm Security Administration over to the Farm Credit Administration.

I notice the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] has left the floor. I trust someone will ask him to return, because I want to say something about what the gentleman from Illinois said on the floor last Wednesday when he made reference to the transfer of these functions to the Extension Service and to the Farm Credit Administration.

I know the director of the Extension Service in my State. He is a very close friend of mine. He was reared in my district. His people live and vote there and are my good friends. He has never said a word to me about the transfer of Farm Security to the Extension Service, but I was interested in this question from the standpoint of the Extension Service, so I addressed an inquiry to Dr. M. L. Wilson, Director of the Extension Service in Washington, Department of Agriculture, as to what he thought about the transfer of this function to the Extension Service.

I want to read his letter:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE.

Washington, D. C., April 17, 1943.

Hon. JOHN J. SPARKMAN,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPARKMAN: In reply to your inquiry regarding my attitude toward the rehabilitation work of the Farm Security Administration, I beg to state that the Extension Service is a cooperative service composed of the Federal Extension Service, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the State extension service of the land-grant college in each State. In the State it is administered by an extension director who is cooperatively employed by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State land-grant college. In answer to your inquiry, therefore, I should have to express my personal opinion and not that of the 48 extension directors.

My position has not changed since I appeared before the Senate Appropriations Committee last spring, at which time Senator RUSSELL asked me: "From your observation, then, you conclude there was more cooperation than there was duplication of effort; * * * I asked the question because it has been intimated—not only intimated but stated that there was tremendous duplication and overlapping in the fields and activities of the county extension agents and the farm security agents."

In reply to this question, I stated: "I see the extension program as being the over-all educational program. It touches all farmers in the county. It has the entire program for agricultural betterment of the county. And then for those low-income people who have the rehabilitation loans, I feel that they need this individual help month by month. That work is done much better if it is tied in with the loans. The farm security agents supervise the rehabilitation loans and other part of the work that is connected with them. There is no duplication. The two support each other. They get along very well." (See Senate Hearing on Agricultural Appropriation Bill for 1943, pp. 961-963.)

This continues to represent my personal views. There should be, and is in many States, a very close tie-in between the Extension Service and the Farm Security Administration in the wartime agricultural program in the county.

Sincerely,

M. L. WILSON,
Director of Extension Work.

I was interested in the statement that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] made with reference to the transfer

of the farm security functions to the Farm Credit Administration. The gentleman read a question taken from page 1308 of the hearings, but the gentleman only read a part of the question and said it related to the transfer of the Farm Security Administration functions. I will ask every Member to turn to pages 1308 and 1309 of the hearings and read the questions propounded to Mr. Black and his answers. You will see that the answer that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] quoted did have something to do with the Farm Security Administration, but only to the debt adjustment service. It was so limited in the question by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Furthermore, I submit that a careful reading, almost a casual reading of those questions and answers will show to you that Mr. Black was arguing that the Farm Credit Administration set-up was not sufficient and was not organized along proper lines to handle the Farm Security Administration functions. You can see very easily what his thinking is with reference to this transfer of functions.

I believe in all fairness we should read that testimony before reaching a conclusion.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this paragraph end in 5 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California is recognized.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry. How is the 5 minutes to be divided?

The CHAIRMAN. Between the four gentlemen standing, as best the Chair can apportion it.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I will yield to the gentleman from California such time as may have been allotted to me.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to follow up what the gentleman from Illinois told us awhile ago and to point out what the effect of some provisions of this bill will be. This bill proposes to put the program of making rehabilitation loans to one-half of the farmers of America who are the small farm operators of this Nation and which are made in order to enable these farmers to increase their food production into an agency that has never carried on such a program and has had no experience with it.

Furthermore, it is proposed to cut the program to about 40 percent of the Budget figure. Such action will render it virtually impossible for the program to be carried out, as we well know. The proposal of the committee will furthermore mean attempting to merge a cooperative credit structure including the production credit associations and the land banks which are supposed to constitute a sound credit system cooperatively owned by the farm borrowers therefrom with the program now conducted by Farm Security, a

program of granting rehabilitation loans to that group of farmers who cannot manage to get credit anywhere else. If I had a little more than a minute and a quarter I could give you once again the record of increased production of food brought about by this group of farmers who have borrowed from Farm Security. I could show you that they are 91 percent current on their loans; I could show you that their children who once did not have a chance to go to school are in the most part back in schools; I could show you that these people have been given a chance in life and they are the kind of folks I believe America stands for giving a chance in life.

I regret exceedingly to see this program scuttled.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] has expired.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is recognized for 1¼ minutes.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield my time to the gentleman from Illinois.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is no objection the gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 2½ minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I shall manifestly have to be content with some very brief observations. The first one is this: In addition to what appears in the record about transferring Farm Security to the Farm Credit Administration I talked to Mr. Black on the telephone when he returned from Kansas City to Washington. He has his regular headquarters in Kansas City. He supplemented the statement he made in the record to the effect that they can discharge these functions in farm credit.

Point No. 2 is this: Must we have two, three, or four credit agencies? Why not put them all under a single head where they belong, because the coordination and integration of agricultural credit will certainly be more efficacious.

Point No. 3 is this: We did not destroy the functions of Farm Security and those who believe we did should look at the context of the bill. Rural rehabilitation loans have been reduced; we have scaled them down from \$97,500,000 to \$40,000,000. The administrative funds have been reduced. We cut them down from \$36,000,000 to \$12,000,000. We earmarked \$8,000,000 for the Extension Service. With respect to the report read from Mr. Wilson a moment ago, if I were Mr. Wilson and I were in the Department of Agriculture, I would probably have written the same kind of letter.

Must I remind you that in 1937 we set up emergency crop seed and feed loans within Farm Credit? They did not want that function either because certainly it is not the most desirable thing to administer, and I can understand that they do not always want those things that involve that kind of an operation. It may be an undesirable function, but it is not for Mr. Wilson to say, it is not for Mr. Wickard to say; it is for the Congress to determine whether there shall be a consolidation of these credit functions in one agency for the purpose of economy, of efficiency, and better coordina-

tion of the whole farm-credit function that is necessary.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. With regard to the Farm Tenant Purchase Act known as the Bankhead-Jones law may I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that Congress has created and designated a corporation to administer that act and gave the corporation the name of the Farmers' Home Corporation and it had never been permitted to function. I am wondering why the gentleman's committee did not come to the rescue of that creation of the Congress, to wit, that corporation?

Mr. DIRKSEN. May I say to the gentleman that notwithstanding the fact that it was created in the act of 1936 the Secretary of Agriculture has never set up that corporation but preferred to operate under the Farm Security Administration which exists by Executive order.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman is right in that respect.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

All time has expired. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

LOANS AND RURAL REHABILITATION

Making and servicing loans: To enable the Secretary, through the Farm Credit Administration and through existing agencies under its supervision, including the Crop and Feed Loan Division and production credit associations, to administer all activities, projects, facilities, and functions heretofore carried on under the caption, "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation," the continuance of which is authorized under the terms of this appropriation, and to provide assistance to needy farmers in the United States, its Territories and possessions, unable to obtain credit elsewhere, through making and servicing of loans under this and prior law, \$12,000,000, of which \$8,000,000 shall be available to the Extension Service of the land-grant colleges in the States to provide such farm and home management assistance as may be necessary to borrowers: *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for these purposes shall be used for the maintenance or establishment of regional offices.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the paragraph just read on the ground it is legislation on an appropriation bill and is not authorized by law.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, the point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VOORHIS of California: On page 87, line 17, insert the following:

"Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation, Department of Agriculture: To enable the Secretary to continue to provide assistance through rural rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in the United States, its Territories and possessions, including (1) farm-debt adjustment service, and making and servicing of loans and grants under this and prior law; (2) loans; (3) grants; (4) the

prosecution of Federal rural rehabilitation projects under the supervision of the Farm Security Administration on July 1, 1941; and (5) projects involving provision of water facilities, including such facilities authorized by the act of August 28, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), \$36,607,573, which sum shall be also available for necessary administrative expenses incident to the foregoing, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; compensation of experts (including the Administrator and not to exceed three Assistant Administrators of the Farm Security Administration), without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; purchase of law-books, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; purchase, operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and printing and binding.

"In making any grant payments under this act the Secretary is authorized to require with respect to such payments the performance of work on useful public projects, Federal and non-Federal, including work on private or public land in furtherance of the conservation of natural resources, and the provisions of the act of February 15, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 796), as amended, relating to disability or death compensation, and benefits shall apply to those persons performing such work: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any case coming within the purview of the workmen's compensation law of any State, Territory, or possession, or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death.

"For additional funds for the purpose of making rural rehabilitation loans to needy farmers, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make advances to the Secretary upon his request in an aggregate amount of not to exceed \$97,500,000. Such advances shall be made: (1) With interest at the rate of 3 percent per annum, payable semiannually; (2) upon the security of obligations acceptable to the Corporation heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Secretary pursuant to law; (3) in amounts which shall not exceed 75 percent of the then unpaid principal amount of the obligations securing such advances; and (4) upon such other terms and conditions, and with such maturities, as the Corporation may determine. The Secretary shall pay to the Corporation, currently as received by him, all moneys collected as payments of principal and interest on the loans made from the amounts so advanced or collected upon any obligations held by the Corporation as security for such advances, until such amounts are fully repaid. The amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which the Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under the provisions of law in force on the date this act takes effect is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

"None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise authorized under this caption ('Loans, Grants, and Rural Rehabilitation') shall be used for (1) the purchase of land or for the carrying on of any land-purchase program; (2) for carrying on any experiment in collective farming, except for the liquidation of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) for making loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500."

Mr. VOORHIS of California (interrupting reading of amendment). Mr. Chairman, I could save the House time by saying that this amendment is the exact language of the appropriation for the Farm Security Administration included in the bill for last year, with the exception it includes water facilities and some other things; otherwise it is the

exact language of last year's bill. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD at this point in lieu of further reading.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS]?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, that will not preclude offering a point of order against it?

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully submit that the gentleman from New York has permitted the gentleman from California to discuss his amendment and that a point of order does not lie.

The CHAIRMAN. In response to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the Chair may say that the granting of the gentleman's request for printing of the amendment at this point in the RECORD would not preclude him from making a point of order.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TARVER. Does the Chair also intend to hold that after the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] has made his speech and explained his amendment that presentation of a point of order does not now preclude the submission of a point of order against his amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair did not understand the gentleman.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] addressed the committee with regard to the meaning of the amendment which he had submitted. There has been discussion on the amendment and it is now too late for the gentleman from New York to submit a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. In response to the point of order, the Chair may say that the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] secured unanimous consent during the reading of an amendment that he was recognized to offer.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman did not ask unanimous consent to do anything until after he had explained his amendment. Then he submitted a unanimous consent request but before he submitted the request he had discussed the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order stage had not been reached at the time the gentleman made the statement. The point of order of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] is overruled.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] that his amendment be printed in the RECORD?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment that it is legislation upon an appropriation bill and that the activity and the appropriation of the funds for the purposes indicated has not been authorized by law.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, very briefly, to thank the gentleman from Georgia very much for his

kind intercession. On my part, I concede the point of order and may I say that I regret very sincerely an important program of this kind has to go down this way.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask for the regular order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I conceded the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] makes a point of order that the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] is legislation on an appropriation bill and not authorized by law. The gentleman from California concedes the point of order. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

Loan fund: For additional funds for the purpose of making rural rehabilitation loans to needy farmers, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make advances to the Secretary of Agriculture upon his request in an aggregate amount of not to exceed \$40,000,000. Such advances shall be made: (1) With interest at the rate of 3 percent per annum payable semiannually; (2) upon the security of obligations acceptable to the Corporation heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Secretary pursuant to law; (3) in amounts which shall not exceed 75 percent of the then unpaid principal amount of the obligations securing such advances; and (4) upon such other terms and conditions, and with such maturities, as the Corporation may determine. The Secretary of Agriculture shall pay to the Corporation, currently as received by him, all moneys collected as payments of principal and interest on the loans made from the amounts so advanced or collected upon any obligations held by the Corporation as security for such advances, until such amounts are fully repaid. The amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which the Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under the provisions of law in force on the date this act takes effect is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the paragraph just read that it is legislation upon an appropriation bill and is not authorized by law.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, the point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] as to the paragraph is conceded by the chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, and the Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise authorized under this caption ("Loans and rural rehabilitation") shall be used for (1) the purchase of land or for the carrying on of any land-purchase program; (2) for carrying on any experiment in collective farming, except for the liquidation of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) for making loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I understood the point of order of the gentleman from New York was directed at all of the language after and including line 11, on page 88, through line 17, page 89. If it was not so directed, then certainly a point of order should now be made against the paragraph beginning with line 11, on page 89, and ending with line 17, because that paragraph would be without meaning left in the bill at the place in which it is located.

The CHAIRMAN. That paragraph was not included in the point of order and could not be included because it had not then been read. Does the gentleman from Georgia desire to submit a point of order against the paragraph?

Mr. TARVER. I am not in a position to make a point of order against anything contained in the bill. I am simply calling attention to it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I frankly doubt the correctness of a point of order made against that paragraph, therefore, I shall not make it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] is recognized.

(Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, at a time when word comes to us of the extreme peril of General MacArthur in the South Pacific, it seems almost trivial to be discussing anything here in Congress except the dire need for the expending of every effort here at home to supply him with the sinews of war. Yet, in the broader sense, this whole war is being fought to sustain and make possible an industrious and productive America for the future. We are passing on far-reaching policies that will directly affect that period. In the main I am wholeheartedly in agreement with both the spirit and the word of the heroic objectives which this subcommittee now proposes. They would simplify and thereby make more effective the whole domestic-farm program. Certainly we do not want our boys to come home to an America where the Government has become greater than the people. Our Department of Agriculture has grown like a vine, its size out of all proportion to its ability to serve the American farmer. There is a danger there. We are fighting a war on the general theme that peoples are the greater, and that governments are created by them and subservient to them.

In this portion of the bill we deal with farm credit. While most of us are completely concerned with the use of credit for purposes of immediate production, I hope that we do not lose sight of the need for a wiser, broader, simpler farm credit policy for our Nation in the future. For 20 years our farmers found their sources of credit dried up and had to look to extraordinary sources for their credit. Now, almost overnight, the farmer has become a good credit risk. There are those who want to supply his credit needs.

Now I am a farmer. I have always used private credit. There is something

in my breeding that makes me resist subsidies—I have never accepted any. I trust that my opinions may be considered as unbiased, therefore, and sincere.

Our task is to develop a source of credit that will protect our productive farmers through foul weather as well as fair. No one proposes the abandonment of the existing Government credit sources for either industry, the banks, or agriculture, hence our problem is simply one of developing a sound policy. A credit policy adaptable to the local conditions in each of the 48 States, a credit policy that will assure production in this great area of free trade and—may we hope—free markets. No one denies but that the score or so of Government agencies now serving agriculture can be combined into fewer agencies. Our task then is to take stock of the farm credit experience of the past 20 years.

What have we learned from the impacts of the First World War on American agriculture? We have heard much of the ridiculous and the suicidal things that have been done in the name of farm credit. There have also been the sound, the eternal, and even the miraculous done in the name of farm credit. Shall we deny them also?

I am not criticizing the subcommittee. They had no way to find out the real grass roots truth. All that they could do was to call in the men, here in Washington, who head the credit agencies. That was all, and on the impressions left they had to appropriate and determine the destiny of programs, good or bad, according to the testimony, according to the human statements and more human reactions occurring in those hearings. And so they brought in this bill. In the main a good bill, a heroic bill, and yet, a war bill, bursting like a blockbuster among us.

Now I have seen something good in the nature of a farm credit policy grow in my own district. Like Phoenix, it grew from the ashes of frustration and dismal failure; it grew from 10 years of struggling with every form of the alphabet and every type of agricultural credit—some fair and some terrible. We had all of the score and perhaps more of agencies that grew upon the farm credit structure like twigs upon an unpruned tree and, as we attempted to cure cancer with mustard plasters, naturally our farmers were not benefited. They dived further into debt because of the burdens of long haul transportation and increased production costs. They were more often impeded than assisted by bureaucracy designed to save them.

Believe it or not, the cost of some of so-called Government credit rose as high as 27 percent in some cases, that is, the various deductions and limitations placed upon the hiring of that money, in addition to interest, made the total deductions that high and the available and usable moneys left for my neighbors was reduced that much.

In the face of all this my neighbors, living upon some of the most productive land in the United States, faced elimination as productive followers of the established doctrine of American enterprise and individual initiative. Then,

in the spring of 1940, their condition was such that private credit could not serve them with safety to itself. They were isolated, economically, and the President declared that district a distress area. The Department of Agriculture was called upon to study the whole situation. An attitude was taken looking toward a credit policy based, not upon scarcity and controlled crops, but upon increased production. We said that sound loans could only be made to truly productive enterprise. We also said that the security of the individual farmers in any given agricultural community was only part of the collateral upon which credit was extended.

The local bankers (in the main they support this farm credit policy), the local merchants, the utilities, the local editor, the local professional man, labor, supply dealers—all these had a contingent interest in the credit extended in a broad sense to any individual. I believe this fact valid with any enterprise in any section. It is the golden rule of credit risk. While only the farmer signs the note out there, everyone knows that the inability of the farmers to pay back borrowed money is a threat, not only to him as an individual, but to all those who are privileged to live in the community made possible because of the new wealth which he produces.

A threat to his security is a threat to the security of all. Last year they made \$8,000,000 worth of loans without loss; they also built up a credit fund looking toward a self-reliant future. In the end, credit must be predicated upon productiveness. The credit of a community or nation rests upon the protection of its fertility and productivity. I firmly believe that the people I represent have a contribution to make toward a sound credit policy for this Nation's agriculture. They should be permitted to make it in their own way at this time.

In a way, they want to repay more than the aid we gave them. I believe that this, as well as other types of farm credit should be investigated, criticized, and studied by, preferably, a subcommittee from the Committee on Agriculture. And I have introduced a resolution to do just that. That subcommittee should go out among the people and see how they live and how they use and respect their credit. They should go to my district and to your district, and everywhere that programs involving farm credit are in operation.

No program should be destroyed by indirection nor by temple-feuds, nor should it be destroyed until it has been thoroughly investigated and its virtues either accepted or found wanting. The future need for real credit security for American agriculture demands that we have an intelligent and well understood farm credit policy. For as sure as the sun comes up tomorrow, as sure as the grass will grow green upon the hills next month, the American farmer will pass out of this crisis of manpower and machinery into a world-wide crisis of competitive economies.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 89, lines 11 to 17, strike out the paragraph.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment for the purpose of getting rid of some language in the bill that at the present time means nothing. I hope the committee will accept it.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. The language by itself, alone, in my judgment, does not mean anything, but I do not believe the House would like to pass a bill containing an expression of this sort in the middle of the bill not related to any language in the context; so I can see no objection to the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I take this time for the purpose of discussing the next section to be read, which is on farm tenancy. I have in days gone by called the attention of the House to numerous activities on the part of Farm Security Administration which were not authorized by law. I have brought to the attention of the House numerous accusations and criticisms which have been leveled at that agency of the Government; more than a year ago I sought an investigation of the Farm Security Administration, not for the purpose of destroying the worth-while activities of that organization but for the purpose of separating the good from the bad and for the purpose of trying to force the administrators to comply with the wishes of Congress regarding the program it was administering. That investigation was delayed until recently, and recently an investigation has been authorized. I know that in the conduct of that investigation it will be the purpose of the committee to determine how far afield the agency has gone, and to make recommendations to this House regarding the activities which have been authorized to be administered by that agency.

The section which will next be read is subject to a point of order, all except lines 9, 10, and 11, which provide \$30,000,000 for the purposes of the Bankhead-Jones Tenancy Purchase Act. The law already authorizes the use of 5 percent of such funds for administrative purposes, and I expect to make a point of order against all of the legislation in the next section for the reason that I think the Committee on Appropriations has taken unto itself the power to legislate for this agency, and has sought to transfer its activities to the Farm Credit Administration. I happen to know that in years gone by Governor Myer, of the Farm Credit Administration, wanted to have no part of the Farm Security Administration for the reason that he was afraid that it would impair the financial integrity of the Farm Credit Administration, which had to sell its debentures on the open market. He did not want to be accused of conducting a relief agency or any agency which smacked of relief as the Farm Security Administration did at that time. I have reason to believe that Governor Black, the present Governor,

does not want the responsibility of administering this law, and I do not believe the Farm Credit Administration at this time is equipped to do the necessary supervising in connection with the loans to be made.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes.

Mr. SPARKMAN. In that connection I would like to read what Governor Black said when he was asked that question:

We have never had in our organization funds sufficient to give the type of supervision which is necessary in connection with some of the types of loans they made.

He further said that they did not have the organization.

Mr. COOLEY. In connection with this provision next to be read, they only provide \$500,000 to supervise the loans which have accumulated through the years, and my guess is that they have now \$200,000,000 worth of loans in all of the counties and townships and communities of this Nation. So that this is definitely an effort on the part of the committee to legislate this activity out of existence. The provision for the appropriation in lines 9 to 11 the committee has the right to make, and I hope that that will be permitted to remain in the bill. The effect of this action would be that the Farm Security Administration would remain intact, and remain in charge of the Tenant Purchase Act for the present.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

FARM TENANCY

Salaries and expenses: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), and to reduce and retrench expenditures, said act shall be administered by the Secretary through the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation of the Farm Credit Administration and by utilizing through cooperative agreements the personnel and facilities of the Federal land banks and the national farm-loan associations, \$500,000 for necessary expenses in connection with the making of loans under title I of this act and the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans heretofore made under the provision of said act, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding as authorized by said act.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the paragraph for the reason that it is legislation on an appropriation bill and is not authorized by law.

Mr. TARVER. Will the gentleman point out what particular parts he feels are legislation?

Mr. COOLEY. The entire section, from line 19, on page 89, down to and including line 8, on page 90.

Mr. TARVER. So far as the section requires the Secretary to carry out the duties to which reference is made in the paragraph through the Federal Farm

Mortgage Administration, of the Farm Credit Administration, and to utilize the personnel and facilities of the Federal land banks, it is legislation, and the committee at the proper time will offer an amendment which will be in conformity with the rules. We concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order to the paragraph is conceded and is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

Loans: For loans in accordance with title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), \$30,000,000, which sum shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at an interest rate of 3 percent per annum and which sum shall not be used for making loans under the terms of said act for the purchase of farms of greater value than the average farm unit of 30 acres and more in the county, parish, or locality in which such purchase may be made, which value shall be determined solely according to statistics of the farm census of 1940; and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to lend such sum to the Secretary upon the security of any obligations of borrowers from the Secretary under the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006): *Provided*, That the amount loaned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall not exceed 85 percent of the principal amount outstanding of the obligations constituting the security therefor: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may utilize proceeds from payments of principal and interest on any loans made under such title I to repay the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the amount borrowed therefrom under the authority of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That the amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CASE. The point of order is that the paragraph contains legislation in an appropriation bill, particularly the language which provides that a sum shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; and the further language which authorizes and directs the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to loan such sums to the Secretary; and the further language that authorizes an increase in the issue of outstanding obligations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Is the gentleman making a point of order against the entire paragraph?

Mr. CASE. I am making a point of order against the entire paragraph.

Mr. COOLEY. I wonder if the gentleman would not amend his point of order so as to make it applicable to everything after the comma in line 11, so as to save the appropriation contained in lines 9, 10, and 11 which are authorized by law?

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the paragraph.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, the point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota makes a point of order against the paragraph. The point of order is conceded by the committee and the point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

LIQUIDATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS

To enable the Secretary, through the Farm Credit Administration, to carry out the provisions of section 43 of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1014-1029), including the employment of persons and means, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding, as authorized by said act, \$421,039.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the paragraph that the paragraph is legislation on an appropriation bill, not authorized by law.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, the provision in the paragraph relative to the secretary being required to act through the Farm Credit Administration is subject to a point of order. The paragraph will be reoffered without the offending language, but for the present the point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order made by the gentleman from Kansas is conceded, and the point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

Total, Farm Credit Administration, \$18,-517,571.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment for insertion immediately following line 11, on page 93.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TARVER: On page 93, after line 11, insert:

"FARM TENANCY

"Salaries and expenses: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), \$500,000 for necessary expenses in connection with the making of loans under title I of said act, and the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans heretofore made under the provisions of said act, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding as authorized by said act."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, the amendment is offered in order that administrative funds may be made available for the continuance of the work of protecting the investment which the Government has in farm-tenancy land-purchase loans, approximately \$195,000,000. If we fail to provide any administrative funds for the administration, under this heading, then no one would be charged with the responsibility of collecting from the borrowers and looking after the interest of the Government in connection with such collections.

Of course, we cannot anticipate what may be done in the Senate. It may be necessary to further consider this item, but whether anything is inserted for farm-tenant loans in the Senate or not, certainly an amount for administrative expenses should be provided.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Does the gentleman state to the House that in his opinion \$500,000 is a sufficient amount to properly supervise and look after the collection of these loans?

Mr. TARVER. I regret that I do not have sufficient information upon which to base an intelligent answer to the gentleman's question. The budget estimated \$1,300,000, plus, for administrative expenses for this program. It is proposed to leave out of the program, as far as the present action of the House is concerned, the making of any additional farm tenant loans. I certainly feel that an adequate amount should be carried in the bill to take care of the collecting of loans already made and protection of the interests of the Government in those loans. I cannot say to the gentleman that \$500,000 is the exact amount of money which will be necessary for the purpose, for the question of how much money would be necessary for that purpose alone was not investigated by our subcommittee.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TARVER. Yes.

Mr. COOLEY. Does not the basic law provide that 5 percent should be made available for administrative purposes?

Mr. TARVER. Not exceeding 5 percent.

Mr. COOLEY. Did not the gentleman state to the House that somewhere in the neighborhood of \$200,000,000 of loans were not outstanding?

Mr. TARVER. I think the amount is \$195,000,000, plus.

Mr. COOLEY. Those loans are in practically every agricultural county in the United States. Is that not the fact?

Mr. TARVER. I think, if the gentleman will pardon me, if \$1,300,000 was estimated by the departmental authorities with the approval of the Budget, as sufficient to carry on the larger program, involving the making of \$30,000,000 additional loans, \$500,000 might reasonably be expected to be sufficient to take care of the collection of loans. I do not think either the gentleman, or myself, or anyone else at the present time is in a position to say that that is the exact amount that will be necessary.

Mr. COOLEY. But I would like to call attention to the fact that on the point of order just made the rural rehabilitation loans which have heretofore amounted to approximately \$90,000,000, have gone out of this bill. Now you still have an accumulation of rural rehabilitation loans plus the tenant purchase loans, aggregating in all about \$190,000,000.

Mr. TARVER. But this item is not intended to take care of rural rehabilitation loans. I should suppose that in the other body, which is not bound by the rigid rules under which we function, some provision will be made for the collection of the \$417,000,000 owing to the Government, whatever it may do about continuing F. S. A.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I want to correct a statement that was made by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Cooley], that these loans are in every county. They are not. They are not in half of them.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman means the general-purpose loans?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Yes.

Mr. COOLEY. But it is a fact that rural rehabilitation loans according to the evidence before the gentleman's committee have been made in every agricultural county in America.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I do not doubt it at all.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an additional amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TARVER to follow the amendment previously agreed to:

"LIQUIDATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS

"To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of section 43 of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1014-1029), including the employment of persons and means, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding, as authorized by said act, \$421,039."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, this is the provision which was stricken on a point of order a few moments ago. The basis of the point of order was that as originally contained in the bill the language required the Secretary to act through the agency of the Farm Credit Administration.

The identical amount of money provided in the language of the original provision of the bill is provided in the amendment and I desire to say in this connection that in the opinion of the subcommittee no excuse exists for longer delay in the liquidation of these so-called resettlement projects. I feel, while I am interested in the work of the Farm Security Administration and I think a great deal of the work has been of value especially to low-income farmers in the United States, that the authorities of the Farm Security Administration have been acting in defiance of the mandate of Congress with regard to the liquidation of the so-called cooperative projects, which they state, however, involves only 15 of the 151 projects they have. Even if the Farm Security Administration had been continued by action of Congress or may yet be continued there ought, nevertheless, to be a positive and mandatory direction to whatever authorities may have further charge of the program that the resettlement projects in toto should be sold, should be liquidated, and the interest of the Government in those projects absolutely and entirely washed out. I believe that the Farm Security Administration if it should be continued or what-

ever organization of government may be vested with authority to continue its work will do a far better job and a job far more satisfactory to the American people if it abandons these experiments which in my judgment do not have the approval of the people of this country.

I believe, however, that it is necessary to provide these funds that are carried in this amendment, \$417,000 approximately for the work of liquidating those projects.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. In fairness to the present Administrator of the Farm Security Administration I should like to observe that he inherited these projects from the old Resettlement Administration which was administered by Mr. Rexford Guy Tugwell. I agree with the gentleman from Georgia that notwithstanding the fact that he did inherit the unpopularity of these projects that they have been very slow in complying with the wishes of Congress regarding an immediate liquidation.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. It is my understanding that these have been and are being liquidated at the rate of 500 per month.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture, or any bureau, office, agency, or service of the Department, or any corporation, institution, or association supervised thereby, who engages in, or directs, or authorizes any other officer or employee of the Department, or any such bureau, office, agency, service, corporation, institution, or association to engage in, the making of loans under the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (12 U. S. C. 1148), as amended, or the making of loans or advances in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in food production financing bulletins F-1 or F-2 of the Farm Credit Administration operating under the Food Production Administration, Production Loan Branch.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the section just read on the ground it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would like the gentleman to elaborate on his point of order and point out what part of the section is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. HOPE. This section has for its apparent purpose a prohibition of further loans by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation. There is no provision in this bill making an appropriation for this corporation. So the limitation on its face is against officials of

the Department of Agriculture who might exercise supervisory functions over it and its activities.

The Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations were created in 1932 under the Hoover administration. There were originally 12 corporations, 1 in each Federal land bank district. Later legislation was passed which authorized the consolidation of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations and the return of capital not needed to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to be held as a revolving fund subject to the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

In the meantime, and on March 27, 1933, an Executive order was issued which transferred the jurisdiction and control of the regional agricultural credit corporations from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, under whose jurisdiction they had originally been set up, to the Farm Credit Administration, and in that order the functions which were transferred were defined as follows:

The functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its board of directors relating to the appointment of officers and agents to manage regional agricultural credit corporations formed under section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932; relating to the establishment of rules and regulations for such management and relating to the approval of loans and advances made by such corporations and of the terms and conditions thereof.

Under that Executive order and under the law it is the duty and the function of the Farm Credit Administration to make rules and regulations to supervise the operations of the regional agricultural credit corporations and to approve loans made by them. I think it is generally recognized under the rules of the House that any language purporting to be a limitation which either imposes new duties upon a Government agency or prohibits it from performing the duties which have been assigned to it is not a limitation but is legislation.

In this particular case the Farm Credit Administration is prohibited or rather its officers are prohibited under the legislation from directing or authorizing the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, to make loans and perform the other functions that are imposed upon it by law. That being the case, it is apparent that the officials of the Farm Credit Administration will be unable to carry out their duties in supervising the operations of the corporation, in approving loans, and other duties which have been assigned to them.

It can very readily be determined that this is legislation, I think, by considering the interpretation which officials of the Farm Credit Administration will place upon our action if the section remains in the bill. Certainly they would understand it to mean that Congress no longer expected them to carry on the functions which under the law they are to exercise over the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation. In other words they will conclude that Congress had changed its policy and has forbidden them to do what heretofore under

the law they have been authorized and directed to do. That, Mr. Chairman, in my opinion very clearly constitutes legislation.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be pleased to hear the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I merely want to submit to the Chair the very purpose of the limitation is to prevent the expression of a certain task, function, or duty. It may never achieve that result, as a matter of fact, in substance, but that is its primary purpose. So I submit this is a very good limitation and quite within the rules and does not constitute legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

The gentleman from Kansas makes the point of order against section 2 which begins "No part of any appropriation contained in this act or authorized to be expended shall be used," and so forth.

It is the view of the Chair this section is clearly a limitation, and if there are no funds provided in this section the limitation will be ineffective. The Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOPE: On page 93, line 12, strike out all of section 2.

[Mr. HOPE addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I want to see if we can agree upon a limitation of debate on this amendment. I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 15 minutes.

Mr. TABER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, it is evident that we are not going to be able to finish this bill before 7 o'clock. It seems to me it might be better for the Committee to rise.

Mr. TARVER. I do not know why we should not be able to get through before 7 o'clock. This is the last controversial paragraph of the bill, as I understand. As far as I know, there is no other amendment pending except the one that is to be offered by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. CANNON, to strike out section 8. I want to observe the wishes of the House, of of course, but I believe we can get out of committee with this bill by 6 o'clock.

Mr. HORAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, in case this amendment is voted down I have an amendment, but I promise I will make the debate on it brief.

Mr. CURTIS. I have an amendment, too, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TABER. I think the Committee ought to rise.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, in order to test the sentiment of the com-

mittee, I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes.

The amendment was agreed to.

[Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

[Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HORAN rose.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman desire to speak on this amendment?

Mr. HORAN. I have a proposed amendment of my own, in case this amendment is rejected, which I desire to offer.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Washington to speak to his own amendment at this time.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, this is a little bit unorthodox. The late hour and the limitations on time certainly give me but little hope. If this amendment is voted down, I wish to submit an amendment, because my own town and my own district had the only R. A. C. C. program in the Nation until just recently. My amendment is so worded as to exclude that particular program from the restrictions of this section. Even the bankers generally favor the program in force out there. They are not for some of the other things going on now. I feel certain I may say that the banks endorse the program and the townspeople endorse it. I insist it is a program that is well worth the study of this body when they are seriously considering the formation of a sound credit policy. It is a community proposition. It is a sound program which made \$8,000,000 worth of sound loans last year without loss. I hope to see it preserved irrespective to what happens to the Hope amendment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, as usual, it is a case of where the facts simply have to prevail. This regional Agricultural Credit Corporation was set up in 1932. There were no production credit corporations at that time, and there were no production credit associations. This came in the very depths of that 1932 depression. We did not have these other agencies at that time. Now we have them, and so it is proposed to supplement those agencies, making substantially the same kind of loans with this new set-up. Let me tell you what this will do, because the testimony is abundant. One can illustrate by example. If you want to expand your acreage of soybeans, and you need \$500, you make application for the loan. The county war board will certify and say, "Here is John Jones, who is going to grow soybeans, and he wants \$500." The loan is certified. You put in a crop and harvest it, and if you get \$500 back out of the crop, you pay off your loan. If you get only \$200 back out of your crop, you pay \$200 on your loan, and Uncle Sam marks it paid, and the \$300 is absorbed in the Treasury. That is what this is intended to do.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I have only 3 minutes. I have no bias or prejudice in this thing one way or the other. I do not know that it substantially affects my area. I do not want you to be fooled as to what we are doing. The gentleman from Kansas said they are nonrecourse loans. That is right. They cannot be endorsed and sold unless the farmer should give his consent. That is one of the provisions, and if there is a loss, it will be taxed to the Federal Treasury.

Mr. HOPE. The loans are to be made only for the production of food, and particularly the food for war purposes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is right, but what about our production credit association which has loaned about \$450,000,000 for general purposes?

Mr. CASE. Is it not for small loans on exactly the same basis as the Defense Plants Corporation is making loans on the basis of hundreds of millions of dollars for the projection of plants and the finding of minerals, and so forth?

Mr. DIRKSEN. But we have two instrumentalities making loans already. That is the essential difference.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. All food pertains to the war, and what right have we to select one particular item and say to the farmer that we will make him a nonrecourse loan and let Uncle Sam pay the bill, while you want to make the other fellow pay his loss.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Judge Tarver conducted a very exhaustive examination of this matter and he said to Mr. Black that this is the most fantastic proposition that he had ever heard put before a committee of Congress in the course of 16 years. In my humble judgment no case was made. That is the reason why I think the amendment should be rejected.

The production credit associations already cover this field quite thoroughly. There are presently 12 production credit corporations and 529 production credit associations with about 269,000 farmer stockholders. These associations now have a total of 3,081 full-time and 1,669 part-time employees. These associations operate in every section of the Nation and make loans for seed, feed, livestock, fertilizer, fencing, and a host of other things. They can make every kind of a loan required in the production of war crops and other food. The only question before us therefore is whether these regional credit corporations, authorized to make similar loans, and now in a process of liquidation shall be brought back to life to supplement what is being done by the production credit associations and through emergency crop, seed, and feed loans.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, on January 21, 1943, Secretary Wickard sent out this release to the press, which allocated \$200,000,000 to \$225,000,000 for the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation to make loans to farmers to produce food. I hold in my hand a statement of a bank in my district. At the close of business December 31, 1942, they had loans outstanding in the amount of \$226,621. They had cash and

sight exchange in the sum of \$853,851. That same bank, at the close of business February 16, 1943, had loans amounting to \$185,133. They had cash in the bank and sight exchange \$942,901. The local institutions are well able to care for the needs of their respective communities. These banks are full of cash and they would like to obtain farm loans without competition from several governmental loan concerns.

I say to you I do not see where there is any reason for \$225,000,000 of the taxpayers' money to make additional loans to the farmers when we already have too many duplicating agencies in this field, driving up and down the Nation's highways burning up rubber and gasoline. They have supervisors over supervisors, State offices, regional offices, and county offices. I think the committee should be commended for bringing in section 2 which would eliminate the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation from carrying on its functions, so that private enterprise can continue in this country. The expenses for the operation of these governmental bureaus are paid by the taxpayers including the banks and other private loan companies and individuals with whom they compete.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield.

Mr. HOPE. The gentleman does not contend that this little bank he is talking about could make loans of the type that are being made for food production by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation?

Mr. GATHINGS. I will answer the gentleman by saying here is the original release issued by Secretary Wickard. Over on page 3, it reads:

Where it is determined that the producer actually needs equipment, such as a tractor, combine, peanut picker, or similar items of machinery, and that his operations (including any custom work which may be available to him) will enable him to pay for such equipment in 2 or 3 years, purchasers of such equipment may be financed.

Would the gentleman contend that there is any bank in his district that would not like to make a loan so that a farmer could purchase a tractor or other farm implement? Now this business of creating new agencies duplicating existing government lending mediums is absolutely going too far.

If you believe in the elimination of unnecessary expenses of government—the taking of the Government out of competition with private business and the continuation of our American way of life through free enterprise I hope you will vote down the amendment of the gentleman from Kansas and leave the section in the bill which was recommended by the Appropriations Committee.

A few days ago I introduced a bill to eliminate the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation from continuing their lending operations. I am proud that under section 2 of this bill the same result is accomplished.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired. All time has expired. The question re-

curs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HOPE) there were—ayes 35, noes 90.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HORAN: On page 93, line 23, after the word "amended", insert "unless such loans are to be made in a region in which, and with respect to a commodity with respect to which, a credit program under such section with respect to such commodity in such region was in effect on July 1, 1942."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 6. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary employment of translators when competent citizen translators are not available; (2) employment in cases of emergency of persons in the field service of the Department for periods of not more than 60 days; (3) employment on the emergency rubber project; (4) employment by the Rural Electrification Administration of not to exceed 20 junior engineer trainees who are citizens of other American republics; and (5) employment under the appropriation for the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I do not expect to take the 5 minutes. I simply take this time to get some information from the distinguished gentleman from Georgia, chairman of the subcommittee. I would like to ask the gentleman whether or not Governor Black appeared before his committee, or the Secretary of Agriculture, or anyone else connected therewith, requesting that section 8 be placed in this bill.

Mr. TARVER. Oh, no. I do not think the Department of Agriculture or any official of the Department is responsible for section 8.

Mr. FULMER. May I ask the distinguished gentleman, my good friend, if he would give us some information as to just who appeared before his committee requesting that section 8 be placed in the bill?

Mr. TARVER. Let me say to the gentleman that no one, so far as I am advised, came before the committee requesting the inclusion of section 8, although many Members of Congress, including the members of the subcommittee, have received complaints from financial institutions throughout the country protesting against the policy of the Department of Agriculture in some of its lending branches, in making loans of the type which would be made on the same terms or comparable terms by private lending facilities, operating in the localities where such loans are made. It is not necessary as in the gentleman's committee, that somebody come before the committee and expressly request the enactment of certain legislation before the committee takes action.

Mr. FULMER. The thing I am interested in is in that the agricultural Sub-

committee on Appropriations having permitted Mr. O'Neal, Mr. Oscar Johnson, and others interested in destroying the Farm Security Administration and Crop Insurance believing neither of these had anything to do with putting section 8 in the bill, many of us who are interested in the farmers of the country are anxious to know who is responsible.

I understand that many Members of the House, including myself have received letters from banks and associations representing banks wanting something done to destroy the lending agencies set up by the Congress. The question that I am now interested in is: Are the Members of this House and especially the Members on appropriation ready to destroy these agencies and place the farmers of the country in this great emergency as well as after this war, when we may have another serious depression, at the mercy of the banks, lending corporations, and insurance companies to secure crop loans and land mortgages? Being a banker before coming to Congress and realizing the position of farmers in securing loans from banks and those engaged in lending money on farm lands prior to establishing these Federal loan agencies I am not willing to destroy these agencies. It appears that because of the letters which Members have been receiving which are based more or less on selfishness is the reason for the placing of section 8 in the bill.

Now, let us see what this section will do to the farmers of the country if passed, especially during this great emergency and after the winning of this war at which time we may have another long-drawn-out serious depression. If the section should be adopted before farmers could make application for loans from the Federal land banks, production credit corporations, and the seed-loan agencies they would first have to make application to banks for production loans and lending corporations and insurance companies for land loans and be turned down. I believe one reason that the chairman of the Appropriations Committee is going to offer an amendment to strike this section from the bill is because they have come to the conclusion the amendment will not do everything they had in mind when it was placed in the bill.

Mr. Chairman, as far as I am concerned this is the most ridiculous and outrageous attempt to kick millions of innocent farmers in the pants, especially at a time when they, their wives, and children are engaged in long hours of work doing their very best to produce even a normal production of food which is so necessary in winning this war that I have ever witnessed since I have been a Member of Congress. I have an amendment prepared, which I shall offer, to strike section 8 from the bill if the chairman of the Appropriations Committee fails to offer his amendment for the same purpose or if the section does not go out on a point of order.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

It has been repeatedly announced during the discussion of this bill that the chairman of the full Committee on Ap-

propriations, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] would offer an amendment to strike section 8 and that there would be no opposition on the part of the member of the subcommittee who was originally responsible for the insertion of this section.

I intend to vote for the amendment offered by the chairman of the full committee [Mr. CANNON] because I feel that section 8 is too inclusive in its terms, or I should say, too exclusive. I do think, however, that there is a practice on the part of the Department of Agriculture which ought to be reasonably restrained, and that the banking institutions of the country which have at the present time ample funds with which to make loans, in cases where they are prepared to make the same type of loans that will be made by the agency of the Department of Agriculture and upon the same terms and with the same rates of interest, ought to have that business. In such cases there is no reason why the Government of the United States should step in and take away the business of these private lending agencies. As I have said, I think the language of this section is too broad.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. What is the gentleman's definition of the word "region" in this section where it states that the loan must have first been offered to and refused by the private lending agencies customarily engaged in making loans of similar character and at comparable rates in the region where such loan is proposed to be made?

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman who is now addressing the Committee is not responsible for the language of the section; he did not write the section, and the use of the word "region" in that connection is undoubtedly too broad.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I think the membership will find if they will look into the matter of business loans that we have provisions that the loan cannot be made until it is first offered to a local institution then referred over to some governmental agency in the event the local institution does not want the matter.

Mr. TARVER. That is undoubtedly true.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I will state to the gentleman from Georgia that if he will remember back to 1933 he will recall the effort that was made to insert a similar provision in the original T. V. A. Act.

Mr. TARVER. It was not the same provision.

Mr. RANKIN. No; it was a similar provision.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the bill may be dispensed with, the remainder of the bill to be printed in the RECORD, with the right of Members to offer amendments if they so desire.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman include in his request the right to make points of order against the language not read?

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I modify my request to include the right of Members to make points of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill be considered as read, be printed in the RECORD at this point, be open to amendment, and subject to points of order.

Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The remainder of the bill reads as follows:

SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative or supervisory employees of the Department as may be designated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person employed for less than 60 days for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of property, and payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by this section.

SEC. 8. None of the funds herein appropriated or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture, or of any bureau, office, agency, or service of the Department or any corporation, institution, or association supervised thereby, who engages in, or directs or authorizes any other officer or employee of the Department or of any such bureau, office, agency, service, corporation, institution, or association to engage in the negotiation, solicitation, or execution of any loan which has not first been offered to and refused by the private lending agencies customarily engaged in making loans of similar character and at comparable rates in the region where such loan is proposed to be made.

This act may be cited as the "Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944."

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any points of order or any amendments to section 7?

Are there points of order to section 8?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against section 8 on the ground that this section is legislation on an appropriation bill.

It is not a limitation, but goes beyond the authority of the committee in that this section is in effect a direction to officers and employees of the Department to offer all loans to private lending agencies before such loans are made.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a unanimous consent request?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. TARVER. In view of what has transpired and the fact that the chairman of the full committee is going to move to strike out the section I ask unanimous consent that the section may be eliminated from the bill.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, it is subject to a point of order.

Mr. TARVER. I think it is not subject to a point of order, but the gentleman yielded to me to submit a unanimous consent request and I ask consent to have the section stricken from the bill. If it is to go out anyway why take time on a point of order?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I object to the request.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard. The gentleman from Mississippi will proceed.

Mr. RANKIN. This question has come up before. The language in the latter part of section 8 says:

Institution or association to engage in the negotiation, solicitation, or execution of any loan which has not first been offered to and refused by the private lending agencies.

It goes beyond the scope of authority and offers a directive. It is not a limitation.

In Cannon's Precedents, volume 7, No. 634, page 639, a ruling on an amendment to an appropriation for books and apparatus for the education of the blind, which would have required that none of the appropriation be expended unless two copies of each publication be furnished free of charge to a certain institution—there was a directive—the Chairman said:

From a careful reading it seems to the Chair that the amendment directs the Commission to do a specific thing, actually changing the basic law creating the Commission, and that the amendment does not restrict in any sense the appropriation.

This provision is subject to the same criticism. The head note on this decision reads:

Professed limitation not to become effective unless or until affirmative action was taken held to be out of order in an appropriation bill.

An amendment withholding expenditures of appropriations unless and until certain books were supplied free to the National Library for the Blind was ruled out of order.

That was in 1928 and one of the most distinguished Members on the other side of the House was then presiding, the

distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER].

This section is also subject to the further point of order that it attempts to limit an appropriation not contained in the paragraph.

Volume 8, section 1636, of Cannon's Precedents it is stated that—

No limitation of expenditure is possible upon a paragraph which does not propose an appropriation.

This paragraph proposes no appropriation, but it puts this directive on it.

The Chair in that instance ruled:

There is no appropriation proposed in the paragraph we are considering now, and for that reason this could not be a limitation and it is not germane to this particular section. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that this section is legislation on an appropriation bill, and besides it is out of order because it attempts to put a limitation of expenditure upon a paragraph that does not carry any appropriation at all.

I submit that for those two reasons, as held by the decisions set out in Cannon's Precedents, to which I referred, this section is out of order and should go out of the bill, and that both points of order should be sustained.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I simply call the attention of the Chair to the fact that while many of the Government lending agencies or semi-Government lending agencies are not included in this bill, yet there are appropriations here for the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Rural Electrification Administration, and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, all of which make loans to farmers. If this provision stays in the bill it means that the officials of these organizations must in addition to the duties which are imposed upon them by law make an investigation in the case of every application, to determine whether or not the application has been offered to and refused by private lending agencies customarily engaged in making loans of a similar character in the region where the loan is to be made. It has been held time and time again that where a provision of this kind imposes duties upon a Federal official which are not required by law it is legislative in character and subject to a point of order.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. And where they are just affirmative and directive they have been held out of order.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I just want to make the observation that some one of these employees to whom a salary would be denied under the appropriate limitation would be required to make the

determination that a loan had been first offered to and refused and consequently it would be imposing additional duties that are not now required by law. The proposed limitation is not upon the funds that are authorized anywhere in the bill to be lent but upon salary funds and the language itself imposes additional duties.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

The gentleman from Mississippi makes the point of order against section 8 that it is legislation upon an appropriation bill, and the gentleman from South Dakota and the gentleman from Kansas make the further point of order that it provides for additional functions to be discharged by certain people not required under existing law to discharge those functions.

The matter is not altogether free from doubt, but in view of the language of section 8, and in view of the additional duties imposed and the additional determinations that must be made, it seems to the Chair that such language is legislative in character. Therefore the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CURTIS: Page 97, line 2, after the period, insert "None of the funds herein appropriated shall be used to pay the compensation of any individual whose compensation is based on the amount or number of loans made."

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to prevent the soliciting by Government employees of loans that are now being handled by private lending agencies.

My amendment would provide that none of these men shall be paid on the basis of the number of loans they make or the amount of the loans they make.

I can best illustrate what I am trying to reach here by reading a paragraph from a letter I received from one of my bankers. It is as follows:

During the drought years and depression years of the 1930's this bank advanced funds to a tenant farmer to carry on his operations. With the help of the bank his financial situation gradually improved. By late 1939 the bank felt warranted in advancing him funds for the purchase of a herd of stock cows for raising cattle. This proved to be a profitable venture for him, so in July 1941, when he had become a good credit risk, the Production Credit Association induced him to pay his loan of \$1,800 to the bank and borrow from them.

My amendment would say that you could not use the funds herein appropriated or authorized to pay the compensation of any employee whose compensation is based upon the number of loans or the amount of loans made, to take away all the incentive of these individuals.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. There is no appropriation in this bill for officials of the Production Credit Corporation, so how does

the gentleman expect to stop the practice he describes by this amendment?

Mr. CURTIS. I think some of the funds that pay these individuals are in this bill. There are quite a number of Government employees, various employees of the Department of Agriculture, who are going about driving into farmyards and soliciting loans from individuals who never have been clients of the Government. I am in favor of those loans that reach a group that cannot get credit any place else, but I maintain we are not helping the farmers in America if we destroy their local banks. We must decide whether we are going to go all out and have Government ownership of banks, or restrict the soliciting of loans by Government employees.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I know of no employees of the Department of Agriculture who are paid on the basis of the number of loans they may be able to negotiate. As has been pointed out by the gentleman from Kansas, we carry no administrative funds for the Production Credit Associations in this bill. As I said awhile ago, while I am in sympathy with the idea that local financial institutions ought to be allowed to make all loans where they are willing to make them on a comparable basis with the Government loans, I can see no reason whatever for inserting a provision such as the gentleman has offered as an amendment here in this bill, realizing that it will have no effect whatever and constitute mere surplusage. So I hope the amendment will not be agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to, and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WHITTINGTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 2481, the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, 1944, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, in view of the lateness of the hour and the possibility that there may be some roll calls in connection with the passage of the pending bill, I hope that we may not be required to proceed further with it tonight.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, further proceedings on the bill will be postponed until tomorrow.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF BITUMINOUS COAL ACT OF 1937

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 215), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this joint resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the resolution (H. J. Res. 113) to extend the provisions of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 for a period of 120 days. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the joint resolution and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means, the joint resolution shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the joint resolution for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 159. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Juan Ramirez;

H. R. 401. An act for the relief of James W. Kelly;

H. R. 576. An act for the relief of Mary Lynn Morrow, Mrs. W. A. Jones, and the estates of Maurice Jones and Mrs. Avis McDonald;

H. R. 944. An act for the relief of Douglas R. Muther;

H. R. 951. An act for the relief of W. Harold Shackelford;

H. R. 1162. An act for the relief of R. E. Cotton Co.;

H. R. 1219. An act for the relief of Fred Taylor;

H. R. 1238. An act for the relief of Mrs. Charles J. Bair;

H. R. 1522. An act for the relief of Morton Fiedler;

H. R. 1583. An act for the relief of Reuben T. Little;

H. R. 1597. An act for the relief of Joseph Spear;

H. R. 1627. An act for the relief of Vida B. Rogers;

H. R. 1792. An act for the relief of Arthur G. Klein;

H. R. 1845. An act for the relief of the estate of Ted Vaughan, deceased;

H. R. 1893. An act for the relief of George H. Crow;

H. R. 2020. An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the purpose of further regulating interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2238. An act to authorize the return to private ownership of certain vessels formerly used or suitable for use in the fisheries or industries related thereto;

H. R. 2312. An act for the relief of Everett A. Alden; Robert Bruce; Edgar C. Faris, Jr.; Kathryn W. Ross; Charles L. Rust; and Frederick C. Wright; and

H. J. Res. 92. Joint resolution to authorize the refund by the War Shipping Administrator of certain freights for transportation on frustrated voyages.

17



ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire of the majority leader what the program for today will be.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, after disposition of the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill we will take up the District of Columbia appropriation bill. There is a bill from the Naval Affairs Committee, the war brokers' bill. Whether that will be taken up today will depend upon the time for consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill. I understand there is not much controversy about the District of Columbia appropriation bill, if any. I do not know about the war brokers' bill. If there is any time remaining after disposition of the District of Columbia appropriation bill and if there is any reason why the war brokers' bill cannot be taken up, there is a resolution from the Committee on Rules relating to Puerto Rico, with which we are all acquainted and which I understand will not take up much time. That may be called up.

In other words, taking the afternoon, I do not see anything controversial. If it is agreeable to the gentleman from Massachusetts, should there be any roll call I will ask unanimous consent that it go over until tomorrow.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I should say that would be quite agreeable. I understand there is somewhat of a lure for some people in this city this afternoon.

Mr. McCORMACK. I understand so.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DEWEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include a very interesting letter from Mr. Eastman regarding the oil situation in New England.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the conference now going on in Bermuda and to include a short editorial on the same subject.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. RODGERS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to ex-

tend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in reference to gasoline rationing.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an address recently delivered at Hendricks College.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the Appendix.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. LANDIS addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

THE HONORABLE FRANK E. HOOK

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I received a copy of my home-town paper this morning. In it I find this statement:

Resignation of Burkett Williams, regional administrator of the Office of Price Administration, will be announced in the next few days, this newspaper learned authoritatively today. Appointment of former Congressman Frank E. Hook, of Michigan, was rumored in Government circles here.

Mr. Speaker, folks thought they were voting some of these New Dealers out last November, but they were mistaken; they were not voting them out at all; they were merely transferring them. Oh dear, oh dear; we are hooked again.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include some newspaper articles.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

THE HONORABLE FRANK E. HOOK

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, in his speech a moment ago the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER] seems to be very much excited because a former Member of Congress, Hon. Frank Hook,

of Michigan, is being appointed to a Government position.

I wonder when the gentleman from Ohio became so intensely interested in cleaning up the Government pay roll. A few weeks ago we had up here the question of striking the name of a Negro from the pay roll, whom the Dies committee had found to be a Communist, connected with 21 Communist organizations, and who, the committee said, had been making Communist lectures all over the United States, in Mexico, and in Europe. Yet the gentleman from Ohio voted to keep him on the Federal pay roll at \$5,600 a year. Now, as between this Negro, whom the Dies committee found to be a Communist, and our distinguished former colleague from Michigan, Mr. Hook, I will take Mr. Hook.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the Washington Times-Herald.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

THE HONORABLE FRANK E. HOOK

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. SABATH addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CREAL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter from a soldier written to the editor of some papers in Kentucky.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. MAY addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial from Southern California Business.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. COSTELLO]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. HARRIS of Arkansas asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GROSS]?

There was no objection.

EXCESSIVE LAUNDRY CHARGES TO MEN IN ARMED FORCES

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I want to call to the attention of the House something that is not doing the armed forces any good nor is it helping the morale of the Army. I refer to excessive laundry charges for our soldiers.

I have a complaint here, the laundry bill of a soldier who has to pay 20 cents apiece for shirts to be laundered; undershirts, 15 cents; underdrawers, 15 cents; socks, 7 cents; handkerchiefs, 3 cents; overalls, 30 cents; turkish towels, 10 cents; and so on.

I can see no good reason why the O. P. A. does not take a hand in this matter. This certainly is wronging the soldier who wants to keep himself the way we would like to see him look. He should not be taken advantage of in this way. When a soldier must pay \$12 per month for a laundry bill out of his \$50 salary, that is not right.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial from the Washington Evening Star of last night.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BRADLEY]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that upon completion of business in order on the Speaker's desk today and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered I may be permitted to proceed for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STEWART]?

There was no objection.

PRICE CEILINGS ON SAW LOGS

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Speaker, speaking of price ceilings the most recent order has been on saw logs. Anybody who knows anything about the sawmill business or who has ever been a lumberjack or a muleskinner knows a log near his mill is not to be compared with one that has to be hauled 50 miles before it gets to the mill; yet some of our great efficient doctors of philosophy or someone else who does not know anything about the sawmill business has put a ceiling price on saw logs.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SHAFER asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is consideration of H. R. 2481, on which the previous question was ordered on the bill and amendments to final passage. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a separate vote on what is known as the Cannon amendment, appearing on page 65, line 2.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment?

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a separate vote on the so-called Rees of Kansas amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them in gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment upon which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CANNON of Missouri: On page 65, line 22, after the colon insert "Provided further, That no part of said appropriation or any other appropriation carried in this bill shall be used for incentive payments."

Mr. KLEBERG. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KLEBERG. Is this the so-called Cannon amendment as amended by an amendment I offered?

The SPEAKER. The Chair has no knowledge of that. It is the so-called Cannon amendment. The Chair does not know whether or not it was amended after the gentleman from Missouri offered it.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TARVER) there were—ayes 88, noes 39.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote upon the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—ayes 229, noes 90, not voting 114, as follows:

[Roll No. 55]

YEAS—229

Abernethy	Grant, Ala.	Norrell
Allen, Ill.	Grant, Ind.	Norton
Andresen,	Griffiths	O'Brien, Ill.
August H.	Gross	O'Brien, Mich.
Andrews	Gwynne	O'Brien, N. Y.
Angell	Hale	O'Neal
Arends	Hall	Pace
Auchincloss	Edwin Arthur	Peterson, Fla.
Bell	Hall,	Pfeifer
Bender	Leonard W.	Pittenger
Bennett, Mich.	Halleck	Ploeser
Bennett, Mo.	Hancock	Plumley
Bishop	Harless, Ariz.	Poage
Blackney	Harris, Ark.	Powers
Bland	Harris, Va.	Pracht
Bradley, Mich.	Hart	Randolph
Brehm	Hartley	Rankin
Brown, Ga.	Heldinger	Reece, Tenn.
Bulwinkle	Hess	Reed, Ill.
Burch, Va.	Hill	Reed, N. Y.
Burchill, N. Y.	Hinshaw	Rees, Kans.
Busbey	Hoffman	Rizley
Butler	Holmes, Wash.	Robertson
Camp	Hope	Robison, Ky.
Cannon, Mo.	Horan	Rockwell
Carlson, Kans.	Howell	Rodgers, Pa.
Carlson, Ohio	Jarman	Rogers, Mass.
Carter	Jenkins	Rohrbough
Chenoweth	Jensen	Rowan
Church	Johnson,	Rowe
Clason	Anton J.	Russell
Clevenger	Johnson,	Sabath
Cochran	J. Leroy	Satterfield
Cole, Mo.	Johnson, Ward	Schiffner
Cole, N. Y.	Jones	Schuetz
Colmer	Jonkman	Scott
Compton	Judd	Shafer
Cox	Kean	Sheppard
Cravens	Kee	Sikes
Crawford	Kerr	Simpson, Ill.
Culkin	Kilday	Simpson, Pa.
Curley	Klinzer	Slaughter
Curtis	Kleberg	Smith, Maine
D'Alesandro	Knutson	Smith, Va.
Davis	Kunkel	Somers, N. Y.
Dawson	Lambertson	Sparkman
Day	Landis	Springer
Dewey	Lane	Stanley
Dingell	Lanham	Steagall
Dirksen	LeFevre	Sumner, Ill.
Disney	Lesinski	Sumners, Tex.
Ditter	Lewis	Sundstrom
Dondero	Luce	Taber
Douglas	Ludlow	Talbot
Drewry	Lynch	Talle
Durham	McCowen	Thomas, Tex.
Dworshak	McGehee	Thomason
Eaton	McGregor	Tibbott
Ellis	McLean	Towe
Engel	McWilliams	Treadway
Fenton	Maas	Troutman
Fisher	Mahon	Van Zandt
Fogarty	Manasco	Vinson, Ga.
Gale	Mansfield, Tex.	Wadsworth
Gallagher	Martin, Iowa	Ward
Gamble	Martin, Mass.	Weichel, Ohio
Gathings	Mason	Welch
Gavin	May	West
Gearhart	Morrow	Wheat
Gerlach	Michener	Whitten
Gifford	Miller, Conn.	Whittington
Gillette	Miller, Pa.	Wigglesworth
Goodwin	Mills	Willey
Gordon	Monkiewicz	Winstead
Gore	Mruk	Wolcott
Gorski	Murray, Tenn.	Woodruff, Mich.
Gossett	Newsome	Woodrum, Va.
Graham	Norman	Zimmerman

NAYS—90

Allen, La.	Brooks	Costello
Andersen,	Bryson	Courtney
H. Carl	Burdick	Creal
Anderson,	Case	Crosser
N. Mex.	Chapman	Cullen
Barrett	Clark	Cunningham
Bates, Ky.	Coffee	Domengaues
Beckworth	Cooley	Ellison, Md.
Bonner	Cooper	Fernandez

Flannagan
Ford
Fulbright
Fulmer
Furlong
Gilchrist
Granger
Green
Gregory
Hagen
Hare
Hays
Hobbs
Hoch
Hoeven
Hull
Izac
Jackson
Johnson,
Luther A.
Johnson,
Lyndon B.
Johnson, Okla.

Kefauver
Larcade
Lemke
McCord
McCormack
McKenzie
McMillan
McMurray
Mansfield,
Mont.
Miller, Nebr.
Monroney
Morrison, La.
Morrison, N.C.
Mundt
Murdock
Murray, Wis.
Nichols
O'Connor
O'Hara
Patman
Patton
Priest

Rabaut
Ramspeck
Richards
Rivers
Robinson, Utah
Sauthoff
Scanlon
Spence
Stefan
Stewart
Stockman
Sullivan
Tarver
Tolan
Vincent, Ky.
Voorhis, Calif.
Wene
White
Wickersham
Wolverton, N. J.
Worley
Wright

NOT VOTING—114

Anderson, Calif. Folger
Arnold
Baldwin, Md.
Baldwin, N. Y.
Barden
Barry
Bates, Mass.
Beall
Bloom
Bolton
Boren
Boykin
Bradley, Pa.
Brown, Ohio
Buckley
Buffett
Burgin
Byrne
Canfield
Cannon, Fla.
Capozzoli
Celler
Chiperfield
Delaney
Dickstein
Dies
Dilweg
Doughton
Eberharter
Elliott
Ellsworth
Elmer
Elston, Ohio
Englebright
Fay
Feighan
Fellows
Fish
Fitzpatrick

Myers
O'Konski
O'Leary
O'Toole
Outland
Peterson, Ga.
Phillbin
Phillips
Poulson
Price
Ramey
Rogers, Calif.
Rolph
Sadowski
Sasscer
Schwabe
Sheridan
Short
Smith, Ohio
Smith, W. Va.
Smith, Wis.
Snyder
Starnes, Ala.
Stearns, N. H.
Stevenson
Taylor
Thomas, N. J.
Vorys, Ohio
Vursell
Walter
Wasielewski
Weaver
Weiss
Whelchel, Ga.
Wilson
Winter
Wolfenden, Pa.
Murphy

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Elmer for, with Mr. Eberharter against.
Mr. Anderson of California for, with Mr. Feighan against.
Mr. Schwabe for, with Mr. Weiss against.
Mr. Gillie for, with Mr. Outland against.
Mr. Short for, with Mr. Bloom against.
Mr. Arnold for, with Mr. Kirwan against.
Mr. Miller of Missouri for, with Mr. O'Konski against.

General pairs:

Mr. Weaver with Mr. Smith of Ohio.
Mr. Starnes of Alabama with Mr. Elston.
Mr. Peterson of Georgia with Mr. Bolton.
Mr. Keogh with Mr. Ramey.
Mr. Doughton with Mr. Beall.
Mr. Baldwin of Maryland with Mr. Jeffries.
Mr. Folger with Mr. Buffett.
Mr. Kennedy with Mr. LaFollette.
Mr. Walter with Mr. Kilburn.
Mr. Sadowski with Mr. Jennings.
Mr. Gavagan with Mr. Guyer.
Mr. Price with Mr. Ellsworth.
Mr. Madden with Mr. Smith of Wisconsin.
Mr. Delaney with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.
Mr. O'Leary with Mr. Vorys of Ohio.
Mr. Fitzpatrick with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Barry with Mr. Vursell.
Mr. Forand with Mr. Englebright.
Mr. Byrne with Mr. Baldwin of New York.

Mr. Lea with Mr. Canfield.
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Keefe.
Mr. Whelchel with Mr. Johnson of Indiana.
Mr. Klein with Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts.
Mr. Fay with Mr. Stevenson.
Mr. Smith of West Virginia with Mr. Harness.
Mr. Kelly with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Wilson.
Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Rolph.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES of Kansas: On page 65, following the Cannon amendment insert "Provided further, That no payment or payments hereunder to any one person or corporation shall be in excess of the total sum of \$500; And provided further, That this limitation shall not be construed to deprive any share renter or tenant of payments not exceeding that amount to which he would otherwise be entitled."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Miss SUMNER of Illinois and Mr. RANKIN) there were—ayes 119, noes 80.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the clerks have permission to correct the totals in the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point a table showing appropriations, reappropriations, and loan authorizations carried in the bill, and together therewith the amount of permanent appropriations and trust funds, and that similar information be contained in the table in regard to similar items available for the present fiscal year in the Agricultural Appropriations Act of 1943, and in connection therewith the Budget estimates for 1944 covering similar items.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The table referred to follows:

	Appropriations for 1943	Budget for 1944	Bill reported to House	Bill as passed the House
From Federal funds:				
Carried in the bill:				
Direct appropriations.....	\$686,101,585	\$947,134,491	\$707,040,844	\$715,099,662
Reappropriations.....	69,537,935	28,449,655	4,691,210	4,691,210
Loan authorizations.....	140,000,000	157,500,000	90,000,000	
Contract authorizations.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total carried in bill.....	895,639,520	1,133,084,146	801,732,054	719,790,872
Not carried in bill: Permanent appropriations.....	138,557,496	103,132,663	103,132,663	103,132,663
Total from Federal funds.....	1,034,197,016	1,236,216,809	904,864,717	822,923,535
Trust funds (not carried in bill) 2.....	179,495,310	11,322,860		

¹ Commitments up to full parity for the 1942 crop authorized in the 1943 Appropriation Act and proposed in the Budget for 1944 for authorization for the 1943 and 1944 crops. The bill as reported, and as it passed the House, eliminates the Budget proposal and makes no provision for parity payments in connection with the 1943 or 1944 crops.

² Funds held in trust by, but not belonging to, the United States.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 216) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That HOMER A. RAMEY, of Ohio, be, and he is hereby, elected to the Committee on Claims of the House of Representatives.

The resolution was agreed to.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1944

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2513) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against

the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, I should like to have an understanding with the ranking minority member of the subcommittee on the length of time to be allowed for general debate.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I am sure the gentleman from Texas and I can agree on the time to be allowed for general debate, but I respectfully suggest that we go on with the general debate in the Committee of the Whole and come to an agreement later as to closing debate.

Mr. MAHON. I may say to the gentleman that I have no requests for time, and I do not believe there will be requests for over 30 or 40 minutes.

Mr. STEFAN. When there are no further requests for time we can start read-

ing the bill, if that is agreeable to the gentleman.

Mr. MAHON. All right.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time for general debate be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 2513, with Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

This is a bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year which begins July 1, 1943. It is the regular supply bill for the forthcoming fiscal year. The subject matter of the bill is at the very doorstep of Congress, so to speak, because appropriations are made for the city of Washington and the District of Columbia. Washington is the most unique city in America, and perhaps the world. It is not under the jurisdiction of any State, but is an area laid out for the Capital of the Nation, and the type of government is unique. For years and years there has been no scandal involving the government of the District of Columbia, and I would say that Washington perhaps is the cleanest city from the standpoint of municipal government in the United States.

Washington is at this time not only the Capital of the United States but it is the capital of the world. It is the nerve center of the world, and the bill takes on an added significance and importance this year by reason of that fact. The committee gave a couple of weeks to the hearings on the bill, hearing witnesses from the municipality, and also hearing from the representatives of the citizens' associations. The hearings were well attended by the members of the subcommittee. This is the second or third year that Mr. Williams has been the clerk of the subcommittee. He did a grand job.

The city of Washington requires about \$55,000,000 a year for its operation. That seems like a tremendous sum, but when we remember that the city of New York requires about \$500,000,000 a year, the amount required for the District of Columbia does not seem so tremendous. The funds used in carrying on the functions of the government come from four sources. In the first place, there is the general fund, the general tax fund in the District of Columbia, which the residents pay. That is the largest amount.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. Yes.

Mr. REES of Kansas. What is the rate of taxation on real and personal property?

Mr. MAHON. The rate of taxation is \$1.75, I believe, on real estate in the District of Columbia. However, that rate is not fixed by this committee. This, as the gentleman knows, is an appropriations subcommittee. Then there is the highway fund, which is utilized for street and bridge improvement and many other purposes. Also, there is the water fund, a fund collected from water users in the District. In the fourth place, the Federal Government makes a contribution and has regularly made such a contribution to the District of Columbia. The Revenue Act of 1939, a legislative bill, provided that the Federal contribution should be \$6,000,000 annually. That is the sum provided in the present bill.

In many of the municipalities of America, a large portion of the tax money is devoted to the paying of the debt of the municipality, and the interest thereon, together with a sinking fund. Congress has wisely provided that the District of Columbia cannot go into debt except by special permission from the Congress, and that permission has prevented the District from going into debt on a large scale. The present indebtedness of the District is about \$11,300,000. In this bill we provide \$6,850,000 for the liquidation of a portion of that debt, and after the fiscal year 1944 the debt of the District of Columbia will be less than \$5,000,000, which is a better fiscal statement than could have been made a few years ago.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. Yes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Who holds that funded debt?

Mr. MAHON. It is a debt due to the Treasury of the United States, on account of Federal Works Projects, P. W. A. projects, the purchase of park land, and so forth.

Mr. CRAWFORD. In other words, it is not represented by outstanding securities?

Mr. MAHON. No. That is not my understanding. There are about 13,000 employees in the District of Columbia, about one-third or slightly more than one-third of whom are classified under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

The population of Washington has increased tremendously in the last few years. The present estimated population is about 900,000 people. The largest item in the bill is something over \$12,000,000 for the public-school system. The largest expenditure of the city is for schools. It is interesting to note that with this great upswing of population the scholastic population is not appreciably increasing. Approximately the roll of school children is about the same as in previous years. The population of the District of Columbia, from the standpoint of race, is broken down about as follows: Thirty percent colored and 70 percent white. And in the schools it is broken down about as follows: Forty percent colored and 60 percent white.

Mr. CRAWFORD. How are those percentages moving at the present time? Which group is increasing?

Mr. MAHON. I think the figures show that the proportion in the schools has been about the same in recent years.

Mr. CRAWFORD. With reference to the total population in recent years, has the colored population kept abreast with the increase in total population, as to percentage?

Mr. MAHON. I would not say that it has during the last 18 months, but I have no figures on which to predicate that statement.

One of the interesting things that Washington has done during the last year has been to put into operation a real physical-training program in the schools. Washington schools are among the best in the Nation.

The second largest item in this bill is for public welfare. The sum for this purpose carried in the bill is in excess of \$8,000,000. Heretofore we carried in this bill, and we carried it for several years in fact, a provision which limited the amount of direct relief that any one individual could receive. That rate has been previously \$24 for a single person and not more than \$30 for a couple, and \$6 additional for each child. The bill this year does not carry ceilings on direct relief, it being thought by the committee that better results could be had at this unusual time when living costs have gone up materially, by permitting the public-welfare officials to administratively set the ceilings.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes additional. The police force requires something over \$4,000,000. Crime does not pay, but crime makes the taxpayers pay, and we are providing in this bill something over \$4,000,000 for the police force, and something over \$1,000,000 for the retirement for policemen and firemen.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. Yes.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I notice that you have increased the number of policemen for the city, which is probably necessary. In going over the town I see we have a great many policemen in their twenties, young fellows. I talked with a young fellow a few nights ago. He was married recently. I assumed he was deferred from the draft. That may not be within the province of the Committee on Appropriations, but I think the gentleman ought to suggest to the city officials or the Police Department of Washington that they get older men in place of a lot of these young men and let these young men go and fight for their country, as they should.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I would like to make a statement in answer to the inquiry of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN] because this subject has been considered by the legislative Committee on the District of Columbia. We found that many months ago there were numbers of both policemen and firemen who desired to enter the armed services. The Commissioners of the District of Colum-



78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2481

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 22, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1944, namely:



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the Secretary of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary, and other personal services in the Office of the Secretary in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, and other necessary expenses, including the purchase of one and the maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; travel expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and drayage charges; advertising, communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department, which are authorized by such officer as the Secretary may designate, \$1,473,184, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 for such services and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$75,476, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1944 shall at any time exceed

1 or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in
2 the Budget for 1944, the amounts transferred or to be trans-
3 ferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which
4 may be expended for personal services in the District of
5 Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts
6 as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing
7 thereon with representatives of the Department of Agricul-
8 ture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Department,
9 shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as
10 changed by such reductions or increases in such appropria-
11 tions or authorizations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary
12 is authorized to contract for stenographic reporting services,
13 and the appropriations made in this Act shall be available
14 for such purposes, and to expend from appropriations avail-
15 able for the purchase of lands not to exceed \$1 for each
16 option to purchase any particular tract or tracts of land:
17 *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of the appro-
18 priations available for salaries and expenses of officers and
19 employees of the Department permanently stationed in
20 foreign countries may be used for payment of allowances for
21 living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized
22 by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a) :
23 *Provided further*, That with the approval of the Secretary,
24 employees of the Department stationed abroad may enter
25 into leases for official quarters, for periods not exceeding one

1 year, and may pay rent, telephone, subscriptions to publica-
2 tions, and other charges incident to the conduct of their
3 offices and the discharge of their duties, in advance, in any
4 foreign country where custom or practice requires payment
5 in advance: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds
6 appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of
7 any officer or employee of the Department who, as such
8 officer or employee, or on behalf of the Department or any
9 division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to
10 be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except
11 as to damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with
12 respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same: *Pro-*
13 *vided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this
14 Act shall be used for laboratory investigations to determine
15 the possibly harmful effects on human beings of spray in-
16 secticides on fruits and vegetables: *Provided further*, That,
17 except to provide materials required in or incident to research
18 or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is
19 available, no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall
20 be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from
21 commodities or materials produced outside of the United
22 States.

23 WORKING CAPITAL FUND

24 For the establishment of a working capital fund,
25 \$400,000, without fiscal year limitation, for the payment of

1 salaries and other expenses necessary to the maintenance and
2 operation of (1) central duplicating, photographic, and tabu-
3 lating services, (2) a central motor-transport service for the
4 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-transport vehicles
5 and other equipment, (3) a central supply service for the
6 purchase, storage, handling, issuance, packing, or shipping
7 of stationery, supplies, equipment, blank forms, and mis-
8 cellaneous materials, for which stocks thereof, not to exceed
9 \$200,000 in value (except for the value of blank forms) at
10 the close of any fiscal year, may be maintained sufficient to
11 meet, in whole or in part, requirements of the bureaus and
12 offices of the Department in the city of Washington and else-
13 where, and (4) such other services as the Secretary, with the
14 approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, deter-
15 mines may be performed more advantageously as central
16 services; said fund to be reimbursed from applicable funds
17 of bureaus, offices, and agencies for which services are per-
18 formed on the basis of rates which shall include estimated or
19 actual charges for personal services, materials, equipment
20 (including maintenance, repairs, and depreciation) and other
21 expenses: *Provided*, That such central services shall, to the
22 fullest extent practicable, be used to make unnecessary the
23 maintenance of separate like services in the bureaus, offices,
24 and agencies of the department: *Provided further*, That a
25 separate schedule of expenditures and reimbursements, and a

1 statement of the current assets and liabilities of the working
2 capital fund as of the close of the last completed fiscal year,
3 shall be included in the annual Budget.

4 Total, Office of the Secretary, \$1,873,184.

5 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

6 For necessary expenses for the Office of Solicitor includ-
7 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
8 where, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodi-
9 cals, and payment of fees or dues for the use of law libraries
10 by attorneys in the field service, \$1,679,105, together with
11 such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as
12 are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year
13 1944 for such expenses, which several amounts or por-
14 tions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not
15 exceeding a total of \$123,250, shall be transferred to and
16 made a part of this appropriation; and there may be expended
17 for personal services in the District of Columbia not to
18 exceed \$845,000: *Provided, however,* That if the total
19 amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal
20 year 1944 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
21 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1944, the
22 amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
23 appropriation and the amount which may be expended for
24 personal services in the District of Columbia shall be in-
25 creased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the

1 Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with repre-
2 sentatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate
3 to the requirements as changed by such reductions or in-
4 creases in such appropriations or authorizations.

5 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For necessary expenses in connection with the publica-
8 tion, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, docu-
9 ments, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display
10 of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and
11 the coordination of informational work in the Department,
12 \$488,000, together with such amounts from other appro-
13 priations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules
14 in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 for such expenses,
15 which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be de-
16 termined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$11,179,
17 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation,
18 of which total appropriation amounts not exceeding those
19 specified may be used for the purposes enumerated as
20 follows: For personal services in the District of Columbia,
21 \$378,556; for preparation and display of exhibits, \$40,000
22 and the preparation, distribution, and display of motion and
23 sound pictures \$50,000, including cooperation with Federal,
24 State, County, Municipal, and other agencies: *Provided, how-*
25 *ever,* That if the total amounts of the appropriations or

1 authorizations for the fiscal year 1944 from which trans-
2 fers to this appropriation are herein authorized shall at
3 any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respec-
4 tively, therefor in the Budget for 1944, the amounts trans-
5 ferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropria-
6 tion and the amount which may be expended for personal
7 services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or
8 decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of
9 the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of
10 the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the re-
11 quirements as changed by such reductions or increases in
12 such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further,*
13 That when and to the extent that in the judgment of the
14 Secretary agricultural exhibits and motion and sound
15 pictures relating to the authorized programs of the various
16 agencies of the Department can be more advantageously
17 prepared, displayed, or distributed by the Office of Infor-
18 mation, as the central agency of the Department there-
19 for, additional funds not exceeding \$300,000 for these pur-
20 poses may be transferred to and made a part of this
21 appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be avail-
22 able for the objects specified herein, including personal serv-
23 ices in the District of Columbia: *Provided further,* That in
24 the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Depart-
25 ment, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for the

1 temporary employment, by contract or otherwise, of spe-
2 cialists, technicians, and experts, without regard to the
3 Classification Act of 1923, as amended: *Provided*, That no
4 part of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment
5 or maintenance of regional or State field offices or for the
6 compensation of employees in such offices.

7 PRINTING AND BINDING

8 For all printing and binding for the Department,
9 including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and
10 services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and
11 elsewhere, except as otherwise in this Act provided,
12 \$1,200,000, including the purchase of reprints of scientific
13 and technical articles published in periodicals and journals;
14 the Annual Report of the Secretary, as required by
15 the Acts of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 111,
16 212-220, 222, 241, 244), March 4, 1915 (7 U. S. C. 418),
17 and June 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 108), and in pursuance of
18 the Act approved March 30, 1906 (44 U. S. C. 214, 224),
19 also including not to exceed \$250,000 for farmers' bulletins,
20 which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the
21 different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-
22 fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out under the
23 addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives,
24 and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct, but not in-
25 cluding work done at the field printing plants of the Forest

1 Service authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing,
2 in accordance with the Act approved March 1, 1919
3 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220) : *Provided*, That the Secretary
4 may transfer to this appropriation from the appropriation
5 made for "Conservation and Use of Agricultural Land
6 Resources" such sums as may be necessary for printing and
7 binding in connection with marketing quotas under the Agri-
8 cultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and from funds appro-
9 priated to carry into effect the terms of section 32 of the
10 Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c), as amended,
11 such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in
12 connection with the activities under said section 32, and
13 from funds appropriated for parity payments under section
14 303 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, such sums
15 as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection
16 with such payments: *Provided further*, That the total amount
17 that may be transferred under the authority granted in the
18 preceding proviso shall not exceed \$550,000.

19 Reproduction of 1942 Yearbook of Agriculture: For
20 printing and binding 231,250 copies of the remainder of the
21 quotas for the Senate and House of Representatives of Part 2
22 of the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture (known
23 as the Yearbook of Agriculture, 1942, entitled "Keeping
24 Livestock Healthy"), as authorized by section 73 of the

1 Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241), \$178,000.

2 Total, Office of Information, \$1,866,000.

3 LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

4 Salaries and expenses: For purchase and exchange of
5 reference books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books,
6 periodicals, and for expenses incurred in completing imper-
7 fect series; not to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; for dues,
8 when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership
9 in societies or associations which issue publications to mem-
10 bers only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers
11 who are not members; for salaries in the city of Washington
12 and elsewhere; for official travel expenses, and for library
13 fixtures, library cards, supplies, and for all other necessary
14 expenses, \$468,932, together with such amounts from other
15 appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the
16 schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 for such
17 salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions
18 thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceed-
19 ing a total of \$750, shall be transferred to and made a part
20 of this appropriation, of which total appropriation not to
21 exceed \$334,640, may be expended for personal services in
22 the District of Columbia: *Provided, however,* That if the total
23 amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal
24 year 1944 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts

1 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1944, the
2 amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
3 appropriation and the amount which may be expended for
4 personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased
5 or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau
6 of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of
7 the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the re-
8 quirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such
9 appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further*, That the
10 Secretary is authorized to make copies of bibliographies pre-
11 pared by the Department library, microfilm and other photo-
12 graphic reproductions of books and other library materials
13 in the Department and sell such bibliographies and reproduc-
14 tions at such prices (not less than estimated cost of furnishing
15 same) as he may determine, the money received from such
16 sales to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of this
17 appropriation.

18 EXTENSION SERVICE

19 PAYMENTS TO STATES; HAWAII; ALASKA; AND PUERTO RICO

20 Capper-Ketcham extension work: To enable the Secre-
21 tary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled
22 "An Act to provide for the further development of agri-
23 cultural extension work between the agricultural colleges
24 in the several States receiving the benefits of the Act en-
25 titled 'An Act donating public lands to the several States

1 and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit
2 of agriculture and mechanic arts', approved July 2, 1862 (7
3 U. S. C. 301-308), and all Acts supplementary thereto, and
4 the United States Department of Agriculture", approved
5 May 22, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000.

6 Extension work, Act of April 24, 1939: To enable the
7 Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act en-
8 titled "An Act to provide for the further development of
9 cooperative agricultural extension work", approved April
10 24, 1939 (7 U. S. C. 343 c-1), as amended, \$300,000.

11 Extension work, section 21, Bankhead-Jones Act:
12 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the
13 provisions of section 21, title II, of the Act entitled "An
14 Act to provide for research into basic laws and principles
15 relating to agriculture and to provide for the further de-
16 velopment of cooperative agricultural extension work and
17 the more complete endowment and support of land-grant
18 colleges", approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
19 343c), \$12,000,000.

20 Alaska: To enable the Secretary to carry into
21 effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
22 extend the benefits of the Hatch Act and the Smith-Lever
23 Act to the Territory of Alaska", approved February 23,
24 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), \$13,950; and the provisions of sec-
25 tion 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits

1 of the Adams Act, the Purnell Act, and the Capper-Ketcham
 2 Act to the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes",
 3 approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), \$10,000; in
 4 all, for Alaska, \$23,950.

5 Puerto Rico: To enable the Secretary to carry into
 6 effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to extend
 7 the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to
 8 Puerto Rico", approved August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-
 9 343g), \$100,000.

10 In all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
 11 Rico for agricultural extension work, \$13,903,950.

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 Administration and coordination of extension work: For
 14 the employment of persons and means in the District of Co-
 15 lumbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary to admin-
 16 ister the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, approved May
 17 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and Acts amendatory
 18 or supplementary thereto, and to coordinate the extension
 19 work of the Department and the several States, Terri-
 20 tories, and insular possessions, including cooperation with
 21 other bureaus and offices of the Department, and Fed-
 22 eral, State, county, and other agencies, in the development,
 23 preparation, and distribution of educational material designed
 24 to increase the effectiveness of cooperative extension work as

1 conducted by the Department in cooperation with land-grant
2 colleges, \$638,843, of which amount not to exceed \$547,610
3 may be expended for personal services in the District of
4 Columbia.

5 Total, Extension Service, \$14,542,793.

6 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

7 Economic investigations: For acquiring and diffusing
8 useful information among the people of the United States,
9 for conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstra-
10 tions, and for aiding in formulating programs for authorized
11 activities of the Department, relative to agricultural produc-
12 tion, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their
13 broadest aspects, including farm management and practice,
14 utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm
15 supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm
16 finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production
17 to probable demand for the different farm and food products;
18 land ownership and values, costs, prices and income in their
19 relation to agriculture, including causes for their variations
20 and trends, \$2,077,236, together with such amounts from
21 other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in
22 the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 for
23 such salaries and expenses, which several amounts or por-
24 tions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary,

1 not exceeding a total of \$115,377 shall be transferred to
2 and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, how-*
3 *ever,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or
4 authorizations for the fiscal year 1944 shall at any time
5 exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively,
6 therefor in the Budget for 1944, the amounts transferred or to
7 be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount
8 which may be expended for personal services in the District
9 of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts
10 as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing
11 thereon with representatives of the Department, shall de-
12 termine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by
13 such reductions or increases in such appropriations or author-
14 izations: *Provided further,* That no part of the funds herein
15 appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural
16 Economics shall be used for State and county land-use
17 planning.

18 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
19 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
20 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
21 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
22 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
23 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, in co-
24 operation with the Extension Service and other Federal,

1 State, and local agencies, and for the collection and publica-
2 tion of statistics of peanuts as provided by the Act approved
3 June 24, 1936, as amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C.
4 951-957), \$1,354,266: *Provided*, That no part of the funds
5 herein appropriated shall be available for any expense inci-
6 dent to ascertaining, collating, or publishing a report stating
7 the intention of farmers as to the acreage to be planted in
8 cotton: *Provided further*, That estimates of apple production
9 shall be confined to the commercial crop.

10 Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural
11 Economics, \$3,431,502, including the employment of per-
12 sons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
13 either independently or in cooperation with public agencies
14 or organizations, of which amount not to exceed \$1,801,649
15 may be expended for personal services in the District of
16 Columbia, and not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of
17 books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers.

18 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL
19 RELATIONS

20 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the functions
21 of the Secretary under the Act of June 5, 1930, as amended
22 (7 U. S. C. 541-545), independently and in cooperation
23 with other branches of the Government, State agencies,

1 purchasing and consuming organizations and persons en-
2 gaged in the production, transportation, marketing, and
3 distribution of farm and food products, and for enabling
4 the Secretary to discharge his functions as a member of the
5 joint Great Britain-United States board known as the Com-
6 bined Food Board, including the employment of persons and
7 means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and the
8 purchase of such books and periodicals and not to exceed
9 \$500 for newspapers as may be necessary in connection with
10 this work, \$420,670.

11 INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTION CONTROL

12 COMMITTEES

13 During the fiscal year 1944 the Secretary may expend
14 not to exceed \$12,500 from the funds available to the Agri-
15 cultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration for
16 the share of the United States as a member of the Inter-
17 national Wheat Advisory Committee, the International
18 Sugar Council, or like events or bodies concerned with the
19 reduction of agricultural surpluses or with other objectives
20 of said Administration, together with traveling and other
21 necessary expenses relating thereto.

22 Grand total, Office of the Secretary of Agriculture,
23 \$24,282,186.

1 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

2 ADMINISTRATION

3 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and ex-
5 penses of the Office of Administrator and personal services
6 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$60,965.

7 SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

8 For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the
9 provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for research
10 into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and
11 to provide for the further development of cooperative
12 agricultural extension work and the more complete en-
13 dowment and support of land-grant colleges", approved
14 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c, 427f) ; for
15 administration of the provisions of section 5 of the said Act,
16 and for special research work, including the planning, pro-
17 gramming, coordination, and printing the results of such re-
18 search, to be conducted by such agencies of the Department
19 as the Secretary may designate or establish, and to which he
20 may make allotments from this fund, including the employ-
21 ment of persons and means in the District of Columbia
22 and elsewhere, and the purchase, maintenance, repair, and
23 operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-

1 carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of field work out-
 2 side the District of Columbia, \$1,147,086, of which amount
 3 \$697,100 shall be available for the maintenance and oper-
 4 ation of research laboratories and facilities in the major
 5 agricultural regions provided for by section 4 of said Act.

6 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

7 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO

8 RICO FOR AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

9 Hatch Act: To carry into effect the provisions of an
 10 Act approved March 2, 1887 (7 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365,
 11 368, 377-379), entitled "An Act to establish agricultural
 12 experiment stations in connection with the colleges estab-
 13 lished in the several States under the provisions of an Act
 14 approved July 2, 1862 (7 U. S. C. 301-305, 307-308),
 15 and of the Act supplementary thereto", the sums appor-
 16 tioned to the several States, to be paid quarterly in advance,
 17 \$720,000.

18 Adams Act: To carry into effect the provisions of an
 19 Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369), entitled
 20 "An Act to provide for an increased annual appropriation
 21 for agricultural experiment stations and regulating the ex-
 22 penditure thereof", and Acts supplementary thereto, the sums
 23 apportioned to the several States to be paid quarterly in
 24 advance, \$720,000.

25 Purnell Act: To carry into effect the provisions of an

1 Act entitled "An Act to authorize the more complete endow-
2 ment of agricultural experiment stations", approved Feb-
3 ruary 24, 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376,
4 380, 382), \$2,880,000.

5 Hawaii: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act
6 entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of certain Acts of
7 Congress to the Territory of Hawaii", approved May 16,
8 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-386b), \$90,000.

9 Alaska: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act
10 entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of the Hatch Act and
11 the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska", approved
12 February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), \$15,000; and the
13 provisions of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to extend
14 the benefits of the Adams Act, the Purnell Act, and the
15 Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, and for
16 other purposes", approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a),
17 \$22,500; in all, for Alaska, \$37,500.

18 Puerto Rico: To carry into effect the provisions of an
19 Act entitled "An Act to coordinate the agricultural experi-
20 ment station work and to extend the benefits of certain Acts
21 of Congress to the Territory of Puerto Rico", approved
22 March 4, 1931, as amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f),
23 \$90,000.

24 Title I, Bankhead-Jones Act: For payments to States,
25 Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, pursuant to authorizations

1 contained in title I of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for
2 research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture
3 and to provide for the further development of cooperative
4 agricultural extension work and the more complete endow-
5 ment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29,
6 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), \$2,400,000.

7 In all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
8 Rico for agricultural experiment stations, \$6,937,500.

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 Administration of grants and coordination of research
11 with States: For salaries and expenses, including personal
12 services in the District of Columbia, necessary to enable the
13 Secretary to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved
14 March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May
15 16, 1928, February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20,
16 1936, and Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-386f),
17 relative to their administration and for the administration of
18 an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, \$156,010;
19 and the Secretary shall prescribe the form of the annual
20 financial statement required under the above Acts, ascertain
21 whether the expenditures are in accordance with their pro-
22 visions, coordinate the research work of the State agricul-
23 tural colleges and experiment stations in the lines authorized
24 in said Acts with research of the Department in similar
25 lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

1 Insular experiment stations: To enable the Secretary
2 to establish and maintain an agricultural experiment station
3 in Puerto Rico, including the erection of buildings, the
4 preparation, illustration, and distribution of reports and bul-
5 letins, \$83,292; and the Secretary is authorized to sell such
6 products as are obtained on the land belonging to the agricul-
7 tural experiment station in Puerto Rico, and the amount ob-
8 tained from the sale thereof shall be covered into the Treasury
9 of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

10 In all, salaries and expenses, \$239,302.

11 Total, Office of Experiment Stations, \$7,176,802, of
12 which amount not to exceed \$145,278 may be expended
13 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

14 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
17 trict of Columbia and elsewhere for carrying out the pro-
18 visions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of
19 Animal Industry, and related Acts; and the Secretary,
20 upon application of any exporter, importer, packer, or
21 owner of, or the agent thereof, or dealer in, livestock, hides,
22 skins, meat, or other animal products, may in his discre-
23 tion, make inspections and examinations at places other
24 than the headquarters of inspectors for the convenience of
25 said applicants and charge the applicants for the expenses of

1 travel and subsistence incurred for such inspections and ex-
2 aminations, the funds derived from such charges to be de-
3 posited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of
4 the appropriation from which the expenses are paid; collect
5 and disseminate information concerning livestock and animal
6 products; prepare and disseminate reports on animal indus-
7 try; purchase in the open market samples of all tuberculin,
8 serums, antitoxins, or analogous products, of foreign or do-
9 mestic manufacture, which are sold in the United States, for
10 the detection, prevention, treatment, or cure of diseases of
11 domestic animals, test the same, and disseminate the results
12 of said tests in such manner as he may deem best, and pur-
13 chase and destroy diseased or exposed animals, including
14 poultry, or quarantine the same whenever in his judgment
15 essential to prevent the spread of pleuropneumonia, tuber-
16 culosis, contagious poultry diseases, or other diseases of ani-
17 mals from one State to another, as follows:

18 General administrative expenses: For necessary ex-
19 penses for general administrative purposes, including the
20 salary of Chief of Bureau and other personal services in the
21 District of Columbia, \$165,575.

22 Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments
23 in animal husbandry; for experiments in animal feeding and
24 breeding, including cooperation with the State agricultural
25 experiment stations and other agencies, including repairs

1 and additions to and erection of buildings necessary to carry
2 on the experiments, \$800,000: *Provided*, That of the sum
3 thus appropriated \$240,935 may be used for experiments
4 in poultry feeding and breeding, of which amount \$44,080
5 may be used in cooperation with State authorities in the
6 administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry,
7 poultry products, and hatcheries.

8 Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of dis-
9 eases of animals, and necessary expenses for investigations
10 of tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, and analogous products,
11 \$706,463: *Provided*, That fees shall be charged for all
12 diagnoses in connection with rabies, except those performed
13 for agencies of the United States Government, in such
14 amounts as the Secretary shall prescribe, and such fees shall
15 be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

16 Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the con-
17 trol and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and para-
18 tuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's disease
19 of cattle, \$5,983,800: *Provided*, That in carrying out the pur-
20 pose of this appropriation, if in the opinion of the Secretary it
21 shall be necessary to condemn and destroy tuberculous or
22 paratuberculous cattle, or cattle reacting to the test for Bang's
23 disease, and if such animals have been destroyed, condemned,
24 or die after condemnation, he may, in his discretion, and in
25 accordance with such rules and regulations as he may pre-

1 scribe, expend in the city of Washington or elsewhere such
2 sums as he shall determine to be necessary for the payment of
3 indemnities to owners of such animals but, except as herein-
4 after provided, no part of the money hereby appropriated
5 shall be used in compensating owners of such cattle except in
6 cooperation with and supplementary to payments to be made
7 by State, Territory, county, or municipality where condemna-
8 tion of such cattle shall take place, nor shall any payment be
9 made hereunder as compensation for or on account of any
10 such animal if at the time of inspection or test, or at the time
11 of condemnation thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the
12 premises of any person, firm, or corporation to which it has
13 been sold, shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being
14 slaughtered: *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby
15 appropriated no payment as compensation for any cattle con-
16 demned for slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference
17 between the appraised value of such cattle and the value of
18 the salvage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed
19 the amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county,
20 and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and
21 that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than
22 \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any purebred
23 animal.

24 Eradicating cattle ticks: For the eradication of southern
25 cattle ticks, \$220,000: *Provided*, That, except upon the

1 written order of the Secretary, no part of this appropriation
2 shall be used for the purchase of animals or in the purchase
3 of materials for or in the construction of dipping vats upon
4 land not owned solely by the United States, except at fairs
5 or expositions where the Department makes exhibits or
6 demonstrations; nor shall any part of this appropriation be
7 used in the purchase of materials or mixtures for use in
8 dipping vats except in experimental or demonstration work
9 carried on by the officials or agents of the Bureau of Animal
10 Industry.

11 Hog-cholera control: For the control and eradication of
12 hog cholera and related swine diseases, by such means as
13 may be necessary, including demonstrations, the formation
14 of organizations, and other methods, either independently or
15 in cooperation with farmers' associations, State or county
16 authorities, \$100,580.

17 Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quar-
18 antine work, including the eradication of scabies in sheep
19 and cattle and dourine in horses, the inspection of southern
20 cattle, the supervision of the transportation of livestock, and
21 the inspection of vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-
22 hour law, the inspection and quarantine of imported animals,
23 including the establishment and maintenance of quarantine
24 stations and repairs, alterations, improvements, or additions
25 to buildings thereon; the inspection work relative to the

1 existence of contagious diseases, and the mallein testing of
2 animals, \$661,350.

3 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of
4 laws relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat food
5 products, including the purchase of printed tags, labels,
6 stamps, and certificates without regard to existing laws
7 applicable to public printing, \$7,134,079.

8 Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provisions
9 of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158),
10 regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or ship-
11 ment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manu-
12 factured in the United States and the importation of such
13 products intended for use in the treatment of domestic ani-
14 mals, \$223,148.

15 Marketing agreements with respect to hog cholera virus
16 and serum: The sum of \$30,689 of the appropriation
17 made by section 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment
18 Act, approved May 12, 1933, is hereby made avail-
19 able during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein
20 made to carry into effect sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the
21 Act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855),
22 entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act,
23 and for other purposes", including the employment of persons
24 and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

1 In all, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Indus-
2 try, \$15,994,995.

3 ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER

4 CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

5 In case of an emergency arising out of the existence of
6 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-
7 monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of ani-
8 mals, which, in the opinion of the Secretary, threatens
9 the livestock industry of the country, he may ex-
10 pend in the city of Washington or elsewhere any unexpended
11 balances of appropriations heretofore made for this purpose,
12 not to exceed \$305,000, in the arrest and eradication of any
13 such disease, including the payment of claims growing out
14 of past and future purchases and destruction, in cooperation
15 with the States, of animals affected by or exposed to, or
16 of materials contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease,
17 wherever found and irrespective of ownership, under like
18 or substantially similar circumstances, when such owner has
19 complied with all lawful quarantine regulations: *Provided*,
20 That the payment for animals hereafter purchased may be
21 made on appraisement based on the meat, dairy, or breeding
22 value, but in case of appraisement based on breeding value
23 no appraisement of any animal shall exceed three times its
24 meat or dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary

1 emergency, to be determined by the Secretary, the
2 payment by the United States Government for any
3 animals shall not exceed one-half of any such appraise-
4 ments: *Provided further*, That the sum of \$5,000 of the
5 unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$3,500,000 con-
6 tained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal
7 year 1924, approved December 5, 1924, for the eradication
8 of the foot-and-mouth disease and other contagious or in-
9 fectious diseases of animals, is hereby made available during
10 the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made to
11 enable the Secretary to control and eradicate the European
12 fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry.

13 Total, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$15,994,995, of
14 which amount not to exceed \$622,520 may be expended for
15 departmental personal services in the District of Columbia.

16 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

17 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
18 ing not to exceed \$362,740 for personal services in the Dis-
19 trict of Columbia, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry in carrying
20 out the provisions of the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C.
21 401-404), including investigations, experiments, and demon-
22 strations in dairy industry, cooperative investigations of the
23 dairy industry in the various States, inspection of renovated
24 butter factories, repairs to buildings, and not to exceed \$5,000
25 for the construction of buildings, \$755,720.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the investigation of fruits, fruit trees, grain, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, grasses, forage, drug, medicinal, poisonous, fiber, and other plants and plant industries, and of soils and soil-plant relationships, in cooperation with other branches of the Department, the State experiment stations, and practical farmers; for the erection of necessary farm buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building erected, except head houses connecting greenhouses, shall not exceed \$2,500; and for the employment of persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere required for the investigations, experiments, and demonstrations herein authorized, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of Chief of Bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$183,430.

Cereal crops and diseases: For the investigation and improvement of cereals, including corn, and methods of cereal production and for the study and control of cereal diseases, for the investigation of the cultivation and breeding of flax for seed purposes, including a study of flax diseases, for the investigation and improvement of broomcorn and methods of

1 broomcorn production, and for determining the distribution
2 of weeds and means for their control, \$547,070.

3 Cotton and other fiber crops and diseases: For investiga-
4 tion of the production of cotton and other fiber crops, in-
5 cluding the improvement by cultural methods, breeding, and
6 selection, fiber yield and quality, cotton soil-fertility, and
7 the control of diseases, \$422,940, of which sum not less
8 than \$14,700 shall be used for experimenting in Sea Island
9 cotton, including its hybridization with other varieties.

10 Drug and related plants: For the investigation, testing,
11 and improvement of plants yielding drugs, spices, poisons,
12 oils, and related products and byproducts, \$62,250.

13 Dry-land agriculture: For the investigation and im-
14 provement of methods of crop production under subhumid,
15 semiarid, or dry-land conditions, \$230,563: *Provided*, That
16 no part of this appropriation shall be used for the establish-
17 ment of any new field station.

18 Forage crops and diseases: For the investigation and
19 improvement of forage crops, including grasses, alfalfas,
20 clovers, soybeans, lespedezas, vetches, cowpeas, field peas,
21 and miscellaneous legumes; for the investigation of green-
22 manure crops and cover crops; for investigations looking to
23 the improvement of pastures; and for the investigation of
24 forage-crop diseases and methods of control, \$292,000.

25 Forest pathology: For the investigation of diseases of

1 forest and shade trees and forest products, including a study
2 of the nature and habits of the parasitic fungi, bacteria, vi-
3 ruses, and other causes of such diseases, for the purpose of
4 developing methods of control and eradication and determin-
5 ing their application, \$239,100.

6 Fruit and vegetable crops and diseases: For investigation
7 and control of diseases, for improvement of methods of cul-
8 ture, propagation, breeding, selection, and related activities
9 concerned with the production of fruits, nuts, vegetables,
10 ornamentals, and related plants, for investigation of methods
11 of harvesting, packing, shipping, storing and utilizing these
12 products, and for studies of the physiological and related
13 changes of such products during processes of marketing and
14 while in commercial storage, \$1,361,828.

15 Irrigation agriculture: For investigations of crop produc-
16 tion on irrigable lands, the quality of irrigation water and
17 its use by crops, and methods for improving and maintaining
18 the productivity of irrigated soils, \$134,900.

19 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
20 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
21 visions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary
22 of Agriculture to establish a National Arboretum, and for
23 other purposes", approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C. 191-
24 194), erection of buildings, employment of persons and

1 means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and travel
2 expenses of employees and advisory council, \$38,000, of
3 which such amounts as may be necessary may be expended
4 by contract or otherwise for the services of consulting land-
5 scape architects without reference to the Classification Act of
6 1923, as amended, or civil-service rules.

7 Plant exploration, introduction, and surveys: For investi-
8 gations in seed and plant introduction, including the study,
9 collection, purchase, testing, propagation, and distribution of
10 rare and valuable seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings,
11 and plants from foreign countries and from our possessions,
12 and also wild native plants, for experiments with reference
13 to their introduction and cultivation in this country, for plant-
14 disease investigations, including nematology, and for plant
15 and plant-disease collections and surveys, \$286,160.

16 Plant Industry Experiment Farm: For the mainte-
17 nance of a general experiment farm and agricultural station
18 in the vicinity of Beltsville, Maryland, \$48,550.

19 Soil and fertilizer investigations: For soil and fertilizer
20 investigations, including soil minerals, soil organic matter,
21 soil solution, soil physical and chemical investigations, soil
22 microbiology, including the testing of cultures procured in
23 the open market for inoculating legumes, other crops, or soil,
24 and if any such samples are found to be impure, nonviable,

1 or misbranded, the results of the tests may be published,
2 together with the names of the manufacturers and of the
3 persons by whom the cultures were offered for sale; for in-
4 vestigations of the causes of soil infertility and the main-
5 tenance of soil productivity; and for investigations within
6 the United States of fertilizers, fertilizer ingredients, includ-
7 ing phosphoric acid and potash, and other soil amendments,
8 and their suitability for agricultural use, \$320,130.

9 Soil survey: For the investigation of soils and their
10 origin, for survey of the extent of classes and types, and for
11 indicating upon maps and plats, by coloring or otherwise, the
12 results of such investigations and surveys, \$49,595.

13 Sugar-plant investigations: For sugar-plant investiga-
14 tions, including studies of diseases and the improvement of
15 sugar beets and sugar-beet seed, sugarcane, and other sugar-
16 producing plants, cultural and production methods, and the
17 improvement and maintenance of soil fertility in relation to
18 sugar plants, \$350,340.

19 Tobacco investigations: For the investigation and im-
20 provement of tobacco and the methods of tobacco production
21 and handling, \$120,520.

22 Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,
23 \$4,687,376.

1 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT
2 QUARANTINE

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For necessary expenses connected with investigations,
5 experiments, and demonstrations for the promotion of eco-
6 nomic entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the
7 best means of destroying insects and related pests injurious
8 to agriculture, for investigating and importing useful and
9 beneficial insects and bacterial, fungal, and other diseases
10 of insects and related pests, for investigating and ascertain-
11 ing the best means of destroying insects affecting man and
12 animals, to enable the Secretary to carry into effect the
13 provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912,
14 as amended (7 U. S. C. 146, 147, 151-167, 281, 282),
15 to conduct other activities hereinafter authorized, and for
16 the eradication, control, and prevention of spread of
17 injurious insects and plant pests, independently or in
18 cooperation with other branches of the Federal Government,
19 States, counties, municipalities, corporations, agencies, indi-
20 viduals, or with foreign governments; including the employ-
21 ment of necessary persons and means in the District of
22 Columbia and elsewhere, rent, construction, or repair of
23 necessary buildings outside the District of Columbia: *Pro-*
24 *vided*, That, unless otherwise specifically provided, the cost
25 for the construction of any building shall not exceed \$1,500

1 and the total amount expended for such construction in any
2 one year shall not exceed \$7,000, as follows:

3 General administrative expenses: For general adminis-
4 trative purposes, including the salary of Chief of Bureau and
5 other personal services, \$138,420.

6 Fruit insects: For insects affecting fruits, grapes, and
7 nuts, \$399,130.

8 Japanese beetle control: For the control and prevention
9 of spread of the Japanese beetle, \$360,120: *Provided*, That
10 no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or
11 value of trees or other property injured or destroyed.

12 Sweetpotato weevil control: For the determination and
13 application of such methods of control for sweetpotato weevils
14 as, in the judgment of the Secretary, may be necessary,
15 \$67,770: *Provided*, That in the discretion of the Secretary,
16 no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the con-
17 trol of sweetpotato weevil in any State until such State has
18 provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose:
19 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall
20 be used to pay the cost or value of farm animals, farm crops,
21 or other property injured or destroyed.

22 Mexican fruitfly control: For the control and prevention
23 of spread of the Mexican fruitfly, including necessary surveys
24 and control operations in Mexico in cooperation with the
25 Mexican Government or local Mexican authorities, \$155,320.

1 Citrus canker eradication: For determining and applying
2 such methods of eradication or control of the disease of citrus
3 trees known as "citrus canker" as in the judgment of the
4 Secretary may be necessary, including cooperation with such
5 authorities of the States concerned, organizations of growers,
6 or individuals, as he may deem necessary to accomplish such
7 purposes, \$9,650: *Provided*, That no part of the money
8 herein appropriated shall be used to pay the cost or value
9 of trees or other property injured or destroyed.

10 Gypsy and brown-tail moth control: For the control
11 and prevention of spread of the gypsy and brown-tail moths,
12 \$350,000.

13 Dutch elm disease eradication: For determining and
14 applying methods of eradication, control, and prevention of
15 spread of the disease of elm trees known as "Dutch elm dis-
16 ease" and of a virus disease of elm trees prevalent in the Ohio
17 Valley, \$333,330, to be immediately available: *Provided*,
18 That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in any
19 State subsequent to the final adjournment of any session of
20 the legislature thereof which shall have begun subsequent
21 to the enactment of the Department of Agriculture Approp-
22 riation Act, 1944, unless the laws of such State contain
23 provisions, deemed adequate by the Secretary, requiring the
24 owners of elm trees suffering from the Dutch elm disease to
25 remove and destroy the same without expense to the Federal

1 Government: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of
2 the Secretary, no expenditures from this appropriation shall
3 be made for these purposes until a sum or sums at least
4 equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated,
5 subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local authori-
6 ties, or by individuals, or organizations concerned: *Provided*
7 *further*, That expenditures incurred by landowners for re-
8 moval of trees from their own lands shall not be considered
9 a part of such appropriations, subscriptions, or contributions:
10 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall
11 be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property
12 injured or destroyed.

13 Phony peach and peach mosaic eradication: For de-
14 termining and applying such methods of eradication, control,
15 and prevention of spread of the diseases of peach trees known
16 as "phony peach" and "peach mosaic" as in the judgment
17 of the Secretary may be necessary, including cooper-
18 ation with such authorities of the States concerned,
19 organizations of growers, or individuals, as he may deem
20 necessary to accomplish such purposes, including the certifi-
21 cation of products out of the infested areas to meet the re-
22 quirements of State quarantines, \$87,090: *Provided*, That
23 no part of the money herein appropriated shall be used to
24 pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or
25 destroyed.

1 Forest insects: For insects affecting forests and forest
2 products, under section 4 of the Act approved May 22, 1928
3 (16 U. S. C. 581c), entitled "An Act to insure adequate
4 supplies of timber and other forest products for the people
5 of the United States, to promote the full use for timber grow-
6 ing and other purposes of forest lands in the United States,
7 including farm wood lots and those abandoned areas not
8 suitable for agricultural production, and to secure the correla-
9 tion and the most economical conduct of forest research in
10 the Department of Agriculture, through research in reforesta-
11 tion, timber growing, protection, utilization, forest eco-
12 nomics, and related subjects", and for insects affecting orna-
13 mental trees and shrubs, \$150,000.

14 Truck crop and garden insects: For insects affecting
15 truck crops, ornamental and garden plants, including tobacco,
16 sugar beets, and greenhouse and bulbous crops, \$232,340.

17 Cereal and forage insects: For insects affecting cereal
18 and forage crops, including sugarcane and rice, and including
19 research on the European corn borer, \$330,170.

20 Barberry eradication: For the eradication of the common
21 barberry and for applying such other methods of eradication,
22 control, and prevention of spread of cereal rusts as in the
23 judgment of the Secretary may be necessary to accomplish
24 such purposes, \$173,250: *Provided*, That, in the discretion
25 of the Secretary, no expenditures from this appropriation

1 shall be made for these purposes until a sum or sums at least
2 equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, sub-
3 scribed, or contributed by States, counties, or local author-
4 ities, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplish-
5 ment of such purposes: *Provided further*, That no part of
6 the money herein appropriated shall be used to pay the cost
7 or value of property injured or destroyed.

8 Cotton insects: For insects affecting cotton, \$140,730.

9 Pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil control: For the
10 control and prevention of spread of the *Thurberia* weevil
11 and the pink bollworm, including the establishment of such
12 cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any
13 infestation, and for necessary surveys and control operations
14 in Mexico in cooperation with the Mexican Government or
15 local Mexican authorities, \$400,000.

16 Bee culture: For bee culture, apiary management, and
17 the propagation and distribution by sale of bee-breeding
18 stock, \$79,500: *Provided*, That the rates at which such
19 sales are made shall be fixed by regulations of the Secretary
20 and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the
21 Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

22 Insects affecting man and animals: For insects affecting
23 man, household possessions, and animals, \$150,000.

24 Insect-pest survey and identification: For the identifi-
25 cation and classification of insects, including taxonomic, mor-

1 phological, and related phases of insect-pest control and the
2 maintenance of an insect-pest survey for the collection and
3 dissemination of information to Federal, State, and other
4 agencies concerned with insect-pest control, \$125,000.

5 Foreign parasites: For administrative expenses in con-
6 nection with the introduction of natural enemies of injurious
7 insects and related pests and for the exchange with other
8 countries of useful and beneficial insects and other arthro-
9 pods, \$19,740.

10 Control investigations: For developing equipment or
11 apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines, eradication
12 and control of plant pests, determining methods of disinfect-
13 ing plants and plant products to eliminate injurious pests,
14 determining the toxicity of insecticides, and related phases of
15 insect-pest control, \$60,000, of which not less than \$10,000
16 shall be used for methyl bromide investigations.

17 Insecticide and fungicide investigations: For the in-
18 vestigation and development of methods of manufacturing
19 insecticides and fungicides, and for investigating chemical
20 problems relating to the composition, action, and application
21 of insecticides and fungicides, \$100,000.

22 Transit inspection: For the inspection in transit or other-
23 wise of articles quarantined under the Act of August 20,
24 1912 (7 U. S. C. 161, 164a), as amended, and for the inter-
25 ception and disposition of materials found to have been trans-

1 ported interstate in violation of quarantines promulgated
2 thereunder, \$38,940.

3 Foreign plant quarantines: For enforcement of foreign
4 plant quarantines, at the port of entry and port of export,
5 and to prevent the movement of cotton and cottonseed from
6 Mexico into the United States, including the regulation of the
7 entry into the United States of railway cars and other ve-
8 hicles, and freight, express, baggage, or other materials from
9 Mexico, and the inspection, cleaning, and disinfection thereof,
10 including construction and repair of necessary buildings,
11 plants, and equipment, for the fumigation, disinfection, or
12 cleaning of products, railway cars, or other vehicles entering
13 the United States from Mexico, \$682,900: *Provided*, That
14 any moneys received in payment of charges fixed by the
15 Secretary on account of such cleaning and disinfection shall
16 be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

17 Certification of exports: For the inspection, under such
18 rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe,
19 of domestic plants and plant products when offered
20 for export and to certify to shippers and interested parties
21 as to the freedom of such products from injurious plant dis-
22 eases and insect pests according to the sanitary requirements
23 of the foreign countries affected and to make such reason-
24 able charges and to use such means as may be necessary to
25 accomplish this object, \$29,180: *Provided*, That moneys

1 received on account of such inspection and certification shall
2 be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

3 Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and
4 Plant Quarantine, \$4,612,580, of which amount not to
5 exceed \$615,000 may be expended for personal services in
6 the District of Columbia.

7 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND
8 ENGINEERING

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations
11 hereinafter authorized, independently or in cooperation with
12 other branches of the Department, other departments or
13 agencies of the Federal Government, States, State agri-
14 cultural experiment stations, universities, and other State
15 agencies and institutions, counties, municipalities, busi-
16 ness, farm, or other organizations and corporations, indi-
17 viduals, associations, and scientific societies, including the
18 employment of necessary persons and means in the city of
19 Washington and elsewhere; and for erection, alteration, and
20 repair of buildings outside the District of Columbia at a total
21 cost not to exceed \$15,000, as follows:

22 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
23 for general administrative purposes, including the salary of
24 Chief of Bureau and other personal services in the District
25 of Columbia, \$102,044.

1 Agricultural chemical investigations: For conducting the
2 investigations contemplated by the Act of May 15, 1862
3 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the application of chem-
4 istry to agriculture; for the biological, chemical, physical,
5 microscopical, and technological investigation of foods, feeds,
6 drugs, plant and animal products, and substances used in the
7 manufacture thereof; for investigations of the physiological
8 effects and for the pharmacological testing of such products
9 and of insecticides; for the investigation and development
10 of methods for the manufacture of sugars, sugar sirups, and
11 starches and the utilization of new agricultural materials for
12 such purposes; for the technological investigation of the
13 utilization of fruits and vegetables and for frozen pack investi-
14 gations; for the investigation of chemicals for the control of
15 noxious weeds and plants; and to cooperate with associations
16 and scientific societies in the development of methods of
17 analysis, \$348,557.

18 Agricultural engineering investigations: For investiga-
19 tions, experiments, and demonstrations involving the appli-
20 cation of engineering principles to agriculture; for investi-
21 gating and reporting upon the different kinds of farm power
22 and appliances; upon farm domestic water supply and sewage
23 disposal, upon the design and construction of farm buildings
24 and their appurtenances and of buildings for processing and
25 storing farm products; upon farm power and mechanical

1 farm equipment and rural electrification, upon the engineer-
2 ing problems relating to the processing, transportation, and
3 storage of perishable and other agricultural products; and
4 upon the engineering problems involved in adapting physi-
5 cal characteristics of farm land to the use of modern farm
6 machinery; for investigations of cotton ginning under the
7 Act approved April 19, 1930 (7 U. S. C. 424, 425); for
8 giving expert advice and assistance in agricultural and
9 chemical engineering; for collating, reporting, and illustrat-
10 ing the results of investigations and preparing, publishing,
11 and distributing bulletins, plans, and reports, \$217,128, to-
12 gether with the unobligated balance of the funds made avail-
13 able under this head for the fiscal year 1943 for the con-
14 struction of a water tower fire protection system at the United
15 States Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Mississippi,
16 to be available for the same purpose in 1944.

17 Naval-stores investigations: For the investigation of
18 naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components;
19 the investigation and experimental demonstration of im-
20 proved equipment, methods, or processes of preparing naval
21 stores; the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and
22 utilization of naval stores; and for the assembling and com-
23 pilation of data on production, distribution, and consumption
24 of turpentine and rosin, pursuant to the Act of August 15,
25 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b), \$115,100.

1 Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural
2 Chemistry and Engineering, \$782,829, of which amount not
3 to exceed \$450,000 may be expended for personal services
4 in the District of Columbia.

5 REGIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES

6 For all salaries and expenses, including personal serv-
7 ices in the District of Columbia, necessary to enable the Sec-
8 retary to continue the researches established under the pro-
9 visions of section 202 (a) to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II,
10 and subject to the provisions of section 393 of title III, of the
11 Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292,
12 1393), including research on food products of farm com-
13 modities, \$3,959,385.

14 BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

15 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
16 ing not to exceed \$156,657 for personal services in
17 the District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Home
18 Economics for conducting either independently or in coop-
19 eration with other agencies, investigations of the relative
20 utility and economy of agricultural products for food, cloth-
21 ing, and other uses in the home, with special suggestions
22 of plans and methods for the more effective utilization of
23 such products for these purposes, and such economic inves-
24 tigations, including housing and household buying, as have
25 for their purpose the improvement of the rural home, and

1 for disseminating useful information on this subject,
2 \$366,131.

3 BELTSVILLE RESEARCH CENTER

4 For general administrative purposes, including main-
5 tenance, operation, construction of necessary buildings at
6 a cost of not to exceed \$7,500 for any one building, repairs,
7 and other expenses, \$100,560; which appropriation may
8 be augmented, by transfer of funds or by reimbursement,
9 from applicable appropriations, to cover the charges, in-
10 cluding handling and other related services, for equipment
11 rentals (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs);
12 for services, supplies, equipment and materials furnished,
13 stores of which may be maintained at the Center, and for
14 building construction, alteration, and repair performed by
15 the Center in carrying out the purposes of such applicable
16 appropriations and the applicable appropriations may also
17 be charged their proportionate share of the necessary gen-
18 eral expenses of the Center not covered by this appropriation.

19 WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

20 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
21 out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act for forest pro-
22 tection against the white pine blister rust", approved April
23 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), and in accordance with the
24 provisions thereof, including the employment of persons and
25 means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,900,000;

1 of which amount \$170,747 shall be available to the Depart-
2 ment of the Interior for control of white pine blister rust on
3 or endangering Federal lands under the jurisdiction of
4 that Department or lands of Indian tribes which are under
5 the jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the United
6 States; \$1,018,160 of said amount to the Forest Service for
7 the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering lands
8 under its jurisdiction; and \$711,093 of said amount to the
9 Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for leadership
10 and general coordination of the entire program, method
11 development, and for operations conducted under its direction
12 for such control, including, but not confined to, cooperation
13 with individual States, local authorities and private agencies
14 in the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering
15 State and privately owned lands.

16 FOREST SERVICE

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
19 trict of Columbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary
20 to experiment and to make and continue investigations and
21 report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering,
22 but no part of this appropriation shall be used for any experi-
23 ment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United
24 States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper

1 care of the same; to investigate and test American timber and
2 timber trees and their uses, and methods for the preservative
3 treatment of timber; to seek, through investigations and the
4 planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for the
5 treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided, That*
6 the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved,
7 exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sani-
8 tary system and of connecting the same with any such build-
9 ing, and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a look-
10 out house may be erected, shall not exceed \$7,500, with the
11 exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired,
12 the cost of which was \$7,500 or more, may be improved
13 out of the appropriations made under this Act for the For-
14 est Service by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of
15 the cost of such building as certified by the Secretary; to pro-
16 tect, administer, and improve the national forests, including
17 tree planting and other measures to prevent erosion, drift,
18 surface wash, soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to
19 conserve water and including the payment of rewards under
20 regulations of the Secretary for information leading to the ar-
21 rest and conviction for violation of the laws and regulations
22 relating to fires in or near national forests, or for the un-
23 lawful taking of, or injury to, Government property; to
24 ascertain the natural conditions upon and utilize the national
25 forests, to transport and care for fish and game supplied to

1 stock the national forests or the waters therein; to collate,
2 digest, report, and illustrate the results of experiments and
3 investigations made by the Forest Service; to purchase law-
4 books, reference and technical books, and technical journals
5 for officers of the Forest Service stationed outside of Wash-
6 ington, and for medical supplies and services and other
7 assistance necessary for the immediate relief of artisans,
8 laborers, and other employees engaged in any hazardous
9 work under the Forest Service: *Provided further*, That
10 the appropriations for the work of the Forest Service shall
11 be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse main-
12 tenance and the procurement, care, and handling of sup-
13 plies, equipment, and materials stored therein for distribution
14 to projects under the supervision of the Forest Service and
15 for sale and distribution to other Government activities and
16 to State and private agencies who cooperate with the
17 Forest Service in fire control under terms of written co-
18 operative agreements, the cost of such supplies, equipment,
19 and materials, including the cost of supervision, transporta-
20 tion, warehousing, and handling, to be reimbursed to ap-
21 propriations current at the time additional supplies and ma-
22 terials are procured for warehouse stocks: *Provided further*,
23 That the appropriations for the work of the Forest Service
24 available for the operation, repair, maintenance, and re-
25 placement of motor and other equipment may be reimbursed

1 for use of such equipment on projects of the Forest Service
2 chargeable to other appropriations, or on work of other
3 Federal agencies, when requested by such agencies, reim-
4 bursement to be made from appropriations applicable to the
5 work on which used at rental rates fixed by the Chief For-
6 ester based on the actual or estimated cost of operation,
7 repair, maintenance, depreciation, and equipment manage-
8 ment control, and credited to appropriations currently avail-
9 able at the time adjustment is effected: *Provided further,*
10 That the Forest Service may rent equipment for fire-control
11 purposes to State, county, private, or other non-Federal
12 agencies cooperating with the Forest Service in fire control
13 under the terms of written cooperative agreements, the
14 amount collected for such rental to be credited to appropria-
15 tions currently available at the time payment is received,
16 as follows:

17 General administrative expenses: For necessary ex-
18 penses for general administrative purposes, including the
19 salary of the Chief Forester, for the necessary expenses of the
20 National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by
21 section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514),
22 and for other personal services in the District of Columbia,
23 \$563,670.

24 National forest protection and management: For the
25 administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement,

1 and development of the national forests, including the estab-
2 lishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including
3 the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase,
4 production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the
5 care of plantations and young growth; the maintenance and
6 operation of aerial fire control by contract or otherwise, with
7 authority to renew any contract for such purpose annually,
8 not more than twice, without additional advertising; the
9 maintenance of roads and trails and the construction and
10 maintenance of all other improvements necessary for the
11 proper and economical administration, protection, develop-
12 ment, and use of the national forests, including experimental
13 areas under Forest Service administration: *Provided*, That
14 where, in the opinion of the Secretary, direct purchases
15 will be more economical than construction, improvements
16 may be purchased; the construction, equipment, and main-
17 tenance of sanitary, fire preventive, and recreational facilities;
18 control of destructive forest tree diseases and insects; timber
19 cultural operations; development and application of fish
20 and game management plans; propagation and transplanting
21 of plants suitable for planting on semiarid portions of the
22 national forests; estimating and appraising of timber and
23 other resources and development and application of plans
24 for their effective management, sale, and use; accept-
25 ance of moneys from timber purchasers for deposit into

1 the Treasury in the trust account, Forest Service Co-
2 operative Fund, which moneys are hereby appropriated
3 and made available until expended for scaling services re-
4 quested by purchasers in addition to those required by the
5 Forest Service, and for refunds of amounts deposited in
6 excess of the cost of such work; examination, classification,
7 surveying, and appraisal of land incident to effecting ex-
8 changes authorized by law and of lands within the boundaries
9 of the national forests that may be opened to homestead
10 settlement and entry under the Act of June 11, 1906, and the
11 Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided
12 by the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); and all
13 expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement,
14 protection, and general administration of the national forests,
15 including lands under contract for purchase or for the acqui-
16 sition of which condemnation proceedings have been insti-
17 tuted under the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 521),
18 and the Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 471, 499, 505,
19 564-570), lands transferred by authority of the Secretary
20 from the Resettlement Administration to the Forest Service,
21 and lands transferred to the Forest Service under authority
22 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, \$12,826,826:
23 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for
24 the expenses of properly caring for the graves of per-
25 sons who have lost their lives as a result of fighting

1 fires while employed by the Forest Service: *Provided further*,
2 That in sales of logs, ties, poles, posts, cordwood, pulpwood,
3 and other forest products the amounts made available for
4 schools and roads by the Act of May 23, 1908 (16 U. S. C.
5 500), and the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 501),
6 shall be based upon the stumpage value of the timber.

7 Water rights: For the investigation and establishment
8 of water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands
9 or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection
10 of water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with
11 the administration and public use of the national forests,
12 \$9,410.

13 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
14 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service adminis-
15 tration, including lands under contract for purchase or in
16 process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, and
17 unappropriated public forest lands, \$100,000, which amount
18 shall also be available for meeting obligations of the preceding
19 fiscal year.

20 FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

21 To enable the Secretary (1) to carry into effect, through
22 such agencies of the Department as he may designate, the
23 provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved
24 May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed
25 \$397,368) and the provisions of sections 4 (not to exceed

1 \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed \$65,100), of the Act en-
2 titled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands,
3 for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of
4 national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote
5 the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable
6 therefor", approved June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568),
7 and Acts supplementary thereto; and (2) through the Forest
8 Service to cooperate with and advise timberland owners and
9 associations, wood-using industries or other appropriate
10 agencies in the application of forest management principles
11 to federally owned lands leased to States and to private forest
12 lands, so as to attain sustained-yield management, the con-
13 servation of the timber resource, the productivity of forest
14 lands, and the stabilization of employment and economic con-
15 tinuance of forest industries, not to exceed \$100,000; in all,
16 not to exceed \$646,168; including the employment of per-
17 sons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
18 the purchase of reference books and technical journals; not
19 to exceed \$30,000 for the construction or purchase of neces-
20 sary buildings, and other improvements: *Provided*, That no
21 part of this appropriation which is available for carrying out
22 the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act and sections 4 and 5
23 of the Act approved June 7, 1924, shall be expended
24 in any State or Territory unless the State or
25 Territory, or local subdivision thereof, or individuals,

1 or associations contribute a sum equal to that to be allotted
2 therefrom by the Government or make contributions other
3 than money deemed by the Secretary to be the value equiv-
4 alent thereof: *Provided further*, That any part of this ap-
5 propriation allocated for the production or procurement of
6 nursery stock by any Federal agency, or funds appropriated
7 to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating States
8 for the production or procurement of nursery stock, shall
9 remain available for expenditure for not more than three
10 fiscal years: *Provided further*, That in carrying into effect
11 the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, no
12 part of this appropriation shall be used to establish new
13 nurseries or to acquire land for the establishment of such new
14 nurseries.

15 Forest research: For forest research in accordance with
16 the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act
17 entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and
18 other forest products for the people of the United States, to
19 promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes
20 of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood
21 lots and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricultural
22 production, and to secure the correlation and the most
23 economical conduct of forest research in the Department of
24 Agriculture through research in reforestation, timber grow-
25 ing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related

1 subjects", approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C.
2 581, 581a, 581f-581i), as follows:

3 Forest management: Fire, silvicultural, and other forest
4 investigations and experiments under said section 2, as
5 amended, at forest experiment stations or elsewhere,
6 \$300,000.

7 Range investigations: Investigations and experiments to
8 develop improved methods of management of forest and
9 other ranges under section 7, at forest or range experiment
10 stations or elsewhere, \$150,000.

11 Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests
12 of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products
13 Laboratory, or elsewhere, \$800,000.

14 Forest survey: A comprehensive forest survey under
15 section 9, \$100,000.

16 Forest economics: Investigations in forest economics
17 under section 10, \$75,000.

18 Forest influences: For investigations and experiments at
19 forest experiment stations or elsewhere for determining
20 and demonstrating the influence of natural vegetative cover
21 characteristic of forest, range, or other wild land on water
22 conservation, flood control, stream-flow regulation, erosion,
23 climate, and maintenance of soil productivity, and for de-
24 veloping preventive and control measures therefor, \$75,000.

25 In all, salaries and expenses, \$15,646,074; and in addi-

tion thereto there are hereby appropriated all moneys received as contributions toward cooperative work under the provisions of section 1 of the Act approved March 3, 1925 (16 U. S. C. 572), which funds shall be covered into the Treasury and constitute a part of the special funds provided by the Act of June 30, 1914 (16 U. S. C. 498) : *Provided*, That not to exceed \$886,034 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,500 may be expended for the contribution of the United States to the cost of the office of the secretariat of the International Union of Forest Research Stations and of the Department of Timber Utilization of the Comité International du Bois.

FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

For cooperation with the various States or other appropriate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564-570), including also the study of the effect of tax laws and the investigation of timber insurance as provided in section

1 3 of said Act, \$2,492,210, of which not to exceed \$72,418
2 and \$2,500 shall be available for personal services and for
3 the purchase of supplies and equipment, respectively, in the
4 District of Columbia.

5 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

6 For the acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of
7 the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C.
8 513-519, 521), \$100,000, of which not to exceed \$18,675
9 may be expended for personal services in the District of
10 Columbia.

11 Total, Forest Service, \$18,238,284.

12 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

13 For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the
14 Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921 (23
15 U. S. C. 23), and for the construction, reconstruction, and
16 maintenance of roads and trails on experimental areas under
17 Forest Service administration, including not to exceed
18 \$59,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
19 \$2,537,168 for forest development roads and trails, repre-
20 senting the balance of the amount authorized to be appropri-
21 ated therefor for the fiscal year 1943 by the Act of September
22 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867), together with \$1,241,555 from
23 the unobligated balances of previous appropriations for forest
24 highways which is hereby reappropriated for forest develop-
25 ment roads and trails; in all, \$3,778,723, to be immediately

1 available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
2 That this appropriation shall be available for the rental,
3 purchase, or construction of buildings necessary for the
4 storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for
5 road and trail construction and maintenance, but the total
6 cost of any such building purchased or constructed under
7 this authorization shall not exceed \$7,500.

8 EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT

9 For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to
10 carry into effect the Act of March 5, 1942, as amended (56
11 Stat. 126-128, 796-797), including personal services in the
12 District of Columbia and elsewhere; printing and binding
13 without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919
14 (44 U. S. C. 111); purchase of books of reference and
15 periodicals; purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles; erection
16 of necessary buildings; procurement of medical supplies or
17 services for emergency use in the field; and the acceptance of
18 donations of land and rubber-bearing plants, and furnishing
19 to employees daily transportation between points of assembly
20 and work projects, \$13,048,000: *Provided*, That any pro-
21 ceeds from the sales of guayule, rubber processed from
22 guayule, or other rubber-bearing plants, or from other sales,
23 rentals, and fees resulting from operations under such Act of
24 March 5, 1942, as amended, shall be covered into the Treas-
25 ury as miscellaneous receipts.

1 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

2 Salaries and administrative expenses: Not to exceed
3 \$4,500,000 of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corpora-
4 tion shall be available for administrative expenses of the
5 Corporation in carrying out its activities as authorized by
6 law, including personal services in the District of Columbia
7 and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the
8 Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act
9 of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); print-
10 ing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; not to
11 exceed \$400 for periodicals, maps, and newspapers; procure-
12 ment of supplies, equipment, and services; rent in the Dis-
13 trict of Columbia; and all other necessary administrative
14 expenses: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (in-
15 cluding legal and special services performed on a contract
16 or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in
17 connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, im-
18 provement, or disposition of any real or personal property
19 belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest,
20 including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall
21 be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes
22 hereof: *Provided further*, That none of the fund made avail-
23 able by this paragraph shall be obligated or expended unless
24 and until an appropriate appropriation account shall have
25 been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation war-

1 rant or a covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall
2 be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget
3 and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended: *Provided fur-*
4 *ther*, That none of the fund made available by this paragraph
5 shall be used for administrative expenses connected with the
6 sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks
7 of farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by
8 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

9 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL
10 LAND RESOURCES

11 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
12 sions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation
13 and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936,
14 as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), and the provisions
15 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended
16 (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407) (except the making of payments
17 pursuant to sections 303 and 381 and the provisions of titles
18 IV and V), including the employment of persons and means
19 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed
20 \$50,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, includ-
21 ing such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs
22 within the United States; purchase of lawbooks, books of
23 reference, periodicals, newspapers, \$300,000,000, to remain
24 available until June 30, 1945, solely for programs under
25 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and

1 for compliances with soil-building practices and water-con-
2 servation practices under the Soil Conservation and Do-
3 mestic Allotment Act, as amended, pursuant to 1943 pro-
4 grams carried out during the period July 1, 1942, to De-
5 cember 31, 1943, inclusive: *Provided*, That no part of said
6 appropriation or any other appropriation carried in this bill
7 shall be used for incentive payments: *Provided further*, That
8 no payment or payments hereunder to any one person or
9 corporation shall be in excess of the total sum of \$500: *Pro-*
10 *vided further*, That this limitation shall not be construed to
11 deprive any share renter or tenant of payments not exceed-
12 ing that amount to which he would otherwise be entitled:
13 *Provided further*, That the portion of said amount available
14 for salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying
15 out such programs shall not exceed 50 per centum of the
16 amount expended under the Department of Agriculture
17 Appropriation Act, 1943, for salaries and administrative
18 expenses for carrying out programs under such Acts for the
19 period from July 1, 1941, to December 31, 1942, inclusive:
20 *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated
21 or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricul-
22 tural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order
23 (No. 9069) of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the
24 salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or
25 any State or county information employees: *Provided further*,

1 That such amount shall be available for salaries and other ad-
2 ministrative expenses in connection with the formulation and
3 administration of the 1944 programs of soil-building practices
4 and soil and water-conservation practices, under the Act of
5 February 29, 1936, and programs under the Agricultural Ad-
6 justment Act of 1938, as amended, the total expenditures of
7 which, including administration, shall not exceed \$300,000,-
8 000: *Provided further*, That no part of such amounts shall be
9 available after June 30, 1944, for salaries and other adminis-
10 trative expenses except for payment of obligations therefor
11 incurred prior to July 1, 1944: *Provided further*, That the
12 Secretary may, in his discretion, from time to time transfer
13 to the General Accounting Office such sums as may be
14 necessary to pay administrative expenses of the General
15 Accounting Office in auditing payments under this item: *And*
16 *provided further*, That no part of such amount shall be avail-
17 able for carrying out the provisions of sections 202 (a) to
18 (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

19 PARITY PAYMENTS

20 To enable the Secretary to make full parity payments
21 for the crop year 1942 pursuant to the authorization under
22 this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation
23 Act, 1943, \$193,623,000, to remain available until June
24 30, 1945, and to be merged with and made a part of the

1 appropriation under this head in said Act, and the unobli-
2 gated balance of appropriation so merged shall remain avail-
3 able until June 30, 1946, for administrative expenses (in-
4 cluding expenses of county and local committees), and not
5 to exceed \$5,000,000 of said unobligated balance may be
6 expended for administrative expenses in the District of
7 Columbia (including personal services) and elsewhere (ex-
8 cluding expenses of county and local committees), including
9 such part of the total expenses of making acreage allotments,
10 establishing normal yields, checking performance, and re-
11 lated activities in connection with wheat, cotton, corn, rice,
12 and tobacco under the authorized farm program as the Secre-
13 tary finds necessary to supplement the amount provided in
14 section 392 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

15 The second proviso contained under this head in the
16 Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943, is
17 amended to read as follow: "*Provided further*, That such
18 payments with respect to any such commodity shall be made
19 upon the normal yield of the farm acreage allotment estab-
20 lished for the commodity under the 1942 agricultural con-
21 servation program and shall be made with respect to a farm
22 in full amount only in the event that the acreage planted to
23 the commodity for harvest on the farm in 1942 was not in
24 excess of the farm acreage allotment established for the com-
25 modity under said program, and, if such allotment has been

1 exceeded, the parity payment with respect to the commodity
2 shall be reduced by not more than 10 per centum for each 1
3 per centum, or fraction thereof, by which the acreage planted
4 to the commodity is in excess of such allotment.”

5 SUGAR ACT

6 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
7 sions, other than those specifically relating to the Philippine
8 Islands, of the Sugar Act of 1937, approved September 1,
9 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1100-1183), including the
10 employment of persons and means, in the District of Colum-
11 bia and elsewhere, as authorized by said Act, \$54,883,060,
12 to remain available until June 30, 1945, and in addition,
13 \$9,000,000 to be immediately available and to remain avail-
14 able to June 30, 1944, and to be merged with and made a
15 part of the appropriation under this head in the Department
16 of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943; in all, \$63,883,060.

17 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

18 Administrative and operating expenses: For operating
19 and administrative expenses under the Federal Crop Insur-
20 ance Act, approved February 16, 1938, as amended (7
21 U. S. C. 1501-1518; 55 Stat. 255-256), \$3,500,000, in-
22 cluding the employment of persons and means in the District
23 of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, purchase
24 of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers:
25 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for

1 or in connection with the insurance of wheat and cotton crops
2 planted subsequent to July 31, 1943, or for any other pur-
3 pose except in connection with the liquidation of insurance
4 contracts on the wheat and cotton crops planted prior to
5 July 31, 1943.

6 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

7 To carry out the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act
8 to provide for the protection of land resources against soil
9 erosion, and for other purposes", approved April 27, 1935
10 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), which provides for a national
11 program of erosion control and soil and moisture conservation
12 to be carried out directly and in cooperation with other
13 agencies, including the employment of persons and means
14 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of books
15 and periodicals, maintenance, repair, and operation of one
16 passenger-carrying automobile in the District of Columbia,
17 furnishing of subsistence to employees, training of employees,
18 and the purchase and erection of permanent buildings:
19 *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected,
20 or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water
21 supply or sanitary system and connecting the same with any
22 such building, shall not exceed \$2,500 except where build-
23 ings are acquired in conjunction with land being purchased
24 for other purposes and except for eight buildings to be con-
25 structed at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building: *Pro-*

1 *vided further*, That no money appropriated in this Act shall
2 be available for the construction of any such building on
3 land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*, That
4 during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein
5 made the appropriations for the work of the Soil Conservation
6 Service shall be available for meeting the expenses of ware-
7 house maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling
8 of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for dis-
9 tribution to projects under the supervision of the Soil Con-
10 servation Service.

11 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
12 for general administrative purposes, including the salary of
13 the Chief of the Soil Conservation Service and other personal
14 services in the District of Columbia, \$401,315: *Provided*,
15 That no part of the money appropriated in this paragraph
16 shall be available for expenditure if any emergency appro-
17 priations are made available for administrative expenses in
18 administering the funds provided in regular appropriations
19 to the Soil Conservation Service.

20 Soil and moisture conservation and land-use investiga-
21 tions: For research and investigations into the character,
22 cause, extent, history, and effects of erosion, soil and mois-
23 ture depletion and methods of soil and moisture conserva-
24 tion (including the construction and hydrologic phases of
25 farm irrigation and land drainage); and for construction,

1 operation, and maintenance of experimental watersheds,
2 stations, laboratories, plots, and installations, \$1,071,573.

3 Soil and moisture conservation and land-use operations,
4 demonstrations, and information: For carrying out preven-
5 tive measures to conserve soil and moisture, including such
6 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and
7 the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement of
8 farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and
9 operation of erosion nurseries, the making of conservation
10 plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information,
11 \$17,130,000: *Provided*, That any part of this appropriation
12 allocated for the production or procurement of nursery stock
13 by any Federal agency, or funds appropriated to any Federal
14 agency for allocation to cooperating States for the produc-
15 tion or procurement of nursery stock, shall remain available
16 for expenditure for not more than three fiscal years.

17 Emergency erosion control, Everglades region, Florida:
18 For research and demonstration work in soil conservation
19 control measures, including research and demonstration
20 work in fire control and irrigation construction work
21 to eliminate fire hazards, in the Everglades region of Flor-
22 ida, \$72,248: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be
23 made for these purposes until a sum at least equal to such
24 expenditures shall have been made available by the State of

1 Florida, or a political subdivision thereof, for the same
2 purposes.

3 Total, Soil Conservation Service, \$18,675,136, of which
4 not to exceed \$1,004,691 may be expended for personal
5 services in the District of Columbia.

6 LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF

7 SUBMARGINAL LAND

8 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
9 title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
10 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1013), including the
11 employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia
12 and elsewhere, \$1,126,120.

13 MARKETING SERVICE

14 For the employment of such persons and means in the
15 city of Washington and elsewhere as may be necessary in
16 conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations,
17 either independently or in cooperation with public or private
18 agencies, organizations, or individuals, as follows:

19 Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and
20 distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely infor-
21 mation on the market supply and demand, commercial move-
22 ment, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market
23 prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy
24 and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, peanuts and their

1 products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds, and other
2 agricultural products, independently and in cooperation with
3 other branches of the Government, State agencies, purchas-
4 ing and consuming organizations, and persons engaged in the
5 production, transportation, marketing, and distribution of
6 farm and food products, \$1,084,570.

7 Market inspection of farm products: For enabling
8 the Secretary, independently and in cooperation with
9 other branches of the Government, State agencies,
10 purchasing and consuming organizations, boards of trade,
11 chambers of commerce, or other associations of businessmen
12 or trade organizations, and persons or corporations engaged
13 in the production, transportation, marketing, and distribu-
14 tion of farm and food products, whether operating in one
15 or more jurisdictions, to investigate and certify to shippers
16 and other interested parties the class, quality, and condition
17 of cotton, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables, whether raw, dried,
18 or canned, poultry, butter, hay, and other perishable farm
19 products when offered for interstate shipment or when
20 received at such important central markets as the Secre-
21 tary may from time to time designate, or at points
22 which may be conveniently reached therefrom under
23 such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, in-
24 cluding payment of such fees as will be reasonable and as
25 nearly as may be to cover the cost for the service rendered:

1 *Provided*, That officers and employees who, under proper
2 authorization, use privately owned motor vehicles in the
3 performance of official travel within the corporate limits of
4 their official stations for the purpose of inspecting and grad-
5 ing farm and food products and the supervision thereof at
6 points located within the said corporate limits may be re-
7 imbursed for such travel at a rate not to exceed 3 cents
8 per mile: *Provided further*, That certificates issued by the
9 authorized agents of the Department shall be received in
10 all courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of
11 the truth of the statements therein contained, \$450,430.

12 Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing
13 among the people of the United States useful information
14 relative to the standardization, classification, grading, prepa-
15 ration for market, handling, and marketing of farm and
16 food products, including the demonstration and promotion
17 of the use of uniform standards of classification of American
18 farm and food products throughout the world, and for making
19 analyses of cotton fiber as provided by the Act of April 7,
20 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d), \$363,250: *Provided*, That
21 samples, illustrations, practical forms, or sets of the grades
22 recommended or promulgated by the Secretary for farm or
23 food products may be sold under such rules and regulations
24 as he may prescribe, and the receipts therefrom deposited in
25 the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

1 Tobacco Inspection and Tobacco Stocks and Standards
2 Acts: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect
3 the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to establish
4 and promote the use of standards of classification for tobacco,
5 to provide and maintain an official tobacco-inspection service,
6 and for other purposes", approved August 23, 1935 (7 U.
7 S. C. 511-511q), and an Act entitled "An Act to provide
8 for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco by
9 the Department of Agriculture", approved January 14, 1929
10 (7 U. S. C. 501-508), as amended, \$812,530.

11 Perishable Agricultural Commodities and Produce
12 Agency Acts: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect
13 the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities
14 Act, approved June 10, 1930, as amended (7 U. S. C.
15 499a-499r) and as further amended by the Act of April
16 6, 1942 (Public Law 516), and the Act to prevent the
17 destruction or dumping of farm produce, and for other pur-
18 poses, approved March 3, 1927 (7 U. S. C. 491-497),
19 \$167,520.

20 Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures Acts:
21 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of
22 the Act authorizing him to collect and publish statistics of the
23 grade and staple length of cotton, approved March 3, 1927,
24 as amended by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C.
25 471-476), and to perform the duties imposed upon him

1 by chapter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to
2 cotton futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into
3 effect the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards
4 Act, approved March 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C.
5 51-65), including such means as may be necessary for
6 effectuating agreements with cotton associations, cotton ex-
7 changes, and other cotton organizations in foreign countries,
8 for (1) the adoption, use, and observance of universal
9 standards of cotton classification, (2) the arbitration or
10 settlement of disputes with respect thereto, and (3) the prep-
11 aration, distribution, inspection, and protection of the prac-
12 tical forms or copies thereof under such agreements,
13 \$992,428.

14 United States Grain Standards Act: To enable the Sec-
15 retary to carry into effect the provisions of the United States
16 Grain Standards Act, \$742,330.

17 United States Warehouse Act: To enable the Secretary
18 to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Ware-
19 house Act, \$400,000.

20 Federal Seed Act: To enable the Secretary to carry into
21 effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate
22 interstate and foreign commerce in seeds; to require labeling
23 and to prevent misrepresentation of seeds in interstate com-
24 merce; to require certain standards with respect to certain
25 imported seeds; and for other purposes", approved August

1 9, 1939 (7 U. S. C. 1561-1610), \$80,650: *Provided*, That
 2 not to exceed \$250 of this amount may be used for meeting
 3 the share of the United States in the expenses of the Inter-
 4 national Seed Testing Congress in carrying out plans for
 5 correlating the work of the various adhering governments on
 6 problems relating to seed analysis or other subjects which the
 7 Congress may determine to be necessary in the interest of
 8 international seed trade.

9 Packers and Stockyards Act: For carrying out the pro-
 10 visions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, approved August
 11 15, 1921, as amended by the Act of August 14, 1935 (7 U.
 12 S. C. 181-229), \$350,000.

13 Naval Stores Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry
 14 into effect the provisions of the Naval Stores Act of March
 15 3, 1923 (7 U. S. C. 91-99), \$30,120.

16 Enforcement of the Insecticide Act: For enabling the
 17 Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of
 18 April 26, 1910 (7 U. S. C. 121-134), entitled "An Act
 19 for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of
 20 adulterated or misbranded paris greens, lead arsenates,
 21 other insecticides, and also fungicides, and for regulating
 22 traffic therein, and for other purposes", \$167,880.

23 Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary to
 24 carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange
 25 Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), and as further

1 amended by the Act of October 9, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 2),
2 \$225,000.

3 Total, Marketing Service, \$5,866,708, of which amount
4 not to exceed \$1,298,413 may be expended for departmental
5 personal services in the District of Columbia.

6 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

7 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
8 sions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, approved
9 May 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), as
10 follows:

11 Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses and
12 expenses of studies, investigations, publications, and reports
13 including the salary of the Administrator, Rural Electrifica-
14 tion Administration, and other personal services in the Dis-
15 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and exchange of
16 books, lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodi-
17 cals; not to exceed \$300 for newspapers; financial and credit
18 reports, \$2,258,000.

19 Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and
20 5, and for the purchase of property and costs and expenses
21 incurred in connection therewith in accordance with section
22 7 of the Rural Electrification Act of May 20, 1936, as
23 amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), \$20,000,000.

24 Total, Rural Electrification Administration, \$22,258,000.

1 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For salaries and expenses of the Farm Credit Administra-
4 tion in the District of Columbia and the field, including
5 printing and binding; travel expenses, including not to ex-
6 ceed \$5,000 for travel incurred under proper authority at-
7 tending meetings or conventions of members of organizations
8 at which matters of importance to the work of the Farm
9 Credit Administration are to be discussed or transacted;
10 lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$750 for
11 periodicals and newspapers; contract stenographic reporting
12 services; library membership fees or dues in organizations
13 which issue publications to members only or to members at
14 a lower price than to others, payment for which may be
15 made in advance; purchase of manuscripts, data, and spe-
16 cial reports by personal service without regard to the pro-
17 visions of any other Act; purchase, maintenance, repair, and
18 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in
19 the District of Columbia and elsewhere; garage rental in the
20 District of Columbia; payment of actual transportation and
21 other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem
22 in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from
23 their homes, without other compensation from the United
24 States, in an advisory capacity to the Farm Credit Ad-
25 ministration; employment of persons, firms, and others

1 for the performance of special services, including legal serv-
2 ices; necessary administrative expenses in connection with
3 the making of loans under the provisions of the Act of
4 January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o),
5 and the collection of moneys due the United States on
6 account of loans made under the provisions of said Act and
7 similar Acts administered by the Farm Credit Administration
8 relating to loans for crop production, feed, seed, and harvest-
9 ing; examination of corporations, banks, associations, and
10 institutions operated, supervised, or regulated by the
11 Farm Credit Administration; in all, \$689,259, together with
12 not to exceed \$3,938,561 from the funds made available to
13 the Farm Credit Administration pursuant to the Act of
14 January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).

15 Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans: For
16 loans to farmers under the Act of January 27, 1937 (12 U.
17 S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o), as amended by the Acts of
18 February 4, 1938 (52 Stat. 26), June 30, 1939 (53 Stat.
19 939), June 25, 1940 (12 U. S. C. 1020n-1), and July 1,
20 1941 (55 Stat. 444), and July 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 700-
21 701), \$4,907,273, together with the unobligated balance
22 (exclusive of the amount of such balance made available for
23 "Salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration, 1944")
24 of the appropriation "Crop production and harvesting loans"
25 as made in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal

1 year 1937 (50 Stat. 8, 11), and as continued available by
2 the Acts of February 4, 1938 (52 Stat. 26), June 30, 1939
3 (53 Stat. 939), June 25, 1940 (12 U. S. C. 1020n-1),
4 July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 444), and July 22, 1942 (56 Stat.
5 700-701), together with all collections of principal and in-
6 terest on loans heretofore or hereafter made under said Act
7 of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).

8 FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

9 Not to exceed \$7,822,000 of the funds of the Federal
10 Farm Mortgage Corporation, established by the Act of
11 January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h), shall
12 be available during the fiscal year 1944 for administrative
13 expenses of the Corporation, including personal services
14 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses
15 of officers and employees of the Corporation, in accord-
16 ance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations
17 and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-
18 833); printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference,
19 and not to exceed \$250 for periodicals and newspapers; con-
20 tract stenographic reporting services; procurement of sup-
21 plies, equipment, and services; purchase, maintenance, re-
22 pair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
23 vehicles, to be used only for official purposes; rent in the
24 District of Columbia; payment of actual transportation and
25 other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in

1 lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from
 2 their homes, without other compensation from the United
 3 States, in an advisory capacity to the Corporation; employ-
 4 ment on a contract or fee basis of persons, firms, and cor-
 5 porations for the performance of special services, including
 6 legal services; use of the services and facilities of Federal
 7 land banks, national farm loan associations, Federal Reserve
 8 banks, and agencies of the Government as authorized by said
 9 Act of January 31, 1934; and all other necessary admin-
 10 istrative expenses: *Provided*, That all expenditures which
 11 under the accounting system prescribed for the Corporation
 12 by the General Accounting Office are to be treated as capital
 13 investments, increasing the book value of acquired fixed prop-
 14 erty (real estate and chattel), shall be considered as nonad-
 15 ministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided*,
 16 *further*, That except for the limitation in amounts hereinbe-
 17 fore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel ex-
 18 penses, the administrative expenses and other obligations of
 19 the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in ac-
 20 cordance with the provisions of said Act of January 31,
 21 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1016-1020 (h)).

22 Total, Farm Credit Administration, \$5,596,532.

23 FARM TENANCY

24 Salaries and expenses: To enable the Secretary to carry

1 into effect the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones
2 Farm Tenant Act approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-
3 1006), \$500,000 for necessary expenses in connection with
4 the making of loans under title I of said Act and the collection
5 of moneys due the United States on account of loans hereto-
6 fore made under the provisions of said Act, including the
7 employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia
8 and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding as authorized
9 by said Act.

10 LIQUIDATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RESETTLEMENT

11 PROJECTS

12 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
13 section 43 of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant
14 Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1014-1029), in-
15 cluding the employment of persons and means, in the District
16 of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding,
17 as authorized by said Act, \$421,039.

18 SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this
19 Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to
20 pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee
21 of the Department of Agriculture, or any bureau, office,
22 agency, or service of the Department or any corporation,
23 institution or association supervised thereby, who engages in,
24 or directs or authorizes any other officer or employee of the
25 Department or any such bureau, office, agency, service,

1 corporation, institution or association to engage in, the making
2 of loans under the provisions of section 201 (e) of the
3 Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (12 U. S. C.
4 1148), as amended, or the making of loans or advances in
5 accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in Food
6 Production Financing Bulletins F-1 or F-2 of the Farm
7 Credit Administration operating under the Food Production
8 Administration, Production Loan Branch.

9 SEC. 3. Not to exceed 7 per centum of the foregoing
10 amounts for the miscellaneous expenses of the work of any
11 bureau, division, or office herein provided for shall be avail-
12 able interchangeably for expenditures on the objects included
13 within the general expenses of such bureau, division, or
14 office, but no more than 7 per centum shall be added to any
15 one item of appropriation except in cases of extraordinary
16 emergency.

17 SEC. 4. During the fiscal year for which appropriations
18 are herein made the head of any department or independent
19 establishment of the Government requiring inspections,
20 analyses, and tests of food and other products, within the
21 scope of the functions of the Department of Agriculture and
22 which that Department is unable to perform within the limits
23 of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secre-
24 tary transfer to the Department for direct expenditure such
25 sums as may be necessary for the performance of such work.

1 SEC. 5. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the
2 lump-sum appropriations herein made for the Department
3 shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and
4 horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the
5 conduct of the field work of the Department outside the
6 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That such vehicles shall be
7 used only for official service outside the District of Columbia,
8 but this shall not prevent the continued use for official service
9 of motortrucks in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*,
10 That appropriations contained in this Act shall be available
11 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled
12 and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided*
13 *further*, That the funds available to the Agricultural Con-
14 servation and Adjustment Administration may be used for
15 the maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-
16 carrying vehicle in the District of Columbia.

17 SEC. 6. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the
18 employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary
19 employment of translators when competent citizen translators
20 are not available; (2) employment in cases of emergency
21 of persons in the field service of the Department for periods of
22 not more than sixty days; (3) employment on the Emer-
23 gency Rubber Project; (4) employment by the Rural Elec-
24 trification Administration of not to exceed twenty junior
25 engineer trainees who are citizens of other American repub-

1 lies; and (5) employment under the appropriation for the
2 Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

3 SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in
4 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any per-
5 son who advocates, or who is a member of an organization
6 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
7 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
8 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
9 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advo-
10 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
11 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
12 force or violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative
13 or supervisory employees of the Department as may be desig-
14 nated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized
15 to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required
16 by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing:
17 *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is
18 a member of an organization that advocates the overthrow
19 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
20 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
21 paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be
22 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
23 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
24 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
25 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other

1 provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in
2 this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from
3 any person employed for less than sixty days for sudden
4 emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruc-
5 tion of property, and payment of salary or wages may be
6 made to such persons from applicable appropriations for serv-
7 ices rendered in such emergency without execution of the
8 affidavit contemplated by this section.

9 This Act may be cited as the "Department of Agricul-
10 ture Appropriation Act, 1944".

Passed the House of Representatives April 20, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1944, and for other purposes.

APRIL 22, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

I wish to add that scores of colored girls are anxious to enlist in the WAVES, and it is hard for them to comprehend why they have been barred. With the WAAC's and the WAVES fighting for the four freedoms all over the world, how strange it is that there should be the necessity here in the United States for a bill of this character.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill introduced by the Senator from North Dakota will be appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1043) to prohibit discrimination because of race or color in the appointment and enlistment of members of the Women's Reserve of the United States Naval Reserve was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

AMENDMENTS TO AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. HOLMAN submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed, as follows:

On page 55, after line 19, insert:

"Emergency forest fire control: For all necessary expenses to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, independently or in cooperation with the various States, to intensify and augment forest fire prevention and suppression measures in critical areas on National Forest, State, county, municipal, or private lands, including the operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles, necessary fire prevention printing without regard to Section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), and not to exceed \$25,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$7,829,490: *Provided*, That in cooperating with a State the Secretary of Agriculture may advance funds from this appropriation to such State for expenditure by the State in carrying out said forest fire prevention and suppression measures, subject to the requirement that the State shall render accounting therefor as the Secretary of Agriculture may require and shall refund to the United States any of said funds remaining unexpended at the close of the fiscal year"; and

On page 60, line 1, strike out "\$2,492,210" and insert "\$4,000,000."

WAR IN THE PACIFIC—ADDRESS BY SENATOR CHANDLER

[Mr. CHAVEZ asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address on the subject of the war in the Pacific, delivered by Senator CHANDLER on April 28, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

THEATERS OF WAR AND THE BATTLE AGAINST WARS—ADDRESS BY CHESTER H. SMITH

[Mr. McFARLAND asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address entitled "Theaters of War—the Battle Against Wars" delivered by Chester H. Smith, professor of law at the University of Arizona, April 12, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

PRIZE ORATIONS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON BICENTENNIAL ORATORICAL CONTEST

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the prize oration of John F. Monroe, Jr., of Milwaukee, Wis., and the prize oration by James J. Rathbun, of Webster, S. Dak., in the Thomas Jeff-

son Bicentennial Oratorical Contest, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT—ARTICLE BY WALTER LIPPMANN

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Mr. Hull's False Start," written by Walter Lippmann and published in the Washington Post of April 27, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE FARMER—POEM BY BARBARA WHITNEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a poem entitled "The Farmer," written by Mrs. Barbara Whitney, of Washington, D. C., and published in the Washington Post of April 28, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE WAR WITH JAPAN

[Mr. GILLETTE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a telegram from James R. Young of Hollywood, Calif., which appears in the Appendix.]

SYNTHETIC RUBBER PRODUCTION—ARTICLE BY DOROTHY THOMPSON

[Mr. GILLETTE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article by Dorothy Thompson entitled "Manufacture of Synthetic Rubber From Grain Might Have Avoided Current Priorities Row," which appears in the Appendix.]

AGRICULTURAL WORK BY PENSIONERS

[Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Pensioners May Work in Agriculture," published in the General Welfare News-Advocate of Washington, D. C., which appears in the Appendix.]

THE AMERICAN HERITAGE—EDITORIAL BY JOHN BORG

[Mr. BARBOUR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Our Fortunes and Our Sacred Honor," written by John Borg and published in the Bergen Evening Record of Hackensack, N. J., which appears in the Appendix.]

RACE AND RELIGIOUS PROBLEMS—ARTICLE BY WILLIAM A. CALDWELL

[Mr. BARBOUR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article written by William A. Caldwell and published in the Bergen Evening Record of Hackensack, N. J., which appears in the Appendix.]

FEDERAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter addressed to him by Dr. Paul S. Taylor, of Berkeley, Calif., member of the California State Board of Agriculture, and two quotations accompanying the letter, which appear in the Appendix.]

THE SILVER PROGRAM—ARTICLE BY ROBERT P. VANDERPOEL

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Silver Senators May Be Due Vote of Thanks," written by Robert P. Vanderpoel, financial editor of the Chicago Herald-American, which appears in the Appendix.]

WAR IN THE PACIFIC—COMMENT BY EARL GODWIN

[Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD radio comment by Earl Godwin on the address by Senator CHANDLER in the Senate relating to the war in the Pacific, which appears in the Appendix.]

FIRST EASTER SERVICE ON THE CAPITOL STEPS—POEM BY H. C. CARLISLE

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a poem entitled "First Easter Service on the Capitol Steps," by Horace C. Carlisle, which appears in the Appendix.]

ORGANIZATION AND COLLABORATION OF UNITED NATIONS—EDITORIAL FROM THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

[Mr. BURTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "New Facts To Be Faced," from the Wall Street Journal of April 16, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

TRAINING OF GIRLS FOR WAR PRODUCTION BY NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

[Mr. BREWSTER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article relating to the activities of the National Youth Administration in training girls for war production, written by Pearl Strachan and published in the Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section, April 17, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE POLISH QUESTION

[Mr. WHEELER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Again the Polish Question" published in the Washington Times-Herald of April 29, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

STRIKES IN DEFENSE INDUSTRIES

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 796, which is a bill to provide authority for the Government to take over and operate, until they can be returned to their owners, any plants in which strikes or labor disturbances impede or delay the production of any articles necessary for the national defense. As I understand, the motion is not debatable. I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 2 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 796) relating to the use and operation by the United States of certain plants in the interest of the national defense.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I do not wish to trespass on the Senate, but I desire to point out that Senate bill 796 was reported by the Judiciary Committee by a practically unanimous vote. A similar bill was passed by the Senate in 1941 as an amendment to the draft act, but the House refused to concur, and therefore the bill was not enacted. It passed the Senate by a vote of 67 to 7 originally. It has been revised and improved after careful study, and after exhaustive hearings by the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill provides that whenever production in a war-labor plant or a mine is held up by a labor strike or jurisdictional dispute, the Government may step in, take possession, and operate such plant or mine until it can be returned to its owners, and the direction of the bill is that it must be so returned as soon as it can be successfully operated in the national defense.

Mr. President, in April 1942, I had pending a motion that the Senate consider this bill. At that time the Presi-

dent of the United States was negotiating with William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O., and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, with reference to a no-strike agreement for the duration of the war. The President had a program of seven points he was then working out, and upon his personal request the motion to proceed to the consideration of the bill was not pressed, because it was hoped that the no-strike agreement, and the other points in the President's program, would meet the situation.

Because of lack of time I cannot go into any detailed discussion of this matter, but I hold in my hand the report of the hearings before the Truman Committee at which Mr. John L. Lewis, of the miners' organization, appeared and testified that he was a party to the no-strike agreement and yet that he did not regard it as necessarily binding. He took the position that if he thought in any case that the War Labor Board did not do equity, then the agreement was not binding and that he was under no compulsion and no obligation whatever to observe it. Later in the debate, when the bill comes before the Senate, I shall be glad to point out in particular the whole situation.

Mr. President, in the United States the time has come to determine whether or not the Government of the United States, and its boards and agencies set up specifically for determining labor disputes, shall rule. The question is, Is the Government of the United States to conduct the national defense and to control production, or is a dictator to defy, and, with contempt, override and overrule the constituted authorities of this Government?

The people of the United States are looking to the Congress to put into the hands of the Executive the necessary power and authority to make their will known, and to make the interest of the American people paramount in the tragic era in which we now live.

Mr. MEAD and Mr. McNARY addressed the chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion is not debatable. Those in favor—

Mr. McNARY. A parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McNARY. I do not intend to address myself to the provisions of the bill, but to the parliamentary situation, which I have a right to do.

When the motion was made a moment ago by the distinguished Senator from Texas, it occurred to me that the bill referred to was a very important measure, which probably would intimately affect our social and economic structure, and should be considered by the full membership of the Senate.

I supported this measure when it was before the Senate in June 1941, and I see no reason for changing my course of action when the time shall come to cast my vote. Without discussing the merits of the bill, however, in view of the absence of the distinguished leader of the majority, the Senator from Ken-

tucky [Mr. BARKLEY], and some other Members of the Senate who may have left the city because of colloquies which have taken place in the Senate, I have no objection to the motion that the bill be made the unfinished business, provided it is agreed that it shall not come up before Monday of next week.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I realize the force of the suggestion made by the Senator from Oregon. I regret that the majority leader is not present, and that he is suffering from an illness. The Senator from Oregon and other Senators will recall, however, that some days ago the Senator from Kentucky indicated in the RECORD that he would have no objection to my securing consideration of this bill at an early date. Certainly I should much prefer that the Senate proceed at once to its consideration; but if the Senate will make it the pending business and proceed to its consideration, I shall not object to a vote on the bill, or further action, going over to Monday.

The VICE PRESIDENT. What is the point of order made by the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the point of order has been practically covered by my observations. I stated a moment ago that while no motion is debatable between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, when the Senate reconvenes after an adjournment, any parliamentary question may be raised at any time, so long as the Senator who raises it does not discuss the provisions or merits or objectives of the bill. I have confined myself particularly and solely to questioning the distinguished Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] if he would not permit the bill to go over until Monday. Therefore I was within my rights so far as parliamentary procedure is concerned.

I am willing, Mr. President, of course, that the bill be made the unfinished business provided its consideration shall go over until Monday of next week.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Ohio wish to make a point of order?

Mr. TAFT. No, Mr. President; I wish to ask unanimous consent to speak for 2 minutes, as did the proponent of the bill, the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY]. I wish to speak in opposition to taking up the bill at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Ohio may proceed.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, the reason I think the bill should not be made the order of business is that it purports to deal with the mine situation, but, in my opinion, it does not deal with the mine situation now prevailing. The only penalty it proposes is that the President shall have the right to seize the mines. So far as we know John L. Lewis wants the President to seize the mines. Seizure of the mines would constitute no penalty applied to persons who direct any opposition against the ruling of the National War Labor Board. If we are going to deal with that situation we should provide remedies against labor as well as against capital.

In the second place, the bill provides that after the mines or the plants are taken over, a new board shall be established to fix wages, to supersede the National War Labor Board, which has general jurisdiction. The bill was prepared at a time when there was no National War Labor Board, and that question did not arise at all. In other words, Mr. President, the bill does not suit present conditions, nor does it deal with the present emergency situation, and I think it would be most unfortunate if the Senate were put on record on the John L. Lewis situation by the action which it may or may not have to take on this particular bill.

So, Mr. President, it seems to me that it would be very unwise to make this bill the general order of business. If we are going to deal with the mine situation, a comprehensive bill should be drafted to deal with that situation, and one directed toward the emergency we have to meet.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Guffey	Pepper
Austin	Hayden	Radcliffe
Barbour	Hill	Revercomb
Bone	Holman	Reynolds
Brewster	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Buck	Langer	Scruggs
Burton	Lodge	Shipstead
Capper	McCarran	Taft
Caraway	McClellan	Thomas, Idaho
Chandler	McFarland	Thomas, Okla.
Chavez	McNary	Thomas, Utah
Clark, Idaho	Maloney	Truman
Clark, Mo.	Maybank	Vandenberg
Connally	Mead	Van Nuys
Danaher	Millikin	Wagner
Davis	Moore	Wheeler
Ferguson	Murdoch	Wiley
Gerry	Murray	Willis
Gillette	Nye	Wilson
Green	O'Mahoney	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent on business for the Special Committee to Investigate Labor Shortages.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] is absent on official business for the Government.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] are out of the city, conducting hearings on behalf of the Special Committee to Investigate National Defense.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. TUNNELL],

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2481

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 29, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HOLMAN to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz: On page 55, after line 19, insert:

- 1 “Emergency forest fire control: For all necessary ex-
- 2 penses to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, independently
- 3 or in cooperation with the various States, to intensify and
- 4 augment forest fire prevention and suppression measures in
- 5 critical areas on national forest, State, county, municipal, or
- 6 private lands, including the operation and maintenance of
- 7 passenger-carrying vehicles, necessary fire prevention print-
- 8 ing without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919
- 9 (44 U. S. C. 111), and not to exceed \$25,000 for personal

1 services in the District of Columbia, \$7,829,490: *Provided,*
2 That in cooperating with a State the Secretary of Agricul-
3 ture may advance funds from this appropriation to such State
4 for expenditure by the State in carrying out said forest fire
5 prevention and suppression measures, subject to the require-
6 ment that the State shall render accounting therefor as the
7 Secretary of Agriculture may require and shall refund to the
8 United States any of said funds remaining unexpended at the
9 close of the fiscal year."

10 On page 60, line 1, strike out "\$2,492,210" and insert
11 "\$4,000,000".

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HOLMAN to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

APRIL 29, 1943

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In 1943 and others who for the first time came into their full earning powers in 1942 and 1943.

If we have no cancellation all war profits will pay their proper share of taxes without antiwindfall provisions, and I submit that no amount of ingenuity can supply antiwindfall provisions that would not operate in a discriminatory and unfair way.

Mr. President, I do—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator from Louisiana has expired. Mr. ELLENDER. I will take a few minutes in speaking on the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the unanimous-consent order, all the time of the Senator from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. ELLENDER. Am I precluded, under the order, from speaking on the bill itself?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Yes. The order under the unanimous-consent agreement is that no Senator shall be allowed to speak over 15 minutes on the amendment or any amendment thereto.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I have always asked for strict enforcement of orders made in pursuance of unanimous-consent agreements in order that the Senate may pursue its work in an orderly fashion. We are under obligation today to proceed under the order previously entered. Much as I hesitate to do so, I shall object to any further time being granted for discussion of the amendment. I shall ask for strict enforcement of the rule.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] to the amendment of the committee, as amended.

Mr. ELLENDER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	George	Murray
Austin	Gerry	Nye
Bailey	Gillette	O'Daniel
Ball	Green	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Guffey	Reed
Barbour	Gurney	Revercomb
Bilbo	Hatch	Reynolds
Bone	Hawkes	Robertson
Brewster	Hayden	Russell
Bridges	Hill	Scrugham
Buck	Holman	Stewart
Burton	Johnson, Colo.	Taft
Bushfield	Kilgore	Thomas, Idaho
Butler	La Follette	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	Langer	Tobey
Caraway	Lodge	Tunnell
Chandler	Lucas	Tydings
Chavez	McClellan	Vandenberg
Clark, Idaho	McFarland	Van Nuys
Clark, Mo.	McNary	Wagner
Connally	Maloney	Walsh
Danaher	Maybank	Wheeler
Davis	Mead	Wherry
Eastland	Millikin	White
Ellender	Moore	Wiley
Ferguson	Murdock	Wilson

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-eight Senators have answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] to the amendment of the committee, as amended.

Mr. ELLENDER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BRIDGES (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS]. Not knowing how he would vote on this question, I transfer my pair to the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], who, if present, would vote "nay." I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLER], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] is absent conducting hearings in the West on behalf of the Senate.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] are out of the city conducting hearings on behalf of the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] is detained on important public business.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] are detained in Government departments on matters pertaining to their respective States.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is unavoidably detained. I am advised that if present and voting, he would vote "nay."

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] is detained in committee. If present, he would vote "nay."

The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILKINS] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] is detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 21, nays 57, as follows:

YEAS—21

Bilbo	Guffey	Murdock
Bone	Hayden	Murray
Caraway	La Follette	O'Daniel
Connally	Langer	Russell
Eastland	McFarland	Scrugham
Ellender	Maybank	Thomas, Okla.
Green	Mead	Wagner

NAYS—57

Aiken	Ferguson	Radcliffe
Austin	George	Reed
Bailey	Gerry	Revercomb
Ball	Gillette	Reynolds
Bankhead	Gurney	Robertson
Barbour	Hatch	Stewart
Brewster	Hawkes	Taft
Bridges	Hill	Thomas, Idaho
Buck	Holman	Tobey
Burton	Johnson, Colo.	Tunnell
Bushfield	Kilgore	Tydings
Butler	Lodge	Vandenberg
Capper	Lucas	Van Nuys
Chandler	McClellan	Walsh
Chavez	McNary	Wheeler
Clark, Idaho	Maloney	Wherry
Clark, Mo.	Millikin	White
Danaher	Moore	Wiley
Davis	Nye	Wilson

NOT VOTING—18

Andrews	Johnson, Calif.	Shipstead
Barkley	McCarran	Smith
Brooks	McKellar	Thomas, Utah
Byrd	O'Mahoney	Truman
Downey	Overton	Wallgren
Glass	Pepper	Wills

So Mr. ELLENDER's amendment to the committee amendment, as amended, was rejected.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its clerks, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. Harry L. Englebright, late a Representative from the State of California, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 111) to extend the authority of the President under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 111) to extend the authority of the President under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

AMENDMENT TO AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. WAGNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed, as follows:

At the proper place insert the following:

"EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

"To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to further carry out the provisions of section 32, as amended, of the act entitled 'An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes,' approved August 24, 1935, and subject to all provisions of law relating to the expenditure of funds appropriated by such section, there is hereby reappropriated for the fiscal year 1944 the unobligated balances of the funds made available for the purposes of such section 32 for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943. Such sums shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, other appropriations made by such section or for the purposes of such section: *Provided*, That during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, funds appropriated by or for the purposes of section 32 of said act shall be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for the maintenance, expansion, and operation of a school milk and lunch program under clause (2) of said section 32, without regard to the requirement therein relating to the encouragement of domestic consumption."

CURRENT PAYMENT OF INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2570) to provide for the current payment of the individual income tax, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question now recurs on the committee amendment, as amended, which is open to further amendment.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I submitted a couple of days ago, which has been printed and is on the table, and ask that it be stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. Beginning on page 105, line 16, it is proposed to strike out down to and including the period on page 107, line 21, and insert "In the case of any individual who dies while in active service as a member of the military or naval forces of the United States and prior to the termination of the present war as proclaimed by the President, the tax imposed by this chapter shall not apply with respect to the taxable year in which falls the date of his death, and the tax under this chapter and under the corresponding title of each prior revenue law for preceding taxable years which is unpaid at the date of his death (including interest, additions to the tax, and additional amounts) shall not be assessed, and if assessed the assessment shall be abated, and if collected shall be credited or refunded as an overpayment."

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, this amendment has to do solely with the case of a man or woman who has entered the armed service of the United States, and who dies during the period of such service. The difference between this provision, as contained in the amendment which I have just offered, and the provision beginning on page 105 and running over to page 106, as contained in the committee amendment, lies simply in the fact that the net effect of the committee amendment finally works out to an abatement of the earned income of a man or woman who dies in the military service of the United States during the progress of this war.

Mr. President, I believe that there can be no serious question as to persons who have entered the armed services of the United States. If they die while in the armed services, the least the Government can do is to abate or cancel what taxes they may owe the Government of the United States at that time. The purpose of this amendment is simply to clarify that principle, because the language contained in the committee amendment is so complicated that it is not very easy to discern exactly what it means. The net effect of the language in the committee amendment is to limit the remission of taxes in such a case. My amendment, unlike the general provisions of the so-called Ruml plan, is a remission of taxes, and it is intended to be a remission of taxes, granted to persons who have entered the armed forces of the United States. I may say that, so far as I am concerned, I do not think this is a sufficient remission to persons who have entered the armed forces.

With regard to the first windfall provision of the committee amendment, being the provision which requires payment on the highest of 1942 or 1943 taxes, I thought that an exception should be made with regard to men and women who have gone into the armed forces, because it seems to me that persons in private

life who are making comfortable incomes, or even large incomes, and who have not been able to accumulate the money to pay their taxes, or who at least have not accumulated it, and who then go into the armed services at very much smaller remuneration, should be given the option of electing whether 1942 or 1943 income should be taxed.

I offered such an amendment in the Finance Committee and it was rejected. I shall probably offer the same amendment before the conclusion of the consideration of this measure in the Senate. The amendment which I have presently offered has nothing to do with that. It has to do with the remission of taxes in cases of members of the armed forces. The question is whether we shall make a complete remission of their tax liability to the Government in case of their death. The only instance of persons in the armed forces being entitled to remission is in case of death. The question is whether we shall make a complete remission or make a remission only as to earned income.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] to the committee amendment, as amended.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, the language of the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri appears at page 59 of the bill before us. It is in substantially the same language as the House text there printed. The chief difference is that the Senator from Missouri would insert the language "who dies on or after December 6, 1941."

Mr. President, the committee canvassed the proposal submitted by the Senator from Missouri with very great care. We considered the House language most diligently. It appeared to us that it was open to very serious criticism in three particulars.

In the first place, the House provision, or the Clark amendment as now offered, would grant relief only to those servicemen who are delinquent in their taxes. It would abate all taxes due to the Government at the time of their death.

In the second place, the House language, or the Clark version of it, would apply to all taxes, whether attributable to earned income or income from capital.

In the third place, the House language, or the Clark amendment, would extend relief all the way back for as many years as any serviceman was delinquent in his taxes at the time of his death. It seemed to the committee, as we considered those three phases of the Clark amendment—

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DANAHER. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I should like to invite the attention of the Senator to the fact that this is not an abatement of all taxes. It is merely an abatement of income taxes. It would prevent the Government from proceeding against the widow in case a man were killed in the service.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, under the first point of those which I have

made, the committee took the position that such a remission would be unfair to those members of the armed forces who were conscientious in meeting their tax obligations and had paid up currently all the taxes due the Government.

The so-called Clark amendment would reward those who had been delinquent in their taxes and therefore would prove unfair to the servicemen who had paid their taxes.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DANAHER. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I think if the Senator will read the amendment, he will find that his statement is not entirely accurate, because it would treat all soldiers alike. I share the Senator's objection to giving a premium to taxpayers who have become delinquent in paying their taxes, but, if he will read that portion of the amendment at the top of page 2 thereof, he will discover that, if the soldier has paid his taxes, they will be credited or refunded as an overpayment.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, proceeding further to the points considered by the committee, we felt that relief with respect to taxes on unearned income would be unnecessary because such income would continue during the years the serviceman is in the armed forces, out of capital, or out of the source of income from which the taxes attributable to that income could be paid, and the tax could be paid whether he were in the armed service or not.

The committee bill limits the relief to taxes attributable to a man's earned income, and it seemed to us that that would prove to be adequate relief in all cases.

As to the final point the committee took the position that the proposed relief would prove to be extraordinarily great in some cases and would have no correlation whatever with the period during which the man was in the armed services. In other words, a man who had an income of \$3,000, let us say, on which taxes were owing, would find the taxes against his estate remitted in the event of death, whereas another man, who had an income of \$100,000 and who might have been delinquent for 1 year, 2 years, or 3 years, would be given an equal measure of reward, multiplied, however, by the amount of the tax which would be attributable to the much larger income.

Consequently, the committee felt that the taxes to be abated or refunded should be limited to those which become due and payable after the date the man was inducted into the service, assuming that he was on a quarterly installment basis. In no case would the relief extend to any taxable year earlier than the year preceding the effective date of the Selective Service Act.

Your committee therefore would extend relief only for those years during which the serviceman's obligation to pay taxes becomes unduly burdensome by reason of his diminished earnings resulting directly from his services in the armed forces of the country.

The points I have mentioned, Mr. President, were made the subject of extended

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2481

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 14 (legislative day, MAY 12), 1943

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WAGNER to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz: At the proper place in the bill insert the following:

1 EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICUL-
2 TURAL COMMODITIES

3 To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to further carry
4 out the provisions of section 32, as amended, of the Act
5 entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act,
6 and for other purposes", approved August 24, 1935, and
7 subject to all provisions of law relating to the expenditure
8 of funds appropriated by such section, there is hereby re-
9 appropriated for the fiscal year 1944 the unobligated balances

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2481

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WAGNER to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

MAY 14 (legislative day, MAY 12), 1943
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curing), That the people of the Territory of Hawaii desire that said Territory shall become a State and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States;

"That the Congress of the United States of America be, and it is hereby, requested and urged to pass an act enabling the people of the Territory of Hawaii to form a constitution and State government to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States."

A resolution of the Board of Supervisors for the County of Hawaii, T. H., endorsing the senate concurrent resolution adopted by the Senate of the Twenty-second Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, requesting the Congress to modify the naturalization laws so as to provide machinery whereby Filipinos may become citizens of the United States by naturalization; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. WHERRY, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 332. A bill for the relief of Velma Pikarainen; with amendments (Rept. No. 244).

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 787. A bill for the relief of Samuel Jacobs, Bertha Jacobs, and Harry Jacobs; with amendments (Rept. No. 245).

By Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 1025. A bill for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States and for the settlement of individual claims approved by the War Department; with amendments (Rept. No. 246).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

S. Res. 147. Resolution to pay certain expenses incurred in investigating health conditions and fire escapes in the District of Columbia; without amendment (Rept. No. 254), and, under the rule, the resolution was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

By Mr. WHEELER, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

H. J. Res. 122. Joint resolution to extend the provisions of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 for a period of 90 days; without amendment (Rept. No. 248).

By Mr. BUSHFIELD, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

H. R. 777. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the hours of employment and safeguard the health of females employed in the District of Columbia," approved February 24, 1914; with amendments (Rept. No. 249); and

H. R. 2115. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act to provide for unemployment compensation in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 250).

By Mr. BURTON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

H. R. 2159. A bill to provide for special assessments for the laying of curbs and gutters; without amendment (Rept. No. 253).

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

H. R. 2486. A bill to authorize the appointment as ensigns in the Coast Guard of all graduates of the Coast Guard Academy in 1945 and thereafter, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 251); and

H. R. 2581. A bill authorizing the acquisition and conversion or construction of certain landing craft and district craft for the United States Navy, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 252).

REPORT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS—NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, for the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], from the Committee on Appropriations, I report favorably, with amendments, House bill 1762, making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 247) thereon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received, and the bill will be placed on the calendar.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, also for the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], in this connection, in accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to House bill H. R. 1762, the independent offices appropriation bill, which has just been reported, certain amendments, which I ask to have printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendments above referred to by Mr. MCKELLAR are as follows:

On page 32, in line 24, after the figures, insert the following: "Provided, That the salary of the Assistant Comptroller General shall be at the rate of \$10,000 per annum effective on the date of enactment of this act, so long as the position is held by the present incumbent."

And on page 42, in line 25, before the period, insert "Provided further, That the Administrator may, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transfer to this authorization or to an authorization of a constituent unit from funds available for administrative expenses of the constituent units or the Office of the Administrator of the National Housing Agency such additional sums as represent a consolidation in the Office of the Administrator or in a constituent unit of any of the administrative functions of the National Housing Agency; but no such transfer of funds shall be made unless the consolidation will result in a reduction in manpower and a savings in administrative expenses, which savings shall not be used for administrative expenses but instead shall be returned to or remain in the funds from which administrative expenses are drawn under this authorization."

Mr. MCKELLAR (for Mr. GLASS) also submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 1762, the independent offices appropriation bill, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendments referred to, see the foregoing notice and amendments.)

REPORTS ON DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

Mr. BARKLEY, from the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers, to which were referred for examination and recommendation two lists of records transmitted to the Senate by the Archivist of the United States that appeared to have no permanent

value or historical interest, submitted reports thereon pursuant to law.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted.

By Mr. REYNOLDS, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

Several officers for appointment as first lieutenants in the Medical Corps, Regular Army, under the provisions of law; and

Sundry cadets, graduates of the United States Military Academy, to be second lieutenants, all in the Regular Army.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. REYNOLDS:

S. 1115. A bill to provide for the exercise by the United States of certain jurisdiction over persons within areas in the Republic of Panama, the temporary use of which for defense purposes is granted to the United States (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HATCH:

S. 1116 (by request). A bill to provide for the classification of the public lands in Alaska; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. MALONEY:

S. 1117. A bill for the relief of Chi-Kwong Leung Tom; to the Committee on Immigration.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED OR PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills and joint resolution were were severally read twice by their titles and referred, or ordered to be placed on the calendar, as indicated:

H. R. 6. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust titles to lands acquired by the United States which are subject to his administration, custody, or control; and

H. R. 1396. An act making certain regulations with reference to fertilizers or seeds that may be distributed by agencies of the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

H. R. 128. An act to authorize a per capita payment of \$10 to the members of the Santa Clara Pueblo of New Mexico from funds on deposit to their credit in the Treasury of the United States;

H. R. 329. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to incur obligations for the benefit of natives of Alaska in advance of the enactment of legislation making appropriations therefor;

H. R. 2105. An act extending the time for repayment and authorizing increase of the revolving fund for the benefit of the Crow Indians;

H. R. 2143. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exchange certain lands within the Navajo Indian Reservation, Ariz.; and

H. R. 2185. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, in carrying out the purposes of the act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. 137), to purchase logs, lumber, and other forest products; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H. R. 1997. An act to repeal section 3 of the Standard Time Act of March 19, 1918, as amended, relating to the placing of a certain portion of the State of Idaho in the third time zone; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

H. R. 1004. An act to relieve newspapers and periodical publications which have voluntarily suspended publication for the duration of the war from payment of second-class application fees upon resumption of publication; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

H. R. 2047. An act to correct an error and to confirm, as of March 2, 1861, the title to certain saline lands in Jackson County, State of Illinois, to Edward Holden; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

H. R. 2714. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H. R. 2583. An act to provide for the reorganization of the Marine Corps, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2584. An act to abolish certain naval trust funds and deposits thereto, and to simplify naval accounting procedure, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 2587. An act to amend sections 2 and 4 of the act approved June 27, 1942, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of commissioned warrant and warrant officers to commissioned rank in the line and staff corps of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and for other purposes"; ordered to be placed on the calendar.

H. R. 1258. An act to name certain locks in the St. Marys River at the falls, Michigan;

H. R. 1403. An act to authorize the acquisition, improvement, and maintenance of the Gulf County Canal, Fla.; and

H. J. Res. 108. Joint resolution commemorating May 15, 1943, as the anniversary of the inauguration of Air Mail Service; to the Committee on Commerce.

FEDERAL GRANTS IN AID OF TRAINING OF NURSES—CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, House bill 2664 to provide for the training of nurses for the armed forces, governmental and civilian hospitals, health agencies, and war industries, through grants to institutions providing such training, and for other purposes, came over from the House of Representatives and was referred to the Committee on Commerce. As indicated, this is the nurses' training bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative FRANCES P. BOLTON.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] introduced a companion bill in the Senate, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. Hearings have been held on the Senate bill, and the committee has acted upon it. I have talked with the Senator from North Carolina, who is the chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and he asked me to request that the Committee on Commerce be discharged from the further consideration of House bill 2664, and that it be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the change of reference will be made as requested by the Senator from Utah.

EXTENSION OF RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT—AMENDMENT

Mr. MALONEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 111) to extend the authority of the President under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, which was referred to

the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT TO AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. LUCAS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed, as follows:

At the proper place in the bill insert the following:

"EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

"To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to further carry out the provisions of section 32, as amended, of the act entitled 'An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes,' approved August 24, 1935, and subject to all provisions of law relating to the expenditure of funds appropriated by such section, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, funds appropriated by or for the purposes of section 32 of said act shall be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for the maintenance, expansion, and operation of a school milk and lunch program under clause (2) of said section 32: *Provided*, That such funds shall be available for such purposes without regard to the requirement therein relating to the encouragement of domestic consumption."

POST-WAR PLANNING—ADDRESS BY SENATOR ROBERTSON

[Mr. REVERCOMB asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address on post-war planning delivered by Senator ROBERTSON in Washington May 18, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

CHANGING THE CONSTITUTION BY STATUTE—ARTICLE BY ARTHUR KROCK

[Mr. BYRD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Changing the Constitution by Statute," written by Arthur Krock and published in the New York Times of May 18, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	George	O'Mahoney
Austin	Gerry	Overton
Bailey	Gillette	Pepper
Ball	Green	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Guffey	Reed
Barbour	Gurney	Revercomb
Barkley	Hatch	Reynolds
Bilbo	Hawkes	Robertson
Bone	Hayden	Russell
Brewster	Hill	Shipstead
Bridges	Holman	Smith
Brooks	Johnson, Colo.	Stewart
Buck	La Follette	Thomas, Okla.
Burton	Langer	Thomas, Utah
Bushfield	Lodge	Tobey
Butler	Lucas	Tunnell
Byrd	McCarran	Tydings
Capper	McClellan	Vandenberg
Caraway	McFarland	Van Nuys
Chandler	McKellar	Wagner
Chavez	McNary	Wallgren
Clark, Idaho	Maloney	Walsh
Clark, Mo.	Maybank	Wheeler
Connally	Mead	Wherry
Dahmer	Millikin	White
Davis	Moore	Wiley
Eastland	Murdock	Willis
Ellender	Nye	Wilson
Ferguson	O'Daniel	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM] are absent, attending the funeral of the late Representative Englebright, of California.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent on official business for the Special Committee to Study and Survey Problems of Small Business Enterprises.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] is out of the city conducting hearings on behalf of the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] is absent because of the death of his wife.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] is necessarily absent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-six Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

REQUEST TO BE EXCUSED FROM SERVICE AS CONFEREES ON TAX BILL

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, when the tax bill was passed last Friday, the Chair honored me by appointing me one of the conferees on the part of the Senate. I feel that I am wholly out of sympathy with the Senate's attitude on the tax bill, and I request that I be excused from serving as a conferee.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

ADDRESS TO MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS BY RT. HON. WINSTON CHURCHILL, PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, as we all know, the Right Honorable Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, is to address the Members of the two Houses today. It is desired that the Members of the Senate leave the Chamber at once in order to arrive in the House and give time for the necessary preliminaries to be attended to before Mr. Churchill shall begin his address. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow, and that the Members of the Senate proceed in a body to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 11 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2481

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 19, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. LUCAS to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz: At the proper place in the bill insert the following:

1 EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF

2 AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

3 To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to further carry
4 out the provisions of section 32, as amended, of the Act
5 entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment
6 Act, and for other purposes", approved August 24, 1935,
7 and subject to all provisions of law relating to the expendi-
8 ture of funds appropriated by such section, during the fiscal

1 year ending June 30, 1944, funds appropriated by or for the
2 purposes of section 32 of said Act shall be available to the
3 Secretary of Agriculture for the maintenance, expansion,
4 and operation of a school milk and lunch program under
5 clause (2) of said section 32: *Provided*, That such funds
6 shall be available for such purposes without regard to the
7 requirement therein relating to the encouragement of do-
8 mestic consumption.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2481

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Lucas to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

MAY 19, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed



In Public Law 147, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved July 1, 1941, the language relative to the appraisal was changed to read "on the basis of cost, including not more than 1 year of carrying charges, of such assets to the Corporation or the average market prices of such assets for a period of 12 months ending with March 31 of each year, whichever is less." The appraisal on this basis is rather difficult to make since it involves computation of average price for the preceding year on a large number of commodities and it involves the calculation of the original cost to the Corporation of the commodities plus 1 year's carrying charges. While this information can be obtained from our records, it can be obtained only with a great amount of work.

It disturbed me somewhat that appraisal last year of our assets as of March 31 was not completed by the Treasury Department until some time in late August or early September. Under the proposed method the assets would be appraised at the lower of cost or market value during the preceding month. Under this method the appraisal can be determined much more readily from the books of the Corporation than is the case under the present method of appraisal. I believe that representatives of the Treasury Department informally brought to our attention that a saving in both the time required for and the cost of the appraisal could be made by having the basis of the appraisal changed slightly.

EXPLANATION OF STATEMENTS RELATING TO ADDITIONAL BORROWING POWER REQUIREMENTS OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

This statement is a summary of the estimated position of the Corporation at June 30, 1943, and the estimated requirements for new commitments to be made during the fiscal year 1944. At June 30, 1943, we will have in use all but \$465,250,000 of our total resources, without providing for the 1943 wheat program. Loan and purchase operations scheduled for the 1944 fiscal year are estimated at \$2,059,165,000, leaving a difference of \$1,593,915,000. It is estimated that about \$620,000,000 will be available from collections of sales proceeds and repayment of loans before it is necessary to make all commitments for loans and purchases. It will be observed that commitments must be made prior to the harvesting season, during the months of July and August, and collections with respect to these commitments will not, of course, be realized until several months thereafter. Giving effect to the collections which will be made during July and August of this year, our total investment and obligation requirements will reach a peak in August 1943 of \$3,722,015,000. To meet these requirements the Corporation will need total resources of \$3,750,000,000, which will require an increase of \$1,000,000,000 in the authorized borrowing power. The total collections for the 12 months of the fiscal year 1944 are estimated at \$1,449,653,000, so that by the close of the fiscal year the total investment and obligations will be \$2,894,263,000. It will be noted that this is an increase of only \$609,512,000 over the investment and obligations at June 30, 1943. It is necessary, however, to have borrowing authority in excess of this net increase, since funds must be available when commitments are made. Without the increased borrowing authority the Corporation will not be in a financial position to make commitments with respect to crops harvested this season, and the absence of such programs would seriously hamper the food production program.

*United States Department of Agriculture,
Commodity Credit Corporation—Summary
statement of resources, investment, and
requirements for fiscal years 1943 and 1944*

RESOURCES

Authorized borrowing power—	\$2, 650, 000, 000
Paid-in capital—	100, 000, 000
Total resources—	2, 750, 000, 000

INVESTMENTS AND OUTSTANDING OBLIGATIONS, JUNE 30, 1943

Commodities owned by Com-	
modity Credit Corporation—	\$1, 145, 900, 000
Commodity loans held by	
Commodity Credit Corpo-	
ration—	174, 500, 000
Loans held by banks—	242, 800, 000
Obligated for current com-	
mitments—	721, 550, 000
Total—	2, 284, 750, 000

Amount available for new	
commitments June 30,	
1943—	465, 250, 000

REQUIREMENTS FOR LOAN AND PURCHASE PRO-

GRAMS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1944 (JULY

1, 1943-JUNE 30, 1944)

Corn—	\$50, 000, 000
Cotton—	250, 000, 000
Wheat—	400, 000, 000
Rice—	21, 000, 000
Tobacco—	115, 000, 000
Barley and rye—	22, 000, 000
Flaxseed—	34, 000, 000
Hemp—	40, 000, 000
Naval stores—	15, 000, 000
Miscellaneous agricultural	
supplies—	90, 415, 000
Oilseeds and products—	400, 000, 000
Foreign commodities—	492, 500, 000
Dry peas and beans—	50, 000, 000
Sugar beets—	24, 000, 000
Pecans—	5, 000, 000
American-Egyptian cotton	
planting seed—	250, 000
Loans to Agricultural Ad-	
justment Agency—	50, 000, 000
Total—	2, 059, 165, 000

Total additional commit-	
ment requirements—	1, 593, 915, 000
Amount of requirements to	
be covered by collections—	621, 900, 000

Net amount of addi-	
tional borrowing	
power required—	972, 015, 000

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

(Mr. WAGNER (by request) introduced Senate bill 1163, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CHANDLER:

S. 1164. A bill for the relief of Lucille Sleet; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHIPSTEAD:

S. 1165. A bill to increase the period of limitation on actions against railroad carriers for recovery of overcharges from 2 to 4 years; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

PREPARATION OF CERTAIN LANDS FOR POST-WAR CONSTRUCTION IN TOWNS AND CITIES

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I ask consent to introduce—by request—a bill for reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency and also request that an explanatory statement by me in connection therewith be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will be received and referred as requested and the statement presented by the Senator from New York will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1163) to encourage the development of good neighborhood conditions in towns and cities by private enterprise with the collaboration of

public enterprise; to provide credit for the assembly of land in deteriorated urban areas for subsequent reconveyance by sale or by lease for development and redevelopment by private enterprise and by public improvement; to encourage the widest possible extent of home ownership; to provide financial assistance to towns or cities, or appropriate instrumentalities thereof, for the purchase, assembly, and clearance of land in the interest of public safety, health, comfort, and welfare as a necessary preliminary to the development of good neighborhood conditions; to stimulate a great and continuing volume of economic activity and employment in the post-war period; to provide grants for metropolitan development plans, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. WAGNER (by request) was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The explanatory statement presented by Mr. WAGNER in connection with the bill is as follows:

I am introducing, at the request of the Urban Land Institute, a bill which deals with a vital problem closely related to legislation I have advocated in the past. This bill provides a method whereby the Federal Government can assist States and localities, in assembling large tracts of land as a necessary preparatory step toward the sale or lease of such land for development or redevelopment. This is primarily a private-enterprise bill, in the sense that it recognizes that most of the development and redevelopment will be by private enterprise. It recognizes, however, that some cooperative or supplementary public enterprise will be necessary to make the program comprehensive.

This is not a post-war bill. The problem with which it deals must be met forthrightly before the war is over, in order that industry and finance, as well as State and local governments, may be prepared and ready to act when the war is over.

Certain initial Federal expenditures are required to get this program started. But it is not a public-works bill, it is not a relief bill, and it is not primarily a bill for public spending. It might be called rather an encouragement-to-enterprise bill. It is designed in order that the Federal Government may make those types of expenditures which are an essential part of tremendous programs of private investment and private development. It is not a pump-priming bill, but rather an industry and Government cooperation bill.

This bill deals with problems facing not only those interested from all points of view in the development of real estate in established communities, large and small, but also those interested in large-scale financing and in investments which are going bad because of decay and blight. It is thus a problem close to municipalities and taxing units, large and small.

As I have said, I am introducing this bill by request. I do not believe that it is a perfect measure, but rather one which requires a great deal of additional and intensive study. The bill, I hope, will afford this opportunity for study and discussion throughout the country. It is likely that revisions will be suggested before enactment.

Before enactment also, it will be necessary to get the experience and views of Government agencies which have dealt with similar problems, particularly the National Housing Agency. This bill relates the proposed program to the program of the National Housing Agency because, while land has many uses, the major use of land in established communities is for residential purposes. The problems of the land cannot be separated from the problems of the people living on

the land. It is also true that the largest single opportunity for private industry expansion after the war is in the field of residential construction. Furthermore, the agencies of the Government which have the machinery for encouraging private-home financing are located within the National Housing Agency. Fortunately, in my judgment, the bill does not propose to establish still another governmental agency.

I have asked that the bill be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, because that committee has dealt with practically all measures directed toward the encouragement and stimulation of private industry in the field of home building, and also because consideration of the bill will involve problems of finance and credit, and quite likely banking and insurance, intimately related to the general work of the Banking and Currency Committee.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS TO AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. RUSSELL submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 2481), making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, the following amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1: Page 18, line 10, after the word "Columbia", insert "including the salary of the Chief of Bureau at \$10,000 per annum."

Amendment No. 2: Page 19, line 21, after the word "Administrator", insert ", including the salary of the Administrator at \$9,200 per annum."

Amendment No. 3: Page 59, line 22, after the figure, insert ", of which not to exceed \$30,000 may be expended for the purchase of land adjacent to the present site of the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis."

Amendment No. 4: Page 61, line 16, under the caption "Forest Fire Cooperation", and following the words "District of Columbia", insert ": *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize expenditures not to exceed \$2,300,000 from this appropriation for preventing and suppressing forest fires on critical areas of national importance without requiring an equal expenditure by the State and private owners."

Amendment No. 5: Page 65, after line 8, insert:

"WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

"Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the War Food Administration to perform its functions, including those prescribed by Executive Orders 9280, 9322, 9328, and 9334, independently or in cooperation (by transfer of funds or otherwise) with public and private agencies and individuals, including not to exceed \$10,000 per annum for an Administrator; other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$50,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; printing and binding; the purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; the purchase, operation, and maintenance (including two in the District of Columbia) of passenger-carrying vehicles; \$25,000,000: *Provided*, That transfers of funds to other offices or administrative units in the Department with respect to which transfers of funds are otherwise authorized in this act shall be in addition to, and subject to the same restrictions as, the amounts provided therefor in the Budget schedules.

Amendment No. 6: Page 70, line 11, after the words "this item", insert ": *Provided*

further, That such amount shall be available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary in the 1943, 1944, and 1945 programs under said act of February 29, 1936, as amended; for the reimbursement of any Federal, State, or local government agency for fertilizers, seeds, lime, trees, or other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, furnished by such agency; and for the payment of all expenses necessary in making such grants, including all or part of the costs incident to the delivery thereof."

Amendment No. 7: Page 70, line 11, after the words "this item", insert ": *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, persons who in 1943 carry out farming operations as tenants or sharecroppers on cropland owned by the United States Government and who comply with the terms and conditions of the 1943 agricultural conservation program, formulated pursuant to sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, shall be entitled to apply for and receive payments, or to retain payments heretofore made, for their participation in said program to the same extent as other producers."

Amendment No. 8: Page 75, line 23, after the word "Service", insert "and for sale and distribution to other Government activities, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equipment are procured from the appropriations chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment."

Amendment No. 9: Page 78, after line 12, insert—

"EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

"To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to further carry out the provisions of section 32, as amended, of the act entitled "An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", approved August 24, 1935, and subject to all provisions of law relating to the expenditure of funds appropriated by such section, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, funds appropriated by or for the purposes of section 32 of said act shall be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for the maintenance, expansion, and operation of a school milk and lunch program under clause (2) of said section 32: *Provided*, That such funds shall be available for such purposes during the fiscal year 1944 without regard to the requirement therein relating to the encouragement of domestic consumption."

Amendment No. 10: Page 78, after line 12, insert the following:

"CONSUMERS' COUNSEL DIVISION

"ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

"Not to exceed \$150,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation made by section 12 (a), title I, of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, as amended (7 U. S. C. 612), shall be available during the fiscal year 1944 to enable the Secretary to further perform the duty imposed upon him under applicable laws to protect the interests of consumers with due regard to the maintenance of a continuous and stable supply of agricultural commodities adequate to meet consumer demand at prices fair to both producers and consumers, which sum shall be available for administrative expenses (including not to exceed \$31,800 for printing and binding) in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of the aforesaid section 392, but without regard to the limitations prescribed in subsection (b) thereof."

Amendment No. 11: Page 83, line 17, after the figure "\$378,140", insert ": *Provided*, That the Secretary may require reasonable bonds from every market agency and dealer, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to secure the performance of their obligations, and whenever, after due notice and hearing, the Secretary finds any registrant is insolvent or has violated any provisions of said act he may issue an order suspending such registrant for a reasonable specified period. Such order of suspension shall take effect within not less than 5 days, unless suspended or modified or set aside by the Secretary or a court of competent jurisdiction."

Amendment No. 12: Page 85, after line 5, insert:

"Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and 5, and for the purchase of property and costs and expenses incurred in connection therewith in accordance with section 7 of the Rural Electrification Act of May 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), \$30,000,000, which sum shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in accordance with the provisions of section 3 (a) of said act and shall be considered as made available thereunder, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to lend such sum in addition to the amounts heretofore authorized under said section 3 (a) and without regard to the limitation in respect of time contained in section 3 (e) of said act; and the amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof."

Amendment No. 13: Page 88, line 16, after the words "Farm Credit Administration" and before the semicolon insert ": *Provided*, That the requirement (12 U. S. C. 952) that Federal land banks and joint stock land banks shall be examined at least twice each year is hereby modified so that such examinations need be made only once each year: *Provided further*, That the expenses and salaries of employees engaged in such examinations shall be assessed against the said corporations, banks, or institutions in accordance with the provisions of existing laws except that the amounts collected from the Federal land banks, joint stock land banks, and Federal intermediate credit banks pursuant to the act of July 17, 1916, as amended (12 U. S. C. 657) shall be covered into the Treasury and credited to a special fund, and the Administration shall estimate the cost to the Farm Credit Administration of the administrative supervision of the Federal land banks, the banks for cooperatives, the Federal intermediate credit banks, and the production credit corporations for the fiscal year 1944 and shall apportion the amount so determined among such banks and corporations on such equitable basis as said Administration shall determine, and shall assess and collect such amounts in advance from such banks and corporations and the amount so collected shall be covered into the Treasury and credited to said special fund, which fund is hereby made available to said Administration for expenditure for the purposes set forth in this appropriation: *Provided further*, That as soon as practicable after June 30, 1944, said Administration shall determine, on a fair and reasonable basis, (1) the cost of the examination services rendered during the fiscal year 1944 to each Federal land bank, joint stock land bank, and Federal intermediate credit bank and (2) the amount which fairly and equitably should be allocated to each Federal land bank, bank for cooperatives, Federal intermediate credit bank, and production credit corporation as the cost during the fiscal year 1944 of their administrative supervision, and if the sum

of these two items in any case is greater than the total amount collected from the bank or the corporation concerned, the difference shall be collected from such bank or corporation or, if less, shall be refunded from said special fund to the bank or the corporation entitled thereto;".

Mr. RUSSELL also submitted sundry amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 2481, the agricultural appropriation bill, 1944, which were severally ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of the amendments referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. HAYDEN submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 54, line 3, after the words "Chief Forester", insert "at \$9,500 per annum."

Mr. HAYDEN also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 2481, the agricultural appropriation bill, 1944, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. BANKHEAD submitted the following notices in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 2, line 7, after the word "elsewhere", insert "including the salary of the Assistant Secretary which hereafter shall be at the rate of \$9,500 per annum."

Mr. BANKHEAD also submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 68, line 14, after the word "inclusive", insert the following: "Provided, That for the purposes of any law, order, or regulation relating to establishing, maintaining, or adjusting maximum prices for agricultural commodities or for commodities processed in whole or substantial part from agricultural commodities, the payments made out of funds appropriated under this item shall not be considered as a part of the prices received by farmers for agricultural commodities or otherwise taken into account."

Mr. BANKHEAD also submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 2481, the agricultural appropriation bill, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of the amendments referred to, see the two foregoing notices.)

INVESTIGATION RELATING TO SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF HYDROELECTRIC POWER

Mr. McFARLAND submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 155), which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

Resolved, That a special committee of five Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to (1) the adequacy of the supply of hydroelectric power generated in Government plants, (2) whether such supply is properly allocated and distributed for war purposes and civilian uses (3) whether the distribution of such supply is made under proper conditions and safeguards, (4) the relation between the generation of hydroelectric power at Government plants and irrigation and (5) whether plans for future development of Government hydroelectric plants provide for full utilization of such facilities for both development of electric power and providing water for irrigation. The committee shall report to the Senate, as soon as practicable, the results of its study and investigation together with its recommendations, if any, for legislation.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate in the Seventy-eighth Congress, to employ such experts, and such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$5,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

INSPECTION OF NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE BY COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

Mr. WALSH submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 156), which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof duly appointed by the chairman of the committee, is hereby authorized to visit, for the purposes of inspection, during the present Congress, any part of the Naval Establishment in the Western Hemisphere, the expenses incurred in pursuance thereof, not to exceed \$4,000, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate. The members of such committee or subcommittee shall be paid the actual expenses of transportation incurred by them for travel performed under the provisions of this resolution and a per diem allowance of not more than \$8 for such time as they may spend away from their official residences or Washington, D. C., while performing travel authorized by this resolution.

THE NEW PACIFIC—ADDRESS BY SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH BEFORE GEORGIA BAR ASSOCIATION

[Mr. RUSSELL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Senator THOMAS of Utah before the annual meeting of the Georgia Bar Association, at Atlanta, Ga., on Wednesday, June 2, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

PROPOSED ANTI-POLL-TAX LEGISLATION—ADDRESS BY SENATOR LUCAS

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the question of proposed antipoll-tax legislation, delivered by Senator LUCAS on the Radio Forum of the Washington Evening Star on June 2, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

JEFFERSON DAVIS MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS BY SENATOR EASTLAND

[Mr. STEWART asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered in Statuary Hall, by Senator EASTLAND on Jefferson Davis Memorial Day, June 3, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

FREEDOMS OF MEANING—BROADCAST BY FULTON LEWIS, JR.

[Mr. NYE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio broadcast, entitled "Freedoms of Meaning," made by Fulton Lewis, Jr., on June 2, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

EXERCISES AND ADDRESSES AT THE DEDICATION OF RABBI JACOB JOSEPH SCHOOL IN NEW YORK

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD excerpts from speeches delivered in New York on May 23, 1943, at the dedication of the Rabbi Jacob Joseph School, which appear in the Appendix.]

THE POLL-TAX ISSUE—ADDRESS BY SENATOR ELLENDER

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "The Poll-Tax Issue," by Senator ELLENDER, on the National Radio Forum, June 2, 1943, broadcast over the Blue Network, the broadcast originating at station WMAL in Washington, which appears in the Appendix.]

CONFIRMATION BY THE SENATE OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENTAL EMPLOYEES

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 575) to provide that officers in the executive branch of the Government who receive compensation at a rate in excess of \$4,500 a year shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in the manner provided by the Constitution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee, beginning on page 2, line 4.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, yesterday the able Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] made an elaborate presentation of the bill and of the report of the committee. I have before me a copy of the minutes of the committee, which show that the committee reported the bill by a vote of 10 to 4. As some question was raised about that yesterday, I asked for a copy of the record, and it is before me.

The Committee on the Judiciary, in reporting the bill, filed a very elaborate report in its favor. The committee calls attention to the fact that the bill sets out the duties of the Senate under the constitutional provision which I shall now read:

The President * * * shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint * * * all other officers of the United States, whose appoint-

ments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The purpose of the proposed law is to carry out the mandate of that constitutional provision. I wish to say at the very outset that I am not complaining about appointments in my own State; I am entirely satisfied with the appointments made in Tennessee. I have found, however, that nearly 30,000 Government officials drawing more than \$4,500 a year are appointed in a way which I might describe as being appointed by Tom, Dick, and Harry. They are not appointed by the President; they are not appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; they are not appointed by the head of any department; they are not appointed by the courts of law. I doubt if there is a Senator now present who can say how many of the appointments in his own State are actually made.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. I noted with much interest the Senator's comment with respect to appointments made by Tom, Dick, and Harry. I wondered whether the Senator meant to accent the "Harry" by any manner of means?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; when I spoke of Tom, Dick, and Harry, I used a very general term and one commonly used. I did not mean to refer to any particular Harry, or to any particular Tom, or to any particular Dick. I will not do that. I wish to call attention to the fact, however, that there is a provision of our Constitution which requires the Senate to take part in the appointment of officers, either by legislation or by confirmation.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I should like to have a statement from the Senator as to who the Tom's, Dick's, and Harry's are who make the appointments? Who have this power at the present time?

Mr. McKELLAR. Heaven only knows! I intended to bring that matter up a little later, but I shall do so now. I will take one independent office as an illustration, the Board of Economic Warfare. Out of a total of 2,620 employees in the Board of Economic Warfare, 480 receive over \$4,500 a year, and they are paid a gross amount of \$2,689,000 a year. No congressional appropriation has ever been made for the payment of a single person employed in the B. E. W. The Senate Appropriations Committee, of which I happen to be temporarily the head, has never appropriated any money for the B. E. W. The Board of Economic Warfare has spent a great deal of money, and I shall refer to that later. I think what I have said answers the question asked by the junior Senator from Michigan.

The Board of Economic Warfare is composed of the Vice President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce

and three or four other Cabinet officers, as I recall, and a Mr. Milo Perkins. Mr. Jesse Jones testified a day or two ago before the so-called Economy Committee, that Mr. Milo Perkins absolutely ran the entire establishment of 2,620 employees; that his word was law, even over him, Mr. Jesse Jones and that he had received a directive from Mr. Perkins to furnish the money to pay all these employees. That is true notwithstanding the provision of the Constitution with which we are all familiar. Of course, the Constitution is out of date. That instrument seems to have been nullified in whole or in part. I wish to read from it so that our memories may be refreshed. There are some inhibitions contained in the Constitution, and this is one of them:

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

Yet a day or two ago Mr. Jones, one of my best friends, a man whom I admire, respect, and honor, told me that every few days he received a directive to appropriate money for certain objects, and he appropriated the money for them. I asked him how much he had appropriated, and he told me the amount. It was an immense sum. I asked him why it was necessary for the Appropriations Committees of the two Houses to spend their time appropriating money when all an officer of the Government had to do was to go to him with a directive addressed to him and receive all the money he wanted. He said the Congress had given him that right. I said to him, "All you need is an unlimited right of spending money and it will not be necessary for the Congress to go through the procedure of making appropriations at all." He said that if he were given that unlimited right it would not be necessary for Congress to make appropriations.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. How will the bill as reported by the committee change the present situation?

Mr. McKELLAR. I am happy to discuss that point right now. The Senator may be acquainted with the War Manpower Commission. That is an agency with respect to which an amendment was adopted by the Senate last year which was in line with this bill. By that amendment it is provided that the members of the War Manpower Commission and all officials of that Commission receiving more than \$4,500 a year shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The result is that all the appointments the War Manpower Commission has made in the various States have come before the Senate for confirmation. So far as I know the appointments have been very excellent ones, at least those for my State have been. For the most part I think those for all other States have been satisfactory. Strange as it may seem to some Members of the Senate who have forgotten the Constitu-

tion, a Senator represents the State from which he comes; and, as a matter of fact, he has something to say about the character, the kind, the abilities, and the qualifications of appointees who come from his State. When such a provision is in the law we obtain better employees. The agencies of government do not send to the Senate for confirmation the nominations of Tom, Dick, or Harry. They send to the Senate for confirmation the nominations of persons whom they know have the qualifications. That is the constitutional way of making appointments.

I am sure the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], learned and able lawyer as he is, with the fine character and reputation with which he came to the Senate, respects the Constitution of the United States. I need not ask him whether he does; I would not ask him such a question because I know he does. It is utterly astounding to me to find Senators who are great lawyers and who are familiar with the Constitution opposing a bill which simply requires that officials shall be appointed in consonance with the Constitution.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I simply want to say to the Senator from Tennessee that I think we differ only as to the means of arriving at the answer to the question.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am glad the difference is no greater than that.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Tennessee desires to use the figure \$4,500 as the test of whether a man is a policy-making official. I think the Senate can place in the bill the definition of a policy-making official and can do a good service, rather than simply to use as the test the amount of salary a man receives. We may say that the Office of Price Administration recently tried to determine the ability of a person by the number of drawers he had in his desk. [Laughter.] The Senator from Tennessee would not want to use such a means of arriving at the answer to the question.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator from Tennessee not only would not want to do it, but, frankly, he would not do it. There is one thing about the Senator from Tennessee, regardless of whatever else may be said about him: He has views, and he is willing to stand by them; and that is not one of his views.

Mr. President, at this time I call attention to the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY]. As I understand the situation, the principal difference is that the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming would apply only to policy-making officials. It is confined to them. The difference between the O'Mahoney amendment and the bill I have proposed is that the O'Mahoney amendment would apply to policy-making officials, and would leave to the bureaus of the Government the determination of who is a policy-making official and who is not.

In that connection, I desire to read some testimony bearing on the question of who is a policy-making official. However, first I can illustrate the meaning

Mr. President, I feel at liberty to read this letter because Fred did not pledge me his support. [Laughter.]

I shall be glad to forward you some names of supporters in the county in the near future. However, I would not be your friend—

And, Mr. President, he is one of my friends. I do not know whether Fred voted for me, but that does not make any difference to me. I do not become angry with a friend simply because he does not vote for me. His opinion of me is as good as my own opinion of myself. That is the way I consider the situation. I never became angry at any Member of this body who took a position in opposition to mine, whether he was a Republican or a Democrat. I can hardly ever tell the difference between my friends, particularly at election time, because the Republicans polled 200,000 votes in my State in the last election, and I had a good many friends among those Republicans.

However, I would not be your friend if I did not tell you that, in my opinion, your stock is not as good here as it has been—

[Laughter.]

Well, I did not turn white or any other color when I read that, because I am so accustomed to disappointments that I have become accustomed to them. [Laughter.] Let me read that paragraph again lest Senators lose the point of it:

However, I would not be your friend if I did not tell you that, in my opinion, your stock is not as good here as it has been due to the most part for your reputation for being an isolationist. Most of the people in this community are with the President on his foreign policy, and particularly for cooperation after the war in maintaining the peace of the world.

Mr. President, I hope Fred is right. I hope I am wrong and that the President is right, because we are all seeking peace.

I explained this situation to Wesley McDonald—

Who is my very able secretary—when I was in your office several months ago. My opinion is that you are going to have hard sledding unless you can conscientiously cooperate in this respect.

In other words, unless I reverse the position I took prior to Pearl Harbor.

With the highest personal regards and best wishes to yourself and Wesley, I am
Sincerely yours,

FRED.

Mr. President, I had to be perfectly honest with Fred, as we all have to be, so I wrote Fred on May 25, as follows:

MY DEAR FRED: Thank you very much for your letter of May 21, contents of which I have noted very carefully, in response to my letter of inquiry regarding the primary of 1944.

I am so happy to have always my friends to speak frankly with me. I have reference to that part of your letter reading as follows:

"However, I would not be your friend if I did not tell you that, in my opinion, your stock is not as good here as it has been, due to the most part for your reputation for being an isolationist. Most of the people in this community are with the President on his foreign policy, and particularly for cooperation after the war in maintaining the peace of the world."

Fred, my position has not changed at all. If an isolationist is an individual who loves his own native country more than he loves any other country of the world, or any other part of the world; if an isolationist is one who thinks first of his own country rather than any other country, if an isolationist is one who is interested, firstly, in the people of his own country rather than those of some other country, if an isolationist is one who believes in free trade and a friendly trade with all the peoples of the world, then I am an isolationist and so are Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin.

Of course, you know I opposed very vigorously the President's foreign policy, and in reference thereto I am attaching to this letter a short talk I made recently in the United States Senate along with some other Senators, in regard to the extension of lend-lease, which I hope you may find time to read.

I believe in world peace but from all I can hear and from all I can observe, the very people today who are hollering the loudest for peace and who are yelling the loudest for a force to police the entire world are the very ones who were insisting upon our engaging in the war before we declared war.

With warm personal regards always, thanking you for having written me so frankly, and hoping that the next time you are in Washington I will have the pleasure of seeing you, or when next I am in Winston-Salem, which I hope will be at an early date, I am,

Your sincere friend,

ROBERT R. REYNOLDS,
United States Senator.

Mr. President, I thank the Senate for having listened to me so intently in my discussion of this subject in which we are all interested.

In closing, I say that any plan to guarantee the peace and the freedom for which we are fighting, under the charter for freedom, I shall be for, and every other Member of the Senate will be for, if we are conscientiously of the conviction that it will guarantee peace to the world; because many of us have sons and other close relatives in the armed services, and we are all interested in bringing them home at the earliest possible time. As the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER] said the other day in proposing a plan which would end the war sooner, all of us have such an interest, and we all are entitled to the expression of our views relative to world affairs.

Yes, I am proud to be a nationalist.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE TO REPORT BILLS

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations, which will meet tomorrow, may have authority to report at least two bills which we expect to complete tomorrow, so that they may be printed and placed on the calendar. I make the request subject, of course, to obtaining the consent which the Senator from Oregon usually grants in such cases.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, to what appropriation bills does the Senator refer?

Mr. McKELLAR. One is the agricultural appropriation bill and the other is the naval appropriation bill. I am not sure whether we shall be able to report a third bill. As the Senator knows, the subcommittees are now preparing their reports to the full committee, and the full committee is to take action tomorrow on the bills. I request authority to

report the bills so that they may be printed and placed on the calendar, for the information of the Senate.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, of course, if the requested authority were granted it would be possible for the bills to be placed on the calendar and to be ready for consideration on Monday, and to be considered at that time, upon proper motion made by the Senator from Tennessee or some other Senator.

The objection I have to the requested procedure is that it does not give the Members of the Senate opportunity to consider the bills or to read the reports. When similar requests for such authority have been made in the past, I have stated that I should have no objection provided it could be understood that, after authority was granted, if objection were made when motion was made for consideration, at least 1 day might intervene during which the Members of the Senate would have an opportunity to read and study the bills and reports.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course, Mr. President, I merely request the authority because the appropriation bills must be passed by the 1st of July, and for that reason we are anxious to make all possible progress.

Mr. McNARY. I, too, appreciate the necessity for progress. I want the Senate to conclude its work promptly. I want it to be concluded during this month, if possible, so that we may have a summer recess. However, I do not want to rush through with the bills, for they are important. If we are to have a motion, the first thing in the session on Monday, to proceed to the consideration of the bills and then to take up the amendments—

Mr. McKELLAR. That would not be done over the objection of the Senator.

Mr. McNARY. Of course, the Senate would not have much time to study them prior to their consideration. If it can be understood that, if objection is made on Monday to the consideration either of any amendment or of the whole bill, consideration would be postponed, I should have no objection to the Senator's request.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, if I understood the Senator from Oregon, his suggestion that no controversial questions be considered on Monday relates to amendments, rather than to the bill as a whole. There are approximately 100 amendments to the bill. I do not think there will be any objection whatever to many of them. I should like to have the Senate proceed on Monday to the consideration of the bill; and if there are any controversial items, they may be passed over.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I think the Senator will appreciate that I always endeavor to be fair. If any Senator were to desire to have consideration of the bill go over, I should want him to be granted that privilege.

However, as I understand the bill, it is probable that if there are certain non-controversial amendments they can be disposed of on Monday.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, having had the privilege of many years of ex-

perience with the able senior Senator from Oregon, and appreciating his fairness at all times, I have no objection to the suggested procedure.

Mr. McNARY. I thank the Senator. Let me say that, with the understanding that controversial amendments or even the bill as a whole may go over on objection, I am perfectly willing to agree to the request of the Senator.

Mr. McKELLAR. I, too, am perfectly willing.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator. That is satisfactory.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

THE COAL STRIKE

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, today America is faced with the greatest threat on her home front since the dastardly attack at Pearl Harbor. There must be no compromise on the issue of whether John Lewis or the constitutional authorities govern our Republic. Either the United States Government must assert control over its internal affairs, or we shall face a dissolution here at home which may cause us to lose the war, and certainly will lengthen it and increase our casualties.

A surrender now to John L. Lewis, or a compromise on any vital principle, would be a declaration to the world that America is unable to prevent sabotaging of the war effort at home at a time of the greatest peril this Nation has ever faced. It would lower the morale of our sons who are fighting and dying on many foreign battlefields. It would encourage Hitler and the Japs, who would believe that, after all, America does not have the intestinal fortitude or the fighting spirit at home to support American boys who are fighting so bravely abroad. It would prove that John L. Lewis is more powerful than the Government of the United States.

It is well for the Nation to realize the extreme gravity of this situation. A Government back-down or compromise now on these issues would result in starting a train of circumstances which could readily bring disaster to the country. Other labor leaders would demand the same consideration that Lewis had been able to force from his Government by threats and coercion. What Lewis is determined to do is to secure a better settlement than any other union has been able to accomplish in time of war.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. As I understand the Senator's position, it is that we should have legislation which would make another strike impossible.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator is entirely correct.

Mr. EASTLAND. The Senator introduced a bill which would do that by drafting strikers into the Army and reassigning them to do their work. Does not the Senator think that we should go further and fix permanent penalties upon any labor leader who would instigate or cause a strike?

Mr. BYRD. I think we should make it illegal to strike in a defense industry in time of war, during the war emergency, and we should impose penalties sufficient to prevent such strikes. I understand that in the last hour the House has passed a bill which does make it illegal to engage in a strike in a defense industry.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I think John L. Lewis should be in jail. His acts amount to treason. Lewis is as deadly an enemy of America as Hitler and Tojo. He is a more deadly enemy than Mussolini. I do not think, and the Department of Justice does not think, that today there is adequate legislation to imprison him, for the reason that the crime of treason, as defined in our statutes, would not cover his acts, because they are not willful, with criminal intent to injure this country and willfully, designedly, and intentionally to lend aid and comfort to our enemies.

I am drafting proposed legislation which would broaden the definition of the crime of treason so as to cover his situation. I hope the distinguished Senator will join me in this legislation. During the last war we put Eugene Debs in the penitentiary. Debs was given a 10-year sentence because in speeches he urged men within the draft ages not to obey the directions of the Selective Service Boards. He stated that there was no constitutional power to draft men. I think that John L. Lewis' wrong is 100 times worse than the crime for which Debs was convicted and given a sentence in the penitentiary. Debs was a life-long pacifist. In this he was following the path of his conscience. In his case there was not the greed, the insane lust for power, that there is in Lewis'.

I am heartily in favor of the Senator's bill. When it reaches the floor of the Senate, I expect to support it. I have a bill of similar nature, which is now before the Military Affairs Committee. These bills will remedy the situation. They will permanently stop strikes.

Officials of the Department of Justice also state unofficially that legislation along the line of the Senator's bill and my bill is imperative, because, although under the Selective Service Act today, we have authority to draft into the Army and reassign to work men up to 45 years of age, that authority does not extend to men between the ages of 45 and 65.

Such legislation is necessary. It will curb the greedy labor racketeer. Officials of the Department further tell me, unofficially, that it was used during the last war by Woodrow Wilson in the case of a strike at the Bridgeport Machine Tool Works, when he told the strikers that he would draft them into the Army and put them back to work unless they voluntarily returned to work. That weapon then completely solved the situation at that time. I heartily endorse the Senator's bill.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the Senator from Mississippi. I am told that there are 17,000 applications for wage increases now pending before the War Labor Board. If Lewis wins, either by a compromise or actual surrender, this means

the abandonment of the Little Steel formula. It follows, then, that wholesale wage increases must be granted or another epidemic of strikes will result. Another spiral of inflation will then start which may have the consequences of a national disaster. Let us understand that the future control of inflation is inseparably linked with the ultimate decision in the Lewis case.

The coal strike issue is now between the Government and the union, of which Mr. Lewis is the head. Today the American Flag is flying over every bituminous coal mine in America. This means that the United States Government is the employer. A strike or refusal to work is open defiance of the Government of the United States. If Mr. Lewis can defy his Government and the American Flag now and get by with it, what may happen when peace comes? Then America will go through the most difficult period of reconstruction of its domestic economy that has ever faced us. Then the seeds that are being sown today by the lack of courage and firmness on the part of high Government officials may sprout into domestic chaos and strife. If Mr. Lewis succeeds in defying his Government in time of war, how can he be controlled in time of peace in the volcanic readjustment period following the war?

The issue is now squarely up to Congress; and if Congress does not immediately enact adequate antistrike legislation, for the war period, then it will receive and, I think, deserve, the condemnation of the country.

It is true that just before Pearl Harbor the Smith bills were passed by the House of Representatives. Had these bills been enacted by the Senate and signed by the President, it is not likely that strikes could have occurred. This legislation was smothered in the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

More than a year ago the Connally bill, since passed by the Senate, was removed from consideration on the Senate calendar at the direct request of the President, who said the passage of the bill would be harmful to the war effort.

Sixty days ago I introduced proposed legislation providing for a work-or-fight order for those striking in defense industries. Immediately the various departments of the Government opposed this legislation, saying that it would be harmful to national morale to require those to fight who have refused to work and produce materials for those who were fighting.

The Congress of the United States is an independent branch of the Government. It is the duty of Congress to perform its constitutional obligations, regardless of any effort on the part of the executive branch to control its actions. The Congress cannot escape responsibility to meet squarely the great emergency which now confronts us.

This situation has been temporized with long enough. The President has ordered the miners to return to work on Monday. The Congress should immediately enact legislation imposing effective penalties upon those who would sabotage our war effort at home by refusing to back up our boys on the fight-

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2481

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 4 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HAYDEN to the bill (H. R. 2481)
making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture
for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other
purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 54, line 3, after the words "Chief Forester",
- 2 insert: "at \$9,500 per annum".

6-4-43—C

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HAYDEN to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. RUSSELL to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 86, line 16, after the words "Farm Credit
2 Administration" and before the semicolon insert: " : *Pro-*
3 *vided*, That the requirement (12 U. S. C. 952) that Federal
4 land banks and joint stock land banks shall be examined at
5 least twice each year is hereby modified so that such exami-
6 nations need be made only once each year: *Provided further*,
7 That the expenses and salaries of employees engaged in such
8 examinations shall be assessed against the said corporations,
9 banks, or institutions in accordance with the provisions of

1 existing laws except that the amounts collected from the
2 Federal land banks, joint stock land banks, and Federal in-
3 termediate credit banks pursuant to the Act of July 17, 1916,
4 as amended (12 U. S. C. 657), shall be covered into the
5 Treasury and credited to a special fund, and the Administra-
6 tion shall estimate the cost to the Farm Credit Administra-
7 tion of the administrative supervision of the Federal land
8 banks, the banks for cooperatives, the Federal intermediate
9 credit banks, and the production credit corporations for the
10 fiscal year 1944 and shall apportion the amount so deter-
11 mined among such banks and corporations on such equitable
12 basis as said Administration shall determine, and shall assess
13 and collect such amounts in advance from such banks and
14 corporations and the amount so collected shall be covered into
15 the Treasury and credited to said special fund, which fund is
16 hereby made available to said Administration for expenditure
17 for the purposes set forth in this appropriation: *Provided*
18 *further*, That as soon as practicable after June 30, 1944, said
19 Administration shall determine, on a fair and reasonable basis,
20 (1) the cost of the examination services rendered during the
21 fiscal year 1944 to each Federal land bank, joint stock land
22 bank, and Federal intermediate credit bank and (2) the
23 amount which fairly and equitably should be allocated to each
24 Federal land bank, bank for cooperatives, Federal inter-
25 mediate credit bank, and production credit corporation as

1 the cost during the fiscal year 1944 of their administrative
2 supervision, and if the sum of these two items in any case is
3 greater than the total amount collected from the bank or the
4 corporation concerned, the difference shall be collected from
5 such bank or corporation or, if less, shall be refunded from
6 said special fund to the bank or the corporation entitled
7 thereto;”.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. RUSSELL to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

JUNE 4 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2481

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 4 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943
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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. RUSSELL to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz: On page 85, after line 5, insert:

1 Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and
2 5, and for the purchase of property and costs and expenses
3 incurred in connection therewith in accordance with section
4 7 of the Rural Electrification Act of May 20, 1936, as
5 amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), \$30,000,000, which sum
6 shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Cor-
7 poration in accordance with the provisions of section 3 (a)
8 of said Act and shall be considered as made available there-
9 under; and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is

1 hereby authorized and directed to lend such sum in addi-
2 tion to the amounts heretofore authorized under said section
3 3 (a) and without regard to the limitation in respect of
4 time contained in section 3 (e) of said Act; and the amount
5 of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations
6 which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized
7 and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one
8 time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount
9 sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2481

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Russell to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

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78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2481

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. RUSSELL to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz: On page 78, after line 12, insert:

1 EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF
2 AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

3 To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to further carry
4 out the provisions of section 32, as amended, of the Act
5 entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act,
6 and for other purposes", approved August 24, 1935, and
7 subject to all provisions of law relating to the expenditure of
8 funds appropriated by such section, during the fiscal year
9 ending June 30, 1944, funds appropriated by or for the

1 purposes of section 32 of said Act shall be available to the
 2 Secretary of Agriculture for the maintenance, expansion,
 3 and operation of a school milk and lunch program under
 4 clause (2) of said section 32: *Provided*, That such funds
 5 shall be available for such purposes during the fiscal year
 6 1944 without regard to the requirement therein relating to
 7 the encouragement of domestic consumption.

78TH CONGRESS
 1ST Session

H. R. 2481

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. RUSSELL to the
 bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for
 the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal
 year ending June 30, 1944, and for other
 purposes.

JUNE 4 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

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78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2481

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. RUSSELL to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz: On page 78, after line 12, insert the following:

1 CONSUMERS' COUNSEL DIVISION

2 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

3 Not to exceed \$150,000 of the unobligated balance of
4 the appropriation made by section 12 (a), title I, of the
5 Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, as
6 amended (7 U. S. C. 612), shall be available during the
7 fiscal year 1944 to enable the Secretary to further perform
8 the duty imposed upon him under applicable laws to protect

1 the interests of consumers with due regard to the maintenance
2 of a continuous and stable supply of agricultural commodities
3 adequate to meet consumer demand at prices fair to both pro-
4 ducers and consumers, which sum shall be available for ad-
5 ministrative expenses (including not to exceed \$31,800 for
6 printing and binding) in accordance with the provisions of
7 subsection (a) of the aforesaid section 392, but without
8 regard to the limitations prescribed in subsection (b)
9 thereof.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2481

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Russell to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

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H. R. 2481

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. RUSSELL to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 75, line 23, after the word "Service" insert:
- 2 "and for sale and distribution to other Government activities,
- 3 the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such
- 4 equipment (including the cost of transportation and han-
- 5 dling) to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time
- 6 additional supplies, materials, or equipment are procured
- 7 from the appropriations chargeable with the cost or value of
- 8 such supplies, materials, or equipment".

78TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 2481

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. RUSSELL to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

JUNE 4 (legislative day, May 24), 1943

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78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2481

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. RUSSELL to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 70, line 11, after the words " this item"
2 insert: "*Provided further*, That such amount shall be
3 available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or
4 any other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services,
5 and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid
6 them in carrying out farming practices approved by the
7 Secretary in the 1943, 1944, and 1945 programs under said
8 Act of February 29, 1936, as amended; for the reimburse-
9 ment of any Federal, State, or local government agency for

1 fertilizers, seeds, lime, trees, or other farming materials,
 2 or any soil-terracing services, furnished by such agency;
 3 and for the payment of all expenses necessary in making
 4 such grants, including all or part of the costs incident to the
 5 delivery thereof”.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Russell to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. RUSSELL to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 70, line 11, after the words "this item" insert:
2 "*: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other pro-*
3 *vision of law, persons who in 1943 carry out farming opera-*
4 *tions as tenants or sharecroppers on cropland owned by the*
5 *United States Government and who comply with the terms*
6 *and conditions of the 1943 agricultural conservation pro-*
7 *gram, formulated pursuant to sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of*
8 *the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as*
9 *amended, shall be entitled to apply for and receive payments,*
10 *or to retain payments heretofore made, for their participa-*
11 *tion in said program to the same extent as other producers".*

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2481

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Russell to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

JUNE 4 (legislative day, May 24), 1943

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78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2481

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 4 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. RUSSELL to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz: On page 65, after line 8, insert:

1 WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

2 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable
3 the War Food Administration to perform its functions, in-
4 cluding those prescribed by Executive Orders 9280, 9322,
5 9328, and 9334, independently or in cooperation (by trans-
6 fer of funds or otherwise) with public and private agencies
7 and individuals, including not to exceed \$10,000 per annum
8 for an Administrator; other personal services in the District
9 of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$50,000 for the

1 temporary employment of persons or organizations by con-
2 tract or otherwise without regard to the Classification Act
3 of 1923, as amended; printing and binding; the purchase
4 of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and news-
5 papers; the purchase, operation, and maintenance (includ-
6 ing two in the District of Columbia) of passenger-carrying
7 vehicles; \$25,000,000: *Provided*, That transfers of funds to
8 other offices or administrative units in the Department with
9 respect to which transfers of funds are otherwise authorized
10 in this Act shall be in addition to, and subject to the same
11 restrictions as, the amounts provided therefor in the Budget
12 schedules.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2481

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Russell to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

JUNE 4 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943
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H. R. 2481

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 4 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. RUSSELL to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 61, line 16, under the caption "Forest Fire
2 Cooperation", and following the words "District of Colum-
3 bia", insert: " : *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture
4 may authorize expenditures not to exceed \$2,300,000 from
5 this appropriation for preventing and suppressing forest
6 fires on critical areas of national importance without requir-
7 ing an equal expenditure by the State and private owners".

78TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 2481

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Russell to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

JUNE 4 (legislative day, May 24), 1943

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H. R. 2481

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. RUSSELL to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 59, line 22, after the figure insert: “, of which
- 2 not to exceed \$30,000 may be expended for the purchase of
- 3 land adjacent to the present site of the Forest Products
- 4 Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin”.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 2481

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Russell to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

JUNE 4 (legislative day, May 24), 1943

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H. R. 2481

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 4 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. RUSSELL to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 19, line 21, after the word "Administrator"
- 2 insert the following: ", including the salary of the Admin-
- 3 istrator at \$9,200 per annum".

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2481

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Russell to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

JUNE 4 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

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H. R. 2481

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 4 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. RUSSELL to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 18, line 10, after the word "Columbia," insert
- 2 the following: "including the salary of the Chief of Bureau
- 3 at \$10,000 per annum,".

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2481

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Russell to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

JUNE 4 (legislative day, May 24), 1943

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H. R. 2481

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 4 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BANKHEAD to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 68, line 14, after the word "inclusive" insert
2 the following: "*: Provided, That for the purposes of any*
3 *law, order, or regulation relating to establishing, maintain-*
4 *ing, or adjusting maximum prices for agricultural commodi-*
5 *ties or for commodities processed in whole or substantial*
6 *part from agricultural commodities, the payments made out*
7 *of funds appropriated under this item shall not be considered*
8 *as a part of the prices received by farmers for agricultural*
9 *commodities or otherwise taken into account"*.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2481

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BANKHEAD to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

JUNE 4 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

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H. R. 2481

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BANKHEAD to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 2, line 7, after the word "elsewhere," insert
- 2 "including the salary of the Assistant Secretary, which here-
- 3 after shall be at the rate of \$9,500 per annum,".

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BANKHEAD to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

JUNE 4 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

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AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

JUNE —, 1943.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2481]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House	\$715, 099, 662
Increase by Senate (net)	105, 568, 547

Amount of bill as reported to Senate	820, 668, 209
Amount of regular and supplemental estimates for 1944	949, 239, 199
Amount of appropriations for 1943	718, 117, 885
The bill as reported to Senate:	
Exceeds the appropriations for 1943	102, 550, 324
Under the estimates for 1944	128, 570, 990

¹ The act for the fiscal year 1943 did not contain a direct appropriation for parity payments but contained a contract authorization for the 1942 crop parity payments. The bill for the fiscal year 1944, as recommended by the committee, provides a direct appropriation of \$170,281,000 to fulfill the commitments that were entered into under the contract authorization contained in the act for the current fiscal year.

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Office of the Secretary:

Salaries and expenses	\$55, 000
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Office of the Solicitor:

Salaries and expenses	25, 000
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(The committee recommend that the amount available for personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$845,000 as proposed by the House to \$850,000.)

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Office of Information:

Printing and binding:

Reprinting of Agriculture Yearbook, 1942:

The committee recommend that the following provision be stricken from the bill:

Reproduction of 1942 Yearbook of Agriculture: For printing and binding 231,250 copies of the remainder of the quotas for the Senate and House of Representatives of Part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture, 1942, entitled "Keeping Livestock Healthy"), as authorized by section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241), \$178,000.

and that there be inserted in lieu thereof the following:

Reprinting of Agriculture Yearbook, 1942: For reprinting with illustrations and binding in cloth of two hundred and thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty copies of part 2 of the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture entitled "Keeping Livestock Healthy", as authorized by section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241), of which fifty-four thousand four hundred and fifty copies shall be for the use of the Senate and one hundred and seventy-six thousand eight hundred copies for the use of the House of Representatives, \$178,000.

Extension Service:

Additional cooperative extension work.....	\$555, 000
--	------------

(This recommended amount of \$555,000 represents a net increase of \$255,000, inasmuch as the committee recommends that an item of \$300,000 under "Extension work, act of April 24, 1939" be stricken from the bill.)

Puerto Rico.....	80, 000
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Salaries and expenses:

For improving cotton quality through improved ginning by extending the practices, methods, and processes developed by the U. S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.....	50, 000
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Total, Extension Service.....	685, 000
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Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

Economic investigations.....	100, 000
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(The committee recommend that the amount available for personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$1,801,649, as proposed by the House, to \$1,851,649.)

Agricultural Research Administration:

Office of Experiment Stations:

Title I, Bankhead-Jones Act.....	63, 708
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The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

: Provided, That in order to prevent reduced allotments because of changes in relative rural population, \$63,708 of this appropriation shall be available for allotment during this fiscal year in the same amounts and to the same States and Territory which received allotments from this appropriation in the fiscal year 1942

Agricultural Research Administration—Continued

Insular experiment stations	\$16, 708
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(This increase is recommended in a supplemental estimate contained in Senate Document No. 37. Following a decision of the Comptroller General (Decision B-30338 (S) of November 23, 1942), with reference to adjusting salaries of civilian field service positions in the Territories and insular possessions and, after conferences with the Civil Service Commission, the Department of Agriculture adopted a policy of paying a 25-percent salary differential to all employees stationed at the Puerto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station, including temporary local laborers, effective March 1, 1943. The adoption of this policy was deemed necessary by reason of the sharply rising cost of living in Puerto Rico, and because of the fact that other agencies of the Federal Government had previously adopted such a policy. To meet this increased salary expense for fiscal year 1944, the additional funds recommended by the committee will be required.)

Total, Office of Experiment Stations	80, 416
--	---------

Diseases of animals:

The committee recommended that the following language be added to the bill:

including the construction of necessary buildings at Beltsville, Maryland,

Bureau of Plant Industry:

The committee recommend the following amounts for the research items listed to restore the reductions in working funds below the current fiscal year, with the exception of decreases in travel funds proposed in the estimates:

Cereal crops and diseases	28, 790
Cotton and other fiber crops and diseases	22, 260
Drug and related plants	3, 280
Forage crops and diseases	65, 370
Forest pathology	17, 845
Fruits and vegetables crops and diseases	66, 421
Irrigation agriculture	7, 100
Plant exploration, introduction and surveys	15, 063
Plant Industry, Experiment Farm	2, 559
Soil and fertilizer investigations	16, 846
Soil survey	155, 835
Sugar-plant investigations	18, 440
Tobacco investigations	6, 340

Total, Bureau of Plant Industry	426, 149
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Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

Research items:

The committee recommend the following amounts for the research items listed to restore the reductions in working funds below the current fiscal year, with the exception of decreases in travel funds proposed in the estimates:

Fruit insects	5, 000
Forest insects	49, 680
Truck crop and garden insects	91, 180
Cereal and forage insects	50, 000
Cotton insects	7, 409
Insects affecting man and animals	24, 675
Insect-pest survey and identification	15, 000
Foreign parasites	1, 035
Control investigations	6, 585
Insecticide and fungicide investigations	19, 815

Total, research items	270, 379
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Agricultural Research Administration—Continued

Gypsy and brown-tail moth control.....	\$13, 060
Dutch elm disease eradication:	

The committee recommend that the following provision be stricken from the bill:

That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in any State subsequent to the final adjournment of any session of the legislature thereof which shall have begun subsequent to the enactment of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, unless the laws of such State contain provisions, deemed adequate by the Secretary, requiring the owners of elm trees suffering from the Dutch elm disease to remove and destroy the same without expense to the Federal Government: *Provided further,*

The committee also recommend that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: *Provided, further* That expenditures incurred by landowners for removal of trees from their own lands shall not be considered a part of such appropriations, subscriptions, or contributions

Barberry eradication.....	250, 000
Pink bollworm and <i>Thurberia</i> weevil control.....	237, 460

(of the additional amount recommended by the committee, \$57,460 is to restore a House reduction below the regular Budget estimate, and \$180,000 is proposed in a supplemental Budget estimate contained in Senate Document No. 37. The supplemental Budget estimate sets forth the following reasons for the urgent need of additional funds with which to combat the pink bollworm:

"Information developed recently points very definitely toward the fact that there is a serious threat that the pink bollworm of cotton is likely to break through into the main Cotton Belt at certain points in Texas and in the extreme southern part of Florida. Three critical problems confront the Department:

(1) Overwintering populations of pink bollworm have greatly increased in the lower Rio Grande and Matamoros Valleys of Texas and Mexico, respectively, and infestations have been found in 12 counties of Texas as compared to 4 counties in 1941.

(2) The need and opportunity to cooperate in a more vigorous and effective suppressive program in Mexico adjacent to the border, arrangements for which are now in the process of clearing through the various agencies concerned.

(3) The inability of the Department this season to keep abreast of the wild cotton eradication work in southern Florida due to the loss of Civilian Conservation Corps and Work Projects Administration assistance.")

Total, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.....	770, 899
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Agricultural Research Administration—Continued.

Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering:

Agricultural engineering investigations:

Farm structures and related investigations.....	\$61, 195
Farm mechanical equipment investigations.....	19, 181

Total, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering.....	80, 376
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Bureau of Home Economics:

Salaries and expenses.....	142, 650
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In Senate Document No. 38, a supplemental estimate of \$250,000 was submitted to provide for studies and investigations of new problems in human nutrition, food conservation, and food preservation, arising out of certain food shortages, rationing, and other wartime factors.

The \$250,000 was requested by the Department for the following projects:

(1) Amounts of scarce foods needed to balance nutritive values of those cheap to produce and market.....	\$137, 350	
(2) Wartime food budgets, meal plans, and recipes.....	70, 000	
(3) Development of equipment and methods for home food preservation under wartime conditions.....	42, 650	
		250, 000

The committee has approved the third project in full and recommends \$100,000 for allocation to the other two projects as the Department sees fit.

Total, Agricultural Research Administration.....

1, 500, 490

White pine blister rust control.....	46, 342
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Forest Service:

National forest protection and management:

Emergency forest-fire control.....	2, 151, 711
Forest plantation care.....	415, 000

Total, national forest protection and management....	2, 566, 711
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Forest research:

The committee recommend the following amounts for the research items listed to restore the reductions in working funds below the current fiscal year, with the exception of decreases in travel funds proposed in the estimates:

Forest management.....	242, 000
Range investigations.....	104, 700
Forest products.....	189, 765
Forest survey.....	99, 363
Forest economics.....	43, 500
Forest influences.....	57, 600

Total, forest research.....	736, 928
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Forest-fire cooperation:

Emergency forest-fire control.....	3, 807, 790
Farm and other private forestry cooperation.....	161, 942

Forest Service—Continued.

(The committee wishes to reiterate the statement that it made in its report last year that the large funds made available for forest-fire protection against unusual hazards growing out of the war shall not be considered as a permanent program, and the Forest Service is directed to consider this as an emergency appropriation and not as a precedent for the establishment of a permanent program of this magnitude.)

Total, Forest Service ----- \$7, 273, 371

Commodity Credit Corporation:

The committee recommend that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: Provided further, That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall be used for administrative expenses connected with the sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

: Provided further, That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall be used for administrative expenses connected with the sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 or the comparable price as provided by Section 4 (a) of the Act of July 1, 1941, Public Law Numbered 147, Seventy-seventh Congress: Provided further, That the foregoing shall not apply to the sale or other disposition of any agricultural commodity for distribution exclusively for relief purposes, nor to commodities which have substantially deteriorated in quality or are sold for the purpose of feeding or the manufacture of ethyl alcohol, butyl alcohol, acetone, or rubber, or the extraction of oil, or commodities sold to farmers for seed or commodities sold for export or new or by-product uses: Provided further, That no wheat or corn shall be sold for feed at a price less than the parity price of corn at the time such sale is made: Provided further, That in making regional adjustments in the sale price of corn or wheat the minimum price need not be higher in any area than the United States average parity price of corn

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources 100, 000, 000

The committee recommend that the following language be stricken from the bill:

, to remain available until June 30, 1945, solely for programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for compliances with soil-building practices and water-conservation practices under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, pursuant to 1943 programs carried out during the period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1943, inclusive

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources—Continued.

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

, to remain available until June 30, 1945, for compliance with programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, pursuant to the provisions of the 1943 programs carried out during the period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1943, inclusive

The committee recommend that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: Provided, That no part of said appropriation or any other appropriation carried in this bill shall be used for incentive payments

The committee recommend that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: Provided further, That no payment or payments hereunder to any one person or corporation shall be in excess of the total sum of \$500: Provided further, That this limitation shall not be construed to deprive any share renter or tenant of payments not exceeding that amount to which he would otherwise be entitled

The committee recommend that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: Provided further, That the portion of said amount available for salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying out such programs shall not exceed 50 per centum of the amount expended under the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943, for salaries and administrative expenses for carrying out programs under such Acts for the period from July 1, 1941, to December 31, 1942, inclusive

and that the following language be inserted in lieu thereof:

That not to exceed \$32,500,000 of said amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying out such programs: Provided further,

The committee recommend that the following proviso in the bill be amended as follows:

: Provided further, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order (No. 9069) of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or any State or county information employees

(At the hearing, the committee was advised that the Department is prepared to close the offices at the regional level on this item, and that it may be able to make some reductions at the State and county levels. It was further pointed out that the Department would be seriously handicapped if the language applying the House proviso to the State and county levels remains in the bill. The Department is in agreement with the spirit of the House language and has no objection to leaving the wording in as to any regional information employees, but it does recommend that the language applying the proviso to the State and county levels be deleted, with the understanding that the Department will seek to eliminate any duplications that exist at these levels.)

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources—Continued.

The committee recommend that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: Provided further, That such amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection with the formulation and administration of the 1944 programs of soil-building practices and soil and water-conservation practices, under the Act of February 29, 1936, and programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the total expenditures of which, including administration, shall not exceed \$300,000,000

and that there be inserted in lieu thereof the following:

: Provided further, That such amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection with the formulation and administration of the 1944 programs or plans now or hereafter authorized under section 7 or 8, or both, of said act of February 29, 1936, or under said provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the total expenditures of which including administration, shall not exceed \$300,000,000.

Parity payments:

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

To enable the Secretary to make parity payments to producers of wheat, cotton, corn (in the commercial corn-producing area), rice, and tobacco, pursuant to the provisions of section 303 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, he is authorized and directed to make such commitments or incur such obligations as may be necessary in order to provide for full parity payments for each of the crop years 1943 and 1944: Provided, That such payments with respect to any such commodity for the crop year 1943 shall be made upon the normal yield of the farm acreage allotment established for such commodity under the 1943 agricultural conservation program and for the crop year 1944 on the normal yield of the farm acreage allotment established for the commodity under the 1944 agricultural conservation program: Provided further, That for each of the crop years 1943 and 1944 the Secretary may provide by regulations for reduction in payments for failure to comply with the acreage allotments, limits, or goals under the agricultural conservation program for 1943 or 1944, as the case may be.

For payments on the 1943 crop, if the sum of the prevailing basic loan rate (if marketing quotas for the commodity have been disapproved, such basic loan rate shall be the basic loan rate which would have prevailed except for such disapproval) or the average farm price, whichever is the higher, for the crop year 1943, and the applicable rate of the payments under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, for the purposes of the 1943 agricultural conservation program, and the parity payments herein provided, exceed an amount sufficient to increase the farmers' returns to parity prices, parity payments shall be so adjusted as to provide a return to producers which is equal to but not greater than parity price; and for payments on the 1944 crop, if the sum of the prevailing basic loan rate (if marketing quotas for the commodity have been disapproved, such basic loan rate shall be the basic loan rate which would have prevailed except for such disapproval) or the average farm price, whichever is

Parity payments—Continued.

the higher, for the crop year 1944 and the applicable rate of the payments under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, for the purposes of the 1944 agricultural conservation program, and the parity payments herein provided exceed an amount sufficient to increase the farmers' returns to parity prices, parity payments shall be so adjusted as to provide a return to producers which is equal to but not greater than parity price.

Federal Crop Insurance Act.....	\$4, 318, 748
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The committee recommend that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for or in connection with the insurance of wheat and cotton crops planted subsequent to July 31, 1943, or for any other purpose except in connection with the liquidation of insurance contracts on the wheat and cotton crops planted prior to July 31, 1943

Soil Conservation Service:

General administrative expenses.....	50, 000
Soil and moisture conservation and land-use investigations..	125, 000
Soil and moisture conservation and land-use operations, demonstrations, and information.....	3, 000, 000
 Total, Soil Conservation Service.....	 3, 175, 000

Water facilities, arid and semiarid areas.....	1, 278, 649
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(This item is administered by the Soil Conservation Service, the Farm Security Administration, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Under the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1944, it is proposed that the item be consolidated under the appropriation for the Farm Security Administration, and the estimates contained \$1,278,649 for this work, or \$40,000 less than is available for the current fiscal year. The committee does not approve of the consolidation of the appropriation for this work under the Farm Security Administration and accordingly recommend that the amount of the Budget estimates, \$1,278,649, be provided as a separate item in the bill, and the amount recommended for the Farm Security Administration has been reduced in this amount.)

Section 32 funds:

School lunch and school milk program:

The school lunch and school milk program now being conducted by the expenditure of section 32 funds came into being as result of the disposal of surplus agricultural commodities acquired in accordance with the provisions of this section. There is now practically no surplus of any agricultural commodity. Nevertheless, it is contemplated that almost two-thirds of all the funds allocated from customs receipts for the benefit of agriculture will be expended on this program during the ensuing fiscal year. The committee have always supported the school lunch and school milk program, but they feel that the further expansion of this program exclusively out of section 32 funds is under the present

conditions a perversion of the intention of that law and is likely to result in denying relief to farmers in future emergencies. The committee feel that if Federal aid to the school lunch and school milk program is to be accepted as a permanent activity of the National Government that Congress should enact legislation clearly defining the program and making provision for its support from funds other than those specifically allocated by existing law for agricultural purposes.

Under the unusual conditions referred to, funds available for the purpose of the school lunch and school milk program for the fiscal year 1944 are much larger than has been the case in any previous year. The committee are of the opinion that the administrator of this fund should require the largest measure of local participation and contribution it is possible to secure, and that in no case, regardless of how meritorious, should the Federal contribution exceed an amount sufficient to purchase the food and milk used in this program in any school.

Marketing Service:

Market news service.....	\$57, 085
(The amount recommended by the committee to is restore the following reductions that would be necessary under the Budget estimate: Market news on livestock, meats, and wool, \$23,170; market news on fruits and vegetables, \$22,415; market news on dairy and poultry products, \$5,000; market news on grain, hay, feed, seed, rice, hops, and beans, \$2,500; market news on cottonseed, \$1,000; and cold-storage reports, \$3,000.)	
Market inspection of farm products.....	23, 707
(The amount recommended by the committee is to restore the following reductions that would be necessary under the Budget estimate: Inspection and certification of fresh and processed fruits and vegetables, \$15,707; grading and certification of dairy and poultry products, \$3,500; inspection and certification of rice, hay, beans, peas, and seeds, \$1,500; grading and certification of meats, \$2,000; and inspection of cottonseed, \$1,000.)	
Marketing farm products:	
For expanding facilities for cotton fiber and spinning testing service by increasing the staffs of the testing laboratories to expedite the selection and improvement of cotton needed for the war program.....	25, 000
Standard Container Acts.....	20, 000
The committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill:	
<i>the Standards Baskets Act, approved August 31, 1916, as amended (15 U. S. C. 251-256), and the Act to fix standards for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint baskets for fruits and vegetables, and for other purposes, approved May 21, 1928 (15 U. S. C. 257-257i).</i>	
Cotton Statistics, classing, Standards, and Futures Acts:	
Cotton classing and market news service to groups organized for quality improvement.....	50, 000
United States Warehouse Act.....	64, 115
(The committee recommend this amount to restore a House reduction of \$40,910, and to restore a further reduction of \$23,205 by the Budget estimate.)	
Packers and Stockyards Act.....	28, 140
Commodity Exchange Act.....	100, 000
Total, Marketing Service.....	368, 047

Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation ----- \$29,607,573

(The committee recommend that the amount authorized to be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for loan purposes be fixed at \$97,500,000.)

Farm tenancy:

Salaries and expenses ----- 826,070

(The bill as passed by the House proposed an appropriation of \$500,000 under "Salaries and expenses, farm tenancy." The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$826,070, to provide the Budget estimate of \$1,326,070.)

Loans:

(The committee recommend that the amount authorized to be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for loan purposes be fixed at \$30,000,000.)

The committee recommend that the following provision be stricken from the bill:

FARM TENANCY

Salaries and expenses: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), \$500,000 for necessary expenses in connection with the making of loans under title I of said Act and the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans heretofore made under the provisions of said Act, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding as authorized by said Act.

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

To enable the Secretary to continue to provide assistance through rural rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in the United States, its Territories, and possessions, including (1) farm debt adjustment service, and making and servicing of loans and grants under this and prior law; (2) loans to needy individual farmers; (3) grants; and (4) liquidation as expeditiously as possible of Federal rural rehabilitation projects under the supervision of the Farm Security Administration, \$29,607,573, which sum shall be also available for necessary administrative expenses incident to the foregoing, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; compensation of experts (including the Administrator and not to exceed three Assistant Administrators of the Farm Security Administration) without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; purchase, operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and printing and binding: Provided, That the War Food Administrator shall transmit to the Congress semiannually a progress report with respect to the liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects under the supervision of the Farm Security Administration, showing by name and by States all dispositions of such projects, or parts thereof, together with the amounts of Federal funds expended in the process of liquidation, and any losses incurred in the use of such funds.

In making any grant payments under this Act, the Secre-

tary is authorized to require with respect to such payments the performance of work on useful public projects, Federal and non-Federal, including work on private or public land in furtherance of the conservation of natural resources, and the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 796), as amended, relating to disability or death compensation, and benefits shall apply to those persons performing such work: Provided, That this section shall not apply to any case coming within the purview of the workmen's compensation law of any State, Territory, or possession, or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death.

For additional funds for the purpose of making rural rehabilitation loans to needy farmers, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make advances to the Secretary upon his request in an aggregate amount of not to exceed \$97,500,000. Such advances shall be made (1) with interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum payable semiannually; (2) upon the security of obligations acceptable to the Corporation heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Secretary pursuant to law; (3) in amounts which shall not exceed 75 per centum of the then unpaid principal amount of the obligations securing such advances; and (4) upon such other terms and conditions, and with such maturities, as the Corporation may determine. The Secretary shall pay to the Corporation, currently as received by him, all moneys collected as payments of principal and interest on the loans made from the amounts so advanced or collected upon any obligations held by the Corporation as security for such advances, until such amounts are fully repaid. The amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which the Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under the provisions of law in force on the date this Act takes effect is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise authorized under this caption ("Loans, Grants, and Rural Rehabilitation") shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of land or the carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing program; (2) the carrying on of any operations in collective farming, except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possible of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500.

The Secretary of Agriculture may expend funds administered by him as trustee under the various transfer agreements with the several State rural rehabilitation corporations only for purposes for which funds made available under this caption may be expended, and the limitations applicable to such funds shall also be applicable to the expenditure of such trust funds by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The appropriation and authorizations herein made under the heading "Loans, Grants, and Rural Rehabilitation," shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation under this heading during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source.

No part of the appropriation herein made under the heading "Loans, Grants, and Rural Rehabilitation," shall be available to pay the compensation of any person appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws.

FARM TENANCY

Administrative expenses, farm tenancy, Department of Agriculture: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in connection with the making of loans under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), and the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans heretofore made under the provisions of said Act, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding as authorized by said Act \$1,326,070.

Loans: For loans to individual farmers in accordance with title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), \$30,000,000, which sum shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at an interest rate of 3 per centum per annum: Provided, That the amount which is available to any State or Territory for making loans under such title I shall be distributed by the Secretary, in accordance with rules prescribed by him, among the several counties or parishes in such State or Territory, except that he shall not distribute to any such county or parish in excess of three times the amount which would be distributed to such county or parish were the entire amount available to the State or Territory distributed among the several counties or parishes in such State or Territory on the basis of farm population and the prevalence of tenancy; and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to lend such sum to the Secretary upon the security of any obligations of borrowers from the Secretary under the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006): Provided, That the amount loaned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall not exceed 85 per centum of the principal amount outstanding of the obligations constituting the security therefor: Provided further, That the Secretary may utilize proceeds from payments of principal and interest on any loans made under such title I to repay the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the amount borrowed therefrom under the authority of this paragraph: Provided further, That the amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof.

(The committee is strongly of the opinion that legislation should be considered by the Congress at an early date looking to the consolidation and coordination of the various loan activities of the Department of Agriculture. This is a matter which should be decided by legislation which is considered by the proper legislative committees. The committee does not believe that the Committee on Appropriations has jurisdiction of this question and does not wish to usurp any of the powers or functions of the legislative committees. For this reason in the consideration of the items affecting the Farm Security Administration and the restrictions placed upon other lending agencies duly authorized by law, the com-

mittee felt constrained to adhere to the existing order, leaving the entire question of the reorganization of the credit agencies and activities of the Department of Agriculture to the legislative committees having jurisdiction thereof and who are now conducting investigations into various phases of the problem.)

Section 2:

The committee recommend that the following section be stricken from the bill:

SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture, or any bureau, office, agency, or service of the Department or any corporation, institution or association supervised thereby, who engages in, or directs or authorizes any other officer or employee of the Department or any such bureau, office, agency, service, corporation, institution or association to engage in, the making of loans under the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (12 U. S. C. 1148), as amended, or the making of loans or advances in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in Food Production Financing Bulletins F-1 or F-2 of the Farm Credit Administration operating under the Food Production Administration, Production Loan Branch.

Total increase ----- \$149, 259, 290

DECREASES

Office of Information:

Salaries and expenses ----- 48, 743

(The committee recommend that the amount for personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$378,556 as proposed by the House to \$402,860.)

(The "Field Information Service" of the Office of Information has been discontinued recently. In the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1944, \$87,930 was provided for this Service. The House committee in its report directed that \$20,367 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses" be transferred from the project "Press releases" to the project "Handling farmers' bulletins." The Senate committee agrees that additional funds should be provided for the project "Handling farmers' bulletins", but it recommends that the \$20,367 be transferred from the amount of \$87,930 set up in the estimates for the "Field Information Service" in lieu of being transferred from the project "Press releases", as proposed by the House. The committee further recommends that \$18,820 of the \$87,930 set up in the estimates for the Field Information Service" be made available for such matters as expediting the selective classification and routing of information aids prepared in the bureaus of the Department, servicing and adapting the mailing lists for more effective wartime uses, and additional clerical and messenger services to handle the greatly increased volume of correspondence from the public requesting information. These pro-

Office of Information—Continued.

posed adjustments among activities within the appropriation, and the discontinuance of the "Field Information Service", will make possible a net saving of \$48,743 in the total appropriation required for the fiscal year 1944, and the committee, accordingly, recommends a decrease in the total appropriation of that amount.)

The committee recommend that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment or maintenance of regional or State field offices or for the compensation of employees in such offices

Extension Service:

Extension work, act of April 24, 1939.....	\$300, 000
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In lieu of this amount of \$300,000 proposed by the House under "Extension work, act of April 24, 1939," the committee recommends an appropriation of \$555,000 under the heading "Additional cooperative extension work" as proposed in the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1944).

Parity payments.....	23, 342, 000
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Rural Electrification Administration:

Loans.....	20, 000, 000
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Total decrease.....	43, 690, 743
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Net increase.....	105, 568, 547
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Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	820, 668, 209
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[SUBCOMMITTEE PRINT]

Calendar No.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2481

[Report No.]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 22, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE , 1943

Reported by Mr. -----, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1944, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the Secretary of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary, and other personal services in the Office of the Secretary in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, and other necessary expenses, including the purchase of one and the maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; travel expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and drayage charges; advertising, communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department, which are authorized by such officer as the Secretary may designate, ~~\$1,473,184~~ \$1,528,184, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 for such services and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$75,476, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts

1 of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal year
2 1944 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
3 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1944,
4 the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom
5 to this appropriation and the amount which may be ex-
6 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia
7 shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the
8 Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing
9 thereon with representatives of the Department of Agricul-
10 ture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Department,
11 shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as
12 changed by such reductions or increases in such appropria-
13 tions or authorizations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary
14 is authorized to contract for stenographic reporting services,
15 and the appropriations made in this Act shall be available
16 for such purposes, and to expend from appropriations avail-
17 able for the purchase of lands not to exceed \$1 for each
18 option to purchase any particular tract or tracts of land:
19 *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of the appro-
20 priations available for salaries and expenses of officers and
21 employees of the Department permanently stationed in
22 foreign countries may be used for payment of allowances for
23 living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized
24 by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a):

1 *Provided further*, That with the approval of the Secretary,
2 employees of the Department stationed abroad may enter
3 into leases for official quarters, for periods not exceeding one
4 year, and may pay rent, telephone, subscriptions to publica-
5 tions, and other charges incident to the conduct of their
6 offices and the discharge of their duties, in advance, in any
7 foreign country where custom or practice requires payment
8 in advance: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds
9 appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of
10 any officer or employee of the Department who, as such
11 officer or employee, or on behalf of the Department or any
12 division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to
13 be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except
14 as to damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with
15 respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same: *Pro-*
16 *vided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this
17 Act shall be used for laboratory investigations to determine
18 the possibly harmful effects on human beings of spray in-
19 secticides on fruits and vegetables: *Provided further*, That,
20 except to provide materials required in or incident to research
21 or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is
22 available, no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall
23 be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from
24 commodities or materials produced outside of the United
25 States.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

For the establishment of a working capital fund, \$400,000, without fiscal year limitation, for the payment of salaries and other expenses necessary to the maintenance and operation of (1) central duplicating, photographic, and tabulating services, (2) a central motor-transport service for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-transport vehicles and other equipment, (3) a central supply service for the purchase, storage, handling, issuance, packing, or shipping of stationery, supplies, equipment, blank forms, and miscellaneous materials, for which stocks thereof, not to exceed \$200,000 in value (except for the value of blank forms) at the close of any fiscal year, may be maintained sufficient to meet, in whole or in part, requirements of the bureaus and offices of the Department in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and (4) such other services as the Secretary, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, determines may be performed more advantageously as central services; said fund to be reimbursed from applicable funds of bureaus, offices, and agencies for which services are performed on the basis of rates which shall include estimated or actual charges for personal services, materials, equipment (including maintenance, repairs, and depreciation) and other expenses: *Provided*, That such central services shall, to the fullest extent practicable, be used to make unnecessary the

1 maintenance of separate like services in the bureaus, offices,
 2 and agencies of the department: *Provided further*, That a
 3 separate schedule of expenditures and reimbursements, and a
 4 statement of the current assets and liabilities of the working
 5 capital fund as of the close of the last completed fiscal year,
 6 shall be included in the annual Budget.

7 Total, Office of the Secretary, ~~\$1,873,184~~ \$1,928,184.

8 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

9 For necessary expenses for the Office of Solicitor includ-
 10 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
 11 where, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodi-
 12 cals, and payment of fees or dues for the use of law libraries
 13 by attorneys in the field service, ~~\$1,679,105~~ \$1,704,105, to-
 14 gether with such amounts from other appropriations or
 15 authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Bud-
 16 get for the fiscal year 1944 for such expenses, which
 17 several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined
 18 by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$123,250, shall
 19 be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation;
 20 and there may be expended for personal services in the
 21 District of Columbia not to exceed ~~\$845,000~~ \$850,000:
 22 *Provided, however*, That if the total amounts of such ap-
 23 propriations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1944 shall
 24 at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated,
 25 respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1944, the amounts

transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses in connection with the publication, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, documents, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and the coordination of informational work in the Department, ~~\$488,000~~ \$439,257, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 for such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$11,179, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts not exceeding those specified may be used for the purposes enumerated as follows: For personal services in the District of Columbia, ~~\$378,556~~ \$402,860; for preparation and display of exhibits,

1 \$40,000 and the preparation, distribution, and display of
2 motion and sound pictures \$50,000, including cooperation
3 with Federal, State, County, Municipal, and other agencies:
4 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of the appro-
5 priations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1944 from which
6 transfers to this appropriation are herein authorized shall at
7 any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respec-
8 tively, therefor in the Budget for 1944, the amounts trans-
9 ferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropria-
10 tion and the amount which may be expended for personal
11 services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or
12 decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of
13 the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of
14 the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the re-
15 quirements as changed by such reductions or increases in
16 such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further,*
17 That when and to the extent that in the judgment of the
18 Secretary agricultural exhibits and motion and sound
19 pictures relating to the authorized programs of the various
20 agencies of the Department can be more advantageously
21 prepared, displayed, or distributed by the Office of Infor-
22 mation, as the central agency of the Department there-
23 for, additional funds not exceeding \$300,000 for these pur-
24 poses may be transferred to and made a part of this
25 appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be avail-

1 able for the objects specified herein, including personal serv-
2 ices in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That in
3 the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Depart-
4 ment, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for the
5 temporary employment, by contract or otherwise, of spe-
6 cialists, technicians, and experts, without regard to the
7 Classification Act of 1923, as amended: ~~*Provided*~~, That no
8 part of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment
9 or maintenance of regional or State field offices or for the
10 compensation of employees in such offices.

11 PRINTING AND BINDING

12 For all printing and binding for the Department,
13 including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and
14 services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and
15 elsewhere, except as otherwise in this Act provided,
16 \$1,200,000, including the purchase of reprints of scientific
17 and technical articles published in periodicals and journals;
18 the Annual Report of the Secretary, as required by
19 the Acts of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 111,
20 212-220, 222, 241, 244), March 4, 1915 (7 U. S. C. 418),
21 and June 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 108), and in pursuance of
22 the Act approved March 30, 1906 (44 U. S. C. 214, 224),
23 also including not to exceed \$250,000 for farmers' bulletins,
24 which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the

1 different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-
2 fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out under the
3 addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives,
4 and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct, but not in-
5 cluding work done at the field printing plants of the Forest
6 Service authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing,
7 in accordance with the Act approved March 1, 1919
8 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220): *Provided*, That the Secretary
9 may transfer to this appropriation from the appropriation
10 made for "Conservation and Use of Agricultural Land
11 Resources" such sums as may be necessary for printing and
12 binding in connection with marketing quotas under the Agri-
13 cultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and from funds appro-
14 priated to carry into effect the terms of section 32 of the
15 Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c), as amended,
16 such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in
17 connection with the activities under said section 32, and
18 from funds appropriated for parity payments under section
19 303 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, such sums
20 as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection
21 with such payments: *Provided further*, That the total amount
22 that may be transferred under the authority granted in the
23 preceding proviso shall not exceed \$550,000.

24 Reproduction of 1942 Yearbook of Agriculture: For
25 printing and binding 231,250 copies of the remainder of the

1 quotas for the Senate and House of Representatives of Part 2
 2 of the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture (known
 3 as the Yearbook of Agriculture, 1942, entitled "Keeping
 4 Livestock Healthy"); as authorized by section 73 of the
 5 Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241), \$178,000.

6 *Reprinting of Agriculture Yearbook, 1942: For reprint-*
 7 *ing with illustrations and binding in cloth of two hundred*
 8 *and thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty copies of*
 9 *part 2 of the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture*
 10 *entitled "Keeping Livestock Healthy", as authorized by sec-*
 11 *tion 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241),*
 12 *of which fifty-four thousand four hundred and fifty copies*
 13 *shall be for the use of the Senate and one hundred and seventy-*
 14 *six thousand eight hundred copies for the use of the House of*
 15 *Representatives, \$178,000.*

16 Total, Office of Information, ~~\$1,866,000~~ \$1,817,257.

17 LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

18 Salaries and expenses: For purchase and exchange of
 19 reference books; lawbooks, technical and scientific books,
 20 periodicals, and for expenses incurred in completing imper-
 21 fect series; not to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; for dues,
 22 when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership
 23 in societies or associations which issue publications to mem-
 24 bers only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers
 25 who are not members; for salaries in the city of Washington

1 and elsewhere; for official travel expenses, and for library
2 fixtures, library cards, supplies, and for all other necessary
3 expenses, \$468,932, together with such amounts from other
4 appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the
5 schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 for such
6 salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions
7 thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceed-
8 ing a total of \$750, shall be transferred to and made a part
9 of this appropriation, of which total appropriation not to
10 exceed \$334,640, may be expended for personal services in
11 the District of Columbia: *Provided, however,* That if the total
12 amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal
13 year 1944 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
14 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1944, the
15 amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
16 appropriation and the amount which may be expended for
17 personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased
18 or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau
19 of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of
20 the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the re-
21 quirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such
22 appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further,* That the
23 Secretary is authorized to make copies of bibliographies pre-
24 pared by the Department library, microfilm and other photo-
25 graphic reproductions of books and other library materials

1 in the Department and sell such bibliographies and reproduc-
 2 tions at such prices (not less than estimated cost of furnishing
 3 same) as he may determine, the money received from such
 4 sales to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of this
 5 appropriation.

6 EXTENSION SERVICE

7 PAYMENTS TO STATES; HAWAII; ALASKA; AND PUERTO RICO

8 Capper-Ketcham extension work: To enable the Secre-
 9 tary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled
 10 "An Act to provide for the further development of agri-
 11 cultural extension work between the agricultural colleges
 12 in the several States receiving the benefits of the Act en-
 13 titled 'An Act donating public lands to the several States
 14 and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit
 15 of agriculture and mechanic arts', approved July 2, 1862 (7
 16 U. S. C. 301-308), and all Acts supplementary thereto, and
 17 the United States Department of Agriculture", approved
 18 May 22, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000.

19 ~~Extension work, Act of April 24, 1939: To enable the~~
 20 ~~Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act en-~~
 21 ~~titled "An Act to provide for the further development of~~
 22 ~~cooperative agricultural extension work", approved April 24,~~
 23 ~~1939 (7 U. S. C. 343 e-1), as amended, \$300,000.~~

24 *Additional cooperative extension work: For additional*
 25 *cooperative agricultural extension work in agriculture and*

1 *home economics, to be allotted and paid by the Secretary to*
2 *the several States and the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and*
3 *Puerto Rico, in such amounts as he may deem necessary to*
4 *accomplish such purposes, \$555,000.*

5 Extension work, section 21, Bankhead-Jones Act:
6 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the
7 provisions of section 21, title II, of the Act entitled "An
8 Act to provide for research into basic laws and principles
9 relating to agriculture and to provide for the further de-
10 velopment of cooperative agricultural extension work and
11 the more complete endowment and support of land-grant
12 colleges", approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
13 343c), \$12,000,000.

14 Alaska: To enable the Secretary to carry into
15 effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
16 extend the benefits of the Hatch Act and the Smith-Lever
17 Act to the Territory of Alaska", approved February 23,
18 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), \$13,950; and the provisions of sec-
19 tion 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits
20 of the Adams Act, the Purnell Act, and the Capper-Ketcham
21 Act to the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes",
22 approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), \$10,000; in
23 all, for Alaska, \$23,950.

24 Puerto Rico: To enable the Secretary to carry into
25 effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to extend

1 the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to
 2 Puerto Rico", approved August 28, 1937 (7. U. S. C. 343f-
 3 343g), ~~\$100,000~~ \$180,000.

4 In all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and
 5 Puerto Rico for agricultural extension work, ~~\$13,903,950~~
 6 \$14,238,950.

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 Administration and coordination of extension work: For
 9 the employment of persons and means in the District of Co-
 10 lumbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary to admin-
 11 ister the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, approved May
 12 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and Acts amendatory
 13 or supplementary thereto, and to coordinate the extension
 14 work of the Department and the several States, Terri-
 15 tories, and insular possessions, including cooperation with
 16 other bureaus and offices of the Department, and Fed-
 17 eral, State, county, and other agencies, in the development,
 18 preparation, and distribution of educational material designed
 19 to increase the effectiveness of cooperative extension work as
 20 conducted by the Department in cooperation with land-grant
 21 colleges, ~~\$638,843~~ \$688,843, of which amount not to ex-
 22 ceed \$547,610 may be expended for personal services in
 23 the District of Columbia.

24 Total, Extension Service, ~~\$14,542,793~~ \$14,927,793.

1 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

2 Economic investigations: For acquiring and diffusing
3 useful information among the people of the United States,
4 for conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstra-
5 tions, and for aiding in formulating programs for authorized
6 activities of the Department, relative to agricultural produc-
7 tion, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their
8 broadest aspects, including farm management and practice,
9 utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm
10 supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm
11 finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production
12 to probable demand for the different farm and food products;
13 land ownership and values, costs, prices and income in their
14 relation to agriculture, including causes for their variations
15 and trends, ~~\$2,077,236~~ \$2,177,236, together with such
16 amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are
17 provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year
18 1944 for such salaries and expenses, which several amounts
19 or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary,
20 not exceeding a total of \$115,377 shall be transferred to
21 and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, how-*
22 *ever,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or
23 authorizations for the fiscal year 1944 shall at any time
24 exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively,
25 therefor in the Budget for 1944, the amounts transferred or to

1 be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount
2 which may be expended for personal services in the District
3 of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts
4 as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing
5 thereon with representatives of the Department, shall de-
6 termine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by
7 such reductions or increases in such appropriations or author-
8 izations: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds herein
9 appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural
10 Economics shall be used for State and county land-use
11 planning.

12 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
13 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
14 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
15 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
16 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
17 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, in co-
18 operation with the Extension Service and other Federal,
19 State, and local agencies, and for the collection and publica-
20 tion of statistics of peanuts as provided by the Act approved
21 June 24, 1936, as amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C.
22 951-957), \$1,354,266: *Provided*, That no part of the funds
23 herein appropriated shall be available for any expense inci-
24 dent to ascertaining, collating, or publishing a report stating

1 the intention of farmers as to the acreage to be planted in
 2 cotton: *Provided further*, That estimates of apple production
 3 shall be confined to the commercial crop.

4 Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural
 5 Economics, ~~\$2,421,502~~ \$3,531,502, including the employ-
 6 ment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and
 7 elsewhere, either independently or in cooperation with public
 8 agencies or organizations, of which amount not to exceed
 9 ~~\$1,801,649~~ \$1,851,649 may be expended for personal serv-
 10 ices in the District of Columbia, and not to exceed \$1,000
 11 for the purchase of books of reference, periodicals, and
 12 newspapers.

13 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL 14 RELATIONS

15 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the functions
 16 of the Secretary under the Act of June 5, 1930, as amended
 17 (7 U. S. C. 541-545), independently and in cooperation
 18 with other branches of the Government, State agencies,
 19 purchasing and consuming organizations and persons en-
 20 gaged in the production, transportation, marketing, and
 21 distribution of farm and food products, and for enabling
 22 the Secretary to discharge his functions as a member of the
 23 joint Great Britain-United States board known as the Com-
 24 bined Food Board, including the employment of persons and
 25 means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and the

1 purchase of such books and periodicals and not to exceed
 2 \$500 for newspapers as may be necessary in connection with
 3 this work, \$420,670.

4 INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTION CONTROL

5 COMMITTEES

6 During the fiscal year 1944 the Secretary may expend
 7 not to exceed \$12,500 from the funds available to the Agri-
 8 cultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration for
 9 the share of the United States as a member of the Inter-
 10 national Wheat Advisory Committee, the International
 11 Sugar Council, or like events or bodies concerned with the
 12 reduction of agricultural surpluses or with other objectives
 13 of said Administration, together with traveling and other
 14 necessary expenses relating thereto.

15 Grand total, Office of the Secretary of Agriculture
 16 ~~\$24,282,186~~ \$24,798,443.

17 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

18 ADMINISTRATION

19 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

20 Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and ex-
 21 penses of the Office of Administrator and personal services
 22 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$60,965.

23 SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

24 For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the
 25 provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for research

1 into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and
 2 to provide for the further development of cooperative
 3 agricultural extension work and the more complete en-
 4 dowment and support of land-grant colleges", approved
 5 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c, 427f) ; for
 6 administration of the provisions of section 5 of the said Act,
 7 and for special research work, including the planning, pro-
 8 gramming, coordination, and printing the results of such re-
 9 search, to be conducted by such agencies of the Department
 10 as the Secretary may designate or establish, and to which he
 11 may make allotments from this fund, including the employ-
 12 ment of persons and means in the District of Columbia
 13 and elsewhere, and the purchase, maintenance, repair, and
 14 operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-
 15 carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of field work out-
 16 side the District of Columbia, \$1,147,086, of which amount
 17 \$697,100 shall be available for the maintenance and oper-
 18 ation of research laboratories and facilities in the major
 19 agricultural regions provided for by section 4 of said Act.

20 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

21 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO

22 RICO FOR AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

23 Hatch Act: To carry into effect the provisions of an
 24 Act approved March 2, 1887 (7 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365,
 25 368, 377-379), entitled "An Act to establish agricultural

1 experiment stations in connection with the colleges estab-
2 lished in the several States under the provisions of an Act
3 approved July 2, 1862 (7 U. S. C. 301-305, 307-308),
4 and of the Act supplementary thereto", the sums appor-
5 tioned to the several States, to be paid quarterly in advance.
6 \$720,000.

7 Adams Act: To carry into effect the provisions of an
8 Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369), entitled
9 "An Act to provide for an increased annual appropriation
10 for agricultural experiment stations and regulating the ex-
11 penditure thereof", and Acts supplementary thereto, the sums
12 apportioned to the several States to be paid quarterly in
13 advance, \$720,000.

14 Purnell Act: To carry into effect the provisions of an
15 Act entitled "An Act to authorize the more complete endow-
16 ment of agricultural experiment stations", approved Feb-
17 ruary 24, 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376,
18 380, 382), \$2,880,000.

19 Hawaii: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act
20 entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of certain Acts of
21 Congress to the Territory of Hawaii", approved May 16,
22 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-386b), \$90,000.

23 Alaska: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act
24 entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of the Hatch Act and
25 the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska", approved

1 February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), \$15,000; and the
 2 provisions of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to extend
 3 the benefits of the Adams Act, the Purnell Act, and the
 4 Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, and for
 5 other purposes", approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a),
 6 \$22,500; in all, for Alaska, \$37,500.

7 Puerto Rico: To carry into effect the provisions of an
 8 Act entitled "An Act to coordinate the agricultural experi-
 9 ment station work and to extend the benefits of certain Acts
 10 of Congress to the Territory of Puerto Rico", approved
 11 March 4, 1931, as amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f),
 12 \$90,000.

13 Title I, Bankhead-Jones Act: For payments to States,
 14 Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, pursuant to authorizations
 15 contained in title I of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for
 16 research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture
 17 and to provide for the further development of cooperative
 18 agricultural extension work and the more complete endow-
 19 ment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29,
 20 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), ~~\$2,400,000~~ \$2,463,708: *Pro-*
 21 *vided, That in order to prevent reduced allotments because of*
 22 *changes in relative rural population, \$63,708 of this appro-*
 23 *priation shall be available for allotment during this fiscal year*
 24 *in the same amounts and to the same States and Territory*

1 *which received allotments from this appropriation in the fiscal*
 2 *year 1942.*

3 In all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
 4 Rico for agricultural experiment stations, ~~\$6,937,500~~
 5 ~~\$7,001,208.~~

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 Administration of grants and coordination of research
 8 with States: For salaries and expenses, including personal
 9 services in the District of Columbia, necessary to enable the
 10 Secretary to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved
 11 March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May
 12 16, 1928, February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20,
 13 1936, and Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-386f),
 14 relative to their administration and for the administration of
 15 an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, \$156,010;
 16 and the Secretary shall prescribe the form of the annual
 17 financial statement required under the above Acts, ascertain
 18 whether the expenditures are in accordance with their pro-
 19 visions, coordinate the research work of the State agricul-
 20 tural colleges and experiment stations in the lines authorized
 21 in said Acts with research of the Department in similar
 22 lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

23 Insular experiment stations: To enable the Secretary
 24 to establish and maintain an agricultural experiment station

1 in Puerto Rico, including the erection of buildings, the
 2 preparation, illustration, and distribution of reports and bul-
 3 letins, ~~\$82,292~~ \$100,000; and the Secretary is authorized
 4 to sell such products as are obtained on the land belonging
 5 to the agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, and
 6 the amount obtained from the sale thereof shall be covered
 7 into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous
 8 receipts.

9 In all, salaries and expenses, ~~\$239,302~~ \$256,010.

10 Total, Office of Experiment Stations, ~~\$7,176,802~~ \$7,-
 11 257,218, of which amount not to exceed \$145,278 may be
 12 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

13 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
 16 trict of Columbia and elsewhere for carrying out the pro-
 17 visions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of
 18 Animal Industry, and related Acts; and the Secretary,
 19 upon application of any exporter, importer, packer, or
 20 owner of, or the agent thereof, or dealer in, livestock, hides,
 21 skins, meat, or other animal products, may in his discre-
 22 tion, make inspections and examinations at places other
 23 than the headquarters of inspectors for the convenience of
 24 said applicants and charge the applicants for the expenses of
 25 travel and subsistence incurred for such inspections and ex-

1 ainations, the funds derived from such charges to be de-
2 posited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of
3 the appropriation from which the expenses are paid; collect
4 and disseminate information concerning livestock and animal
5 products; prepare and disseminate reports on animal indus-
6 try; purchase in the open market samples of all tuberculin,
7 serums, antitoxins, or analogous products, of foreign or do-
8 mestic manufacture, which are sold in the United States, for
9 the detection, prevention, treatment, or cure of diseases of
10 domestic animals, test the same, and disseminate the results
11 of said tests in such manner as he may deem best, and pur-
12 chase and destroy diseased or exposed animals, including
13 poultry, or quarantine the same whenever in his judgment
14 essential to prevent the spread of pleuropneumonia, tuber-
15 culosis, contagious poultry diseases, or other diseases of ani-
16 mals from one State to another, as follows:

17 General administrative expenses: For necessary ex-
18 penses for general administrative purposes, including the
19 salary of Chief of Bureau and other personal services in the
20 District of Columbia, \$165,575.

21 Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments
22 in animal husbandry; for experiments in animal feeding and
23 breeding, including cooperation with the State agricultural
24 experiment stations and other agencies, including repairs

1 and additions to and erection of buildings necessary to carry
2 on the experiments, \$800,000: *Provided*, That of the sum
3 thus appropriated \$240,935 may be used for experiments
4 in poultry feeding and breeding, of which amount \$44,080
5 may be used in cooperation with State authorities in the
6 administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry,
7 poultry products, and hatcheries.

8 Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of dis-
9 eases of animals, *including the construction of necessary*
10 *buildings at Beltsville, Maryland*, and necessary expenses
11 for investigations of tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, and anal-
12 ogous products, \$706,463: *Provided*, That fees shall be
13 charged for all diagnoses in connection with rabies, except
14 those performed for agencies of the United States Govern-
15 ment, in such amounts as the Secretary shall prescribe, and
16 such fees shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous
17 receipts.

18 Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the con-
19 trol and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and para-
20 tuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's disease
21 of cattle, \$5,983,800: *Provided*, That in carrying out the pur-
22 pose of this appropriation, if in the opinion of the Secretary it
23 shall be necessary to condemn and destroy tuberculous or
24 paratuberculous cattle, or cattle reacting to the test for Bang's
25 disease, and if such animals have been destroyed, condemned,

1 or die after condemnation, he may, in his discretion, and in
2 accordance with such rules and regulations as he may pre-
3 scribe, expend in the city of Washington or elsewhere such
4 sums as he shall determine to be necessary for the payment of
5 indemnities to owners of such animals but, except as herein-
6 after provided, no part of the money hereby appropriated
7 shall be used in compensating owners of such cattle except in
8 cooperation with and supplementary to payments to be made
9 by State, Territory, county, or municipality where condemna-
10 tion of such cattle shall take place, nor shall any payment be
11 made hereunder as compensation for or on account of any
12 such animal if at the time of inspection or test, or at the time
13 of condemnation thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the
14 premises of any person, firm, or corporation to which it has
15 been sold, shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being
16 slaughtered: *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby
17 appropriated no payment as compensation for any cattle con-
18 demned for slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference
19 between the appraised value of such cattle and the value of
20 the salvage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed
21 the amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county,
22 and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and
23 that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than
24 \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any purebred
25 animal.

1 Eradicating cattle ticks: For the eradication of southern
2 cattle ticks, \$220,000: *Provided*, That, except upon the
3 written order of the Secretary, no part of this appropriation
4 shall be used for the purchase of animals or in the purchase
5 of materials for or in the construction of dipping vats upon
6 land not owned solely by the United States, except at fairs
7 or expositions where the Department makes exhibits or
8 demonstrations; nor shall any part of this appropriation be
9 used in the purchase of materials or mixtures for use in
10 dipping vats except in experimental or demonstration work
11 carried on by the officials or agents of the Bureau of Animal
12 Industry.

13 Hog-cholera control: For the control and eradication of
14 hog cholera and related swine diseases, by such means as
15 may be necessary, including demonstrations, the formation
16 of organizations, and other methods, either independently or
17 in cooperation with farmers' associations, State or county
18 authorities, \$100,580.

19 Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quar-
20 antine work, including the eradication of scabies in sheep
21 and cattle and dourine in horses, the inspection of southern
22 cattle, the supervision of the transportation of livestock, and
23 the inspection of vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-
24 hour law, the inspection and quarantine of imported animals.
25 including the establishment and maintenance of quarantine

1 stations and repairs, alterations, improvements, or additions
2 to buildings thereon; the inspection work relative to the
3 existence of contagious diseases, and the mallein testing of
4 animals, \$661,350.

5 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of
6 laws relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat food
7 products, including the purchase of printed tags, labels,
8 stamps, and certificates without regard to existing laws
9 applicable to public printing, \$7,134,079.

10 Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provisions
11 of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158),
12 regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or ship-
13 ment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manu-
14 factured in the United States and the importation of such
15 products intended for use in the treatment of domestic ani-
16 mals, \$223,148.

17 Marketing agreements with respect to hog cholera virus
18 and serum: The sum of \$30,689 of the appropriation
19 made by section 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment
20 Act, approved May 12, 1933, is hereby made avail-
21 able during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein
22 made to carry into effect sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the
23 Act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855),
24 entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

1 and for other purposes", including the employment of persons
 2 and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

3 In all, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Indus-
 4 try, \$15,994,995.

5 ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER
 6 CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

7 In case of an emergency arising out of the existence of
 8 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-
 9 monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of ani-
 10 mals, which, in the opinion of the Secretary, threatens
 11 the livestock industry of the country, he may ex-
 12 pend in the city of Washington or elsewhere any unexpended
 13 balances of appropriations heretofore made for this purpose,
 14 not to exceed \$305,000, in the arrest and eradication of any
 15 such disease, including the payment of claims growing out
 16 of past and future purchases and destruction, in cooperation
 17 with the States, of animals affected by or exposed to, or
 18 of materials contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease,
 19 wherever found and irrespective of ownership, under like
 20 or substantially similar circumstances, when such owner has
 21 complied with all lawful quarantine regulations: *Provided*,
 22 That the payment for animals hereafter purchased may be
 23 made on appraisement based on the meat, dairy, or breeding
 24 value, but in case of appraisement based on breeding value
 25 no appraisement of any animal shall exceed three times its

1 meat or dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary
2 emergency, to be determined by the Secretary, the
3 payment by the United States Government for any
4 animals shall not exceed one-half of any such appraise-
5 ments: *Provided further*, That the sum of \$5,000 of the
6 unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$3,500,000 con-
7 tained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal
8 year 1924, approved December 5, 1924, for the eradication
9 of the foot-and-mouth disease and other contagious or in-
10 fectious diseases of animals, is hereby made available during
11 the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made to
12 enable the Secretary to control and eradicate the European
13 fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry.

14 Total, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$15,994,995, of
15 which amount not to exceed \$622,520 may be expended for
16 departmental personal services in the District of Columbia.

17 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

18 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
19 ing not to exceed \$362,740 for personal services in the Dis-
20 trict of Columbia, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry in carrying
21 out the provisions of the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C.
22 401-404), including investigations, experiments, and demon-
23 strations in dairy industry, cooperative investigations of the
24 dairy industry in the various States, inspection of renovated

1 butter factories, repairs to buildings, and not to exceed \$5,000
2 for the construction of buildings, \$755,720.

3 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For the investigation of fruits, fruit trees, grain, cotton,
6 tobacco, vegetables, grasses, forage, drug, medicinal, poison-
7 ous, fiber, and other plants and plant industries, and of soils
8 and soil-plant relationships, in cooperation with other
9 branches of the Department, the State experiment stations,
10 and practical farmers; for the erection of necessary farm
11 buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building erected,
12 except head houses connecting greenhouses, shall not exceed
13 \$2,500; and for the employment of persons and means in the
14 city of Washington and elsewhere required for the investi-
15 gations, experiments, and demonstrations herein authorized,
16 as follows:

17 General administrative expenses: For necessary ex-
18 penses for general administrative purposes, including the
19 salary of Chief of Bureau and other personal services in the
20 District of Columbia, \$183,430.

21 Cereal crops and diseases: For the investigation and im-
22 provement of cereals, including corn, and methods of cereal
23 production and for the study and control of cereal diseases,
24 for the investigation of the cultivation and breeding of flax for
25 seed purposes, including a study of flax diseases, for the in-

1 vestigation and improvement of broomcorn and methods of
 2 broomcorn production, and for determining the distribution
 3 of weeds and means for their control, ~~\$547,070~~ \$575,860.

4 Cotton and other fiber crops and diseases: For investiga-
 5 tion of the production of cotton and other fiber crops, in-
 6 cluding the improvement by cultural methods, breeding and
 7 selection, fiber yield and quality, cotton soil-fertility, and
 8 the control of diseases, ~~\$422,940~~ \$445,200, of which sum not
 9 less than \$14,700 shall be used for experimenting in Sea
 10 Island cotton, including its hybridization with other varieties.

11 Drug and related plants: For the investigation, testing,
 12 and improvement of plants yielding drugs, spices, poisons,
 13 oils, and related products and byproducts, ~~\$62,250~~ \$65,530.

14 Dry-land agriculture: For the investigation and im-
 15 provement of methods of crop production under subhumid,
 16 semiarid, or dry-land conditions, \$230,563: *Provided*, That
 17 no part of this appropriation shall be used for the establish-
 18 ment of any new field station.

19 Forage crops and diseases: For the investigation and
 20 improvement of forage crops, including grasses, alfalfas,
 21 clovers, soybeans, lespedezas, vetches, cowpeas, field peas,
 22 and miscellaneous legumes; for the investigation of green-
 23 manure crops and cover crops; for investigations looking to
 24 the improvement of pastures; and for the investigation of

1 forage-crop diseases and methods of control, ~~\$292,000~~
 2 ~~\$357,370~~.

3 Forest pathology: For the investigation of diseases of
 4 forest and shade trees and forest products, including a study
 5 of the nature and habits of the parasitic fungi, bacteria, vi-
 6 ruses, and other causes of such diseases, for the purpose of
 7 developing methods of control and eradication and determin-
 8 ing their application, ~~\$239,100~~ \$256,945.

9 Fruit and vegetable crops and diseases: For investigation
 10 and control of diseases, for improvement of methods of cul-
 11 ture, propagation, breeding, selection, and related activities
 12 concerned with the production of fruits, nuts, vegetables,
 13 ornamentals, and related plants, for investigation of methods
 14 of harvesting, packing, shipping, storing and utilizing these
 15 products, and for studies of the physiological and related
 16 changes of such products during processes of marketing and
 17 while in commercial storage, ~~\$1,361,828~~ \$1,428,249.

18 Irrigation agriculture: For investigations of crop produc-
 19 tion on irrigable lands, the quality of irrigation water and
 20 its use by crops, and methods for improving and maintaining
 21 the productivity of irrigated soils, ~~\$134,900~~ \$142,000.

22 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
 23 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
 24 visions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary
 25 of Agriculture to establish a National Arboretum, and for

1 other purposes", approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C. 191-
 2 194), erection of buildings, employment of persons and
 3 means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and travel
 4 expenses of employees and advisory council, \$38,000, of
 5 which such amounts as may be necessary may be expended
 6 by contract or otherwise for the services of consulting land-
 7 scape architects without reference to the Classification Act of
 8 1923, as amended, or civil-service rules.

9 Plant exploration, introduction, and surveys: For investi-
 10 gations in seed and plant introduction, including the study,
 11 collection, purchase, testing, propagation, and distribution of
 12 rare and valuable seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings,
 13 and plants from foreign countries and from our possessions,
 14 and also wild native plants, for experiments with reference
 15 to their introduction and cultivation in this country, for plant-
 16 disease investigations, including nematology, and for plant
 17 and plant-disease collections and surveys, ~~\$286,160~~ \$301,223.

18 Plant Industry Experiment Farm: For the mainte-
 19 nance of a general experiment farm and agricultural station
 20 in the vicinity of Beltsville, Maryland, ~~\$48,550~~ \$51,109.

21 Soil and fertilizer investigations: For soil and fertilizer
 22 investigations, including soil minerals, soil organic matter,
 23 soil solution, soil physical and chemical investigations, soil
 24 microbiology, including the testing of cultures procured in
 25 the open market for inoculating legumes, other crops, or soil,

1 and if any such samples are found to be impure, nonviable,
 2 or misbranded, the results of the tests may be published,
 3 together with the names of the manufacturers and of the
 4 persons by whom the cultures were offered for sale; for in-
 5 vestigations of the causes of soil infertility and the main-
 6 tenance of soil productivity; and for investigations within
 7 the United States of fertilizers, fertilizer ingredients, includ-
 8 ing phosphoric acid and potash, and other soil amendments,
 9 and their suitability for agricultural use, ~~\$320,130~~ \$336,976.

10 Soil survey: For the investigation of soils and their
 11 origin, for survey of the extent of classes and types, and for
 12 indicating upon maps and plats, by coloring or otherwise, the
 13 results of such investigations and surveys, ~~\$49,595~~ \$205,430.

14 Sugar-plant investigations: For sugar-plant investiga-
 15 tions, including studies of diseases and the improvement of
 16 sugar beets and sugar-beet seed, sugarcane, and other sugar-
 17 producing plants, cultural and production methods, and the
 18 improvement and maintenance of soil fertility in relation to
 19 sugar plants, ~~\$350,340~~ \$368,780.

20 Tobacco investigations: For the investigation and im-
 21 provement of tobacco and the methods of tobacco production
 22 and handling, ~~\$120,520~~ \$126,860.

23 Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,
 24 ~~\$4,687,376~~ \$5,113,525.

1 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT

2 QUARANTINE

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For necessary expenses connected with investigations,
5 experiments, and demonstrations for the promotion of eco-
6 nomic entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the
7 best means of destroying insects and related pests injurious
8 to agriculture, for investigating and importing useful and
9 beneficial insects and bacterial, fungal, and other diseases
10 of insects and related pests, for investigating and ascertain-
11 ing the best means of destroying insects affecting man and
12 animals, to enable the Secretary to carry into effect the
13 provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912,
14 as amended (7 U. S. C. 146, 147, 151-167, 281, 282),
15 to conduct other activities hereinafter authorized, and for
16 the eradication, control, and prevention of spread of
17 injurious insects and plant pests, independently or in
18 cooperation with other branches of the Federal Government,
19 States, counties, municipalities, corporations, agencies, indi-
20 viduals, or with foreign governments; including the employ-
21 ment of necessary persons and means in the District of
22 Columbia and elsewhere, rent, construction, or repair of
23 necessary buildings outside the District of Columbia: *Pro-*
24 *vided*, That, unless otherwise specifically provided, the cost

1 for the construction of any building shall not exceed \$1,500
 2 and the total amount expended for such construction in any
 3 one year shall not exceed \$7,000, as follows:

4 General administrative expenses: For general adminis-
 5 trative purposes, including the salary of Chief of Bureau and
 6 other personal services, \$138,420.

7 Fruit insects: For insects affecting fruits, grapes, and
 8 nuts, ~~\$399,130~~ \$404,130.

9 Japanese beetle control: For the control and prevention
 10 of spread of the Japanese beetle, \$360,120: *Provided*, That
 11 no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or
 12 value of trees or other property injured or destroyed.

13 Sweetpotato weevil control: For the determination and
 14 application of such methods of control for sweetpotato weevils
 15 as, in the judgment of the Secretary, may be necessary,
 16 \$67,770: *Provided*, That in the discretion of the Secretary,
 17 no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the con-
 18 trol of sweetpotato weevil in any State until such State has
 19 provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose:
 20 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall
 21 be used to pay the cost or value of farm animals, farm crops,
 22 or other property injured or destroyed.

23 Mexican fruitfly control: For the control and prevention
 24 of spread of the Mexican fruitfly, including necessary surveys

1 and control operations in Mexico in cooperation with the
 2 Mexican Government or local Mexican authorities, \$155,320.

3 Citrus canker eradication: For determining and applying
 4 such methods of eradication or control of the disease of citrus
 5 trees known as "citrus canker" as in the judgment of the
 6 Secretary may be necessary, including cooperation with such
 7 authorities of the States concerned, organizations of growers,
 8 or individuals, as he may deem necessary to accomplish such
 9 purposes, \$9,650: *Provided*, That no part of the money
 10 herein appropriated shall be used to pay the cost or value
 11 of trees or other property injured or destroyed.

12 Gypsy and brown-tail moth control: For the control
 13 and prevention of spread of the gypsy and brown-tail moths,
 14 ~~\$350,000~~ \$363,060.

15 Dutch elm disease eradication: For determining and
 16 applying methods of eradication, control, and prevention of
 17 spread of the disease of elm trees known as "Dutch elm dis-
 18 ease" and of a virus disease of elm trees prevalent in the Ohio
 19 Valley, \$333,330, to be immediately available: *Provided*,
 20 That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in any
 21 State subsequent to the final adjournment of any session of
 22 the legislature thereof which shall have begun subsequent
 23 to the enactment of the Department of Agriculture Approp-
 24 riation Act, 1944, unless the laws of such State contain

1 provisions, deemed adequate by the Secretary, requiring the
2 owners of elm trees suffering from the Dutch elm disease to
3 remove and destroy the same without expense to the Federal
4 Government: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of
5 the Secretary, no expenditures from this appropriation shall
6 be made for these purposes until a sum or sums at least
7 equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated,
8 subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local authori-
9 ties, or by individuals, or organizations concerned: *Provided*
10 *further*, That expenditures incurred by landowners for re-
11 moval of trees from their own lands shall not be considered
12 a part of such appropriations, subscriptions, or contributions:
13 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall
14 be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property
15 injured or destroyed.

16 Phony peach and peach mosaic eradication: For de-
17 termining and applying such methods of eradication, control,
18 and prevention of spread of the diseases of peach trees known
19 as "phony peach" and "peach mosaic" as in the judgment
20 of the Secretary may be necessary, including cooper-
21 ation with such authorities of the States concerned,
22 organizations of growers, or individuals, as he may deem
23 necessary to accomplish such purposes, including the certifi-
24 cation of products out of the infested areas to meet the re-
25 quirements of State quarantines, \$87,090: *Provided*, That

1 no part of the money herein appropriated shall be used to
 2 pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or
 3 destroyed.

4 Forest insects: For insects affecting forests and forest
 5 products, under section 4 of the Act approved May 22, 1928
 6 (16 U. S. C. 581c), entitled "An Act to insure adequate
 7 supplies of timber and other forest products for the people
 8 of the United States, to promote the full use for timber grow-
 9 ing and other purposes of forest lands in the United States,
 10 including farm wood lots and those abandoned areas not
 11 suitable for agricultural production, and to secure the correla-
 12 tion and the most economical conduct of forest research in
 13 the Department of Agriculture, through research in reforesta-
 14 tion, timber growing, protection, utilization, forest eco-
 15 nomics, and related subjects", and for insects affecting orna-
 16 mental trees and shrubs, ~~\$150,000~~ \$199,680.

17 Truck crop and garden insects: For insects affecting
 18 truck crops, ornamental and garden plants, including tobacco,
 19 sugar beets, and greenhouse and bulbous crops, ~~\$232,340~~
 20 \$323,520.

21 Cereal and forage insects: For insects affecting cereal
 22 and forage crops, including sugarcane and rice, and including
 23 research on the European corn borer, ~~\$330,170~~ \$380,170.

24 Barberry eradication: For the eradication of the common

1 barberry and for applying such other methods of eradication,
 2 control, and prevention of spread of cereal rusts as in the
 3 judgment of the Secretary may be necessary to accomplish
 4 such purposes, ~~\$473,250~~ \$423,250: *Provided*, That, in the
 5 discretion of the Secretary, no expenditures from this appro-
 6 priation shall be made for these purposes until a sum or sums
 7 at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appro-
 8 priated, subscribed, or contributed by States, counties, or
 9 local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the
 10 accomplishment of such purposes: *Provided further*, That
 11 no part of the money herein appropriated shall be used to
 12 pay the cost or value of property injured or destroyed.

13 Cotton insects: For insects affecting cotton, ~~\$140,730~~
 14 \$148,139.

15 Pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil control: For the
 16 control and prevention of spread of the *Thurberia* weevil
 17 and the pink bollworm, including the establishment of such
 18 cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any
 19 infestation, and for necessary surveys and control operations
 20 in Mexico in cooperation with the Mexican Government or
 21 local Mexican authorities, ~~\$400,000~~ \$637,460.

22 Bee culture: For bee culture, apiary management, and
 23 the propagation and distribution by sale of bee-breeding
 24 stock, \$79,500: *Provided*, That the rates at which such
 25 sales are made shall be fixed by regulations of the Secretary

1 and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the
2 Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

3 Insects affecting man and animals: For insects affecting
4 man, household possessions, and animals, ~~\$150,000~~
5 ~~\$174,675~~.

6 Insect-pest survey and identification: For the identifi-
7 cation and classification of insects, including taxonomic, mor-
8 phological, and related phases of insect-pest control and the
9 maintenance of an insect-pest survey for the collection and
10 dissemination of information to Federal, State, and other
11 agencies concerned with insect-pest control, ~~\$125,000~~
12 ~~\$140,000~~.

13 Foreign parasites: For administrative expenses in con-
14 nection with the introduction of natural enemies of injurious
15 insects and related pests and for the exchange with other
16 countries of useful and beneficial insects and other arthro-
17 pods, ~~\$19,740~~ ~~\$20,775~~.

18 Control investigations: For developing equipment or
19 apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines, eradication
20 and control of plant pests, determining methods of disinfect-
21 ing plants and plant products to eliminate injurious pests,
22 determining the toxicity of insecticides, and related phases of
23 insect-pest control, ~~\$60,000~~ ~~\$66,585~~, of which not less than
24 \$10,000 shall be used for methyl bromide investigations.

25 Insecticide and fungicide investigations: For the in-

1 vestigation and development of methods of manufacturing
 2 insecticides and fungicides, and for investigating chemical
 3 problems relating to the composition, action, and application
 4 of insecticides and fungicides, ~~\$100,000~~ \$119,815.

5 Transit inspection: For the inspection in transit or other-
 6 wise of articles quarantined under the Act of August 20,
 7 1912 (7 U. S. C. 161, 164a), as amended, and for the inter-
 8 ception and disposition of materials found to have been trans-
 9 ported interstate in violation of quarantines promulgated
 10 thereunder, \$38,940.

11 Foreign plant quarantines: For enforcement of foreign
 12 plant quarantines, at the port of entry and port of export,
 13 and to prevent the movement of cotton and cottonseed from
 14 Mexico into the United States, including the regulation of the
 15 entry into the United States of railway cars and other ve-
 16 hicles, and freight, express, baggage, or other materials from
 17 Mexico, and the inspection, cleaning, and disinfection thereof,
 18 including construction and repair of necessary buildings,
 19 plants, and equipment, for the fumigation, disinfection, or
 20 cleaning of products, railway cars, or other vehicles entering
 21 the United States from Mexico, \$682,900: *Provided*, That
 22 any moneys received in payment of charges fixed by the
 23 Secretary on account of such cleaning and disinfection shall
 24 be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

25 Certification of exports: For the inspection, under such

1 rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe,
 2 of domestic plants and plant products when offered
 3 for export and to certify to shippers and interested parties
 4 as to the freedom of such products from injurious plant dis-
 5 eases and insect pests according to the sanitary requirements
 6 of the foreign countries affected and to make such reason-
 7 able charges and to use such means as may be necessary to
 8 accomplish this object, \$29,180: *Provided*, That moneys
 9 received on account of such inspection and certification shall
 10 be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

11 Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and
 12 Plant Quarantine, ~~\$4,612,580~~ \$5,383,479, of which amount
 13 not to exceed ~~\$615,000~~ \$630,000 may be expended for per-
 14 sonal services in the District of Columbia.

15 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND 16 ENGINEERING

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations
 19 hereinafter authorized, independently or in cooperation with
 20 other branches of the Department, other departments or
 21 agencies of the Federal Government, States, State agri-
 22 cultural experiment stations, universities, and other State
 23 agencies and institutions, counties, municipalities, busi-
 24 ness, farm, or other organizations and corporations, indi-
 25 viduals, associations, and scientific societies, including the

1 employment of necessary persons and means in the city of
2 Washington and elsewhere; and for erection, alteration, and
3 repair of buildings outside the District of Columbia at a total
4 cost not to exceed \$15,000, as follows:

5 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
6 for general administrative purposes, including the salary of
7 Chief of Bureau and other personal services in the District
8 of Columbia, \$102,044.

9 Agricultural chemical investigations: For conducting the
10 investigations contemplated by the Act of May 15, 1862
11 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the application of chem-
12 istry to agriculture; for the biological, chemical, physical,
13 microscopical, and technological investigation of foods, feeds,
14 drugs, plant and animal products, and substances used in the
15 manufacture thereof; for investigations of the physiological
16 effects and for the pharmacological testing of such products
17 and of insecticides; for the investigation and development
18 of methods for the manufacture of sugars, sugar sirups, and
19 starches and the utilization of new agricultural materials for
20 such purposes; for the technological investigation of the
21 utilization of fruits and vegetables and for frozen pack investi-
22 gations; for the investigation of chemicals for the control of
23 noxious weeds and plants; and to cooperate with associations
24 and scientific societies in the development of methods of
25 analysis, \$348,557.

1 Agricultural engineering investigations: For investiga-
2 tions, experiments, and demonstrations involving the appli-
3 cation of engineering principles to agriculture; for investi-
4 gating and reporting upon the different kinds of farm power
5 and appliances; upon farm domestic water supply and sewage
6 disposal, upon the design and construction of farm buildings
7 and their appurtenances and of buildings for processing and
8 storing farm products; upon farm power and mechanical
9 farm equipment and rural electrification, upon the engineer-
10 ing problems relating to the processing, transportation, and
11 storage of perishable and other agricultural products; and
12 upon the engineering problems involved in adapting physi-
13 cal characteristics of farm land to the use of modern farm
14 machinery; for investigations of cotton ginning under the
15 Act approved April 19, 1930 (7 U. S. C. 424, 425); for
16 giving expert advice and assistance in agricultural and
17 chemical engineering; for collating, reporting, and illustrat-
18 ing the results of investigations and preparing, publishing,
19 and distributing bulletins, plans, and reports, ~~\$217,128~~
20 \$297,504, together with the unobligated balance of the funds
21 made available under this head for the fiscal year 1943 for
22 the construction of a water tower fire protection system at
23 the United States Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville,
24 Mississippi, to be available for the same purpose in 1944.

25 Naval-stores investigations: For the investigation of

1 naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components;
 2 the investigation and experimental demonstration of im-
 3 proved equipment, methods, or processes of preparing naval
 4 stores; the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and
 5 utilization of naval stores; and for the assembling and com-
 6 pilation of data on production, distribution, and consumption
 7 of turpentine and rosin, pursuant to the Act of August 15,
 8 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b), \$115,100.

9 Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural
 10 Chemistry and Engineering, ~~\$782,829~~ \$863,205, of which
 11 amount not to exceed ~~\$450,000~~ \$495,019 may be expended
 12 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

13 REGIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES

14 For all salaries and expenses, including personal serv-
 15 ices in the District of Columbia, necessary to enable the Sec-
 16 retary to continue the researches established under the pro-
 17 visions of section 202 (a) to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II,
 18 and subject to the provisions of section 393 of title III, of the
 19 Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292,
 20 1393), including research on food products of farm com-
 21 modities, \$3,959,385.

22 BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
 24 ing not to exceed ~~\$156,657~~ \$193,194 for personal services in
 25 the District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Home

1 Economics for conducting either independently or in coop-
 2 eration with other agencies, investigations of the relative
 3 utility and economy of agricultural products for food, cloth-
 4 ing, and other uses in the home, with special suggestions
 5 of plans and methods for the more effective utilization of
 6 such products for these purposes, and such economic inves-
 7 tigations, including housing and household buying, as have
 8 for their purpose the improvement of the rural home, and
 9 for disseminating useful information on this subject,
 10 ~~\$366,434~~ \$508,781.

11 BELTSVILLE RESEARCH CENTER

12 For general administrative purposes, including main-
 13 tenance, operation, construction of necessary buildings at
 14 a cost of not to exceed \$7,500 for any one building, repairs,
 15 and other expenses, \$100,560; which appropriation may
 16 be augmented, by transfer of funds or by reimbursement,
 17 from applicable appropriations, to cover the charges, in-
 18 cluding handling and other related services, for equipment
 19 rentals (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs) ;
 20 for services, supplies, equipment and materials furnished,
 21 stores of which may be maintained at the Center, and for
 22 building construction, alteration, and repair performed by
 23 the Center in carrying out the purposes of such applicable
 24 appropriations and the applicable appropriations may also

1 be charged their proportionate share of the necessary gen-
 2 eral expenses of the Center not covered by this appropriation.

3 WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

4 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
 5 out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act for forest pro-
 6 tection against the white pine blister rust", approved April
 7 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), and in accordance with the
 8 provisions thereof, including the employment of persons and
 9 means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, ~~\$1,900,000~~
 10 ~~\$1,946,342~~; of which amount ~~\$170,747~~ ~~\$174,910~~ shall be
 11 available to the Department of the Interior for control of
 12 white pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under
 13 the jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes
 14 which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under restric-
 15 tions of the United States; ~~\$1,018,160~~ ~~\$1,042,992~~ of said
 16 amount to the Forest Service for the control of white pine
 17 blister rust on or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and
 18 ~~\$711,093~~ ~~\$728,440~~ of said amount to the Bureau of En-
 19 tomology and Plant Quarantine for leadership and general
 20 coordination of the entire program, method development, and
 21 for operations conducted under its direction for such control,
 22 including, but not confined to, cooperation with individual
 23 States, local authorities and private agencies in the control
 24 of white pine blister rust on or endangering State and pri-
 25 vately owned lands.

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary to experiment and to make and continue investigations and report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used for any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the same; to investigate and test American timber and timber trees and their uses, and methods for the preservative treatment of timber; to seek, through investigations and the planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary system and of connecting the same with any such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed \$7,500, with the exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$7,500 or more, may be improved out of the appropriations made under this Act for the Forest Service by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such building as certified by the Secretary; to protect, administer, and improve the national forests, including

1 tree planting and other measures to prevent erosion, drift,
2 surface wash, soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to
3 conserve water and including the payment of rewards under
4 regulations of the Secretary for information leading to the ar-
5 rest and conviction for violation of the laws and regulations
6 relating to fires in or near national forests, or for the un-
7 lawful taking of, or injury to, Government property; to
8 ascertain the natural conditions upon and utilize the national
9 forests, to transport and care for fish and game supplied to
10 stock the national forests or the waters therein; to collate,
11 digest, report, and illustrate the results of experiments and
12 investigations made by the Forest Service; to purchase law-
13 books, reference and technical books, and technical journals
14 for officers of the Forest Service stationed outside of Wash-
15 ington, and for medical supplies and services and other
16 assistance necessary for the immediate relief of artisans,
17 laborers, and other employees engaged in any hazardous
18 work under the Forest Service: *Provided further*, That
19 the appropriations for the work of the Forest Service shall
20 be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse main-
21 tenance and the procurement, care, and handling of sup-
22 plies, equipment, and materials stored therein for distribution
23 to projects under the supervision of the Forest Service and
24 for sale and distribution to other Government activities and
25 to State and private agencies who cooperate with the

1 Forest Service in fire control under terms of written co-
2 operative agreements, the cost of such supplies, equipment,
3 and materials, including the cost of supervision, transporta-
4 tion, warehousing, and handling, to be reimbursed to ap-
5 propriations current at the time additional supplies and ma-
6 terials are procured for warehouse stocks: *Provided further,*
7 That the appropriations for the work of the Forest Service
8 available for the operation, repair, maintenance, and re-
9 placement of motor and other equipment may be reimbursed
10 for use of such equipment on projects of the Forest Service
11 chargeable to other appropriations, or on work of other
12 Federal agencies, when requested by such agencies, reim-
13 bursement to be made from appropriations applicable to the
14 work on which used at rental rates fixed by the Chief For-
15 ester based on the actual or estimated cost of operation,
16 repair, maintenance, depreciation, and equipment manage-
17 ment control, and credited to appropriations currently avail-
18 able at the time adjustment is effected: *Provided further,*
19 That the Forest Service may rent equipment for fire-control
20 purposes to State, county, private, or other non-Federal
21 agencies cooperating with the Forest Service in fire control
22 under the terms of written cooperative agreements, the
23 amount collected for such rental to be credited to appropria-
24 tions currently available at the time payment is received,
25 as follows:

1 General administrative expenses: For necessary ex-
2 penses for general administrative purposes, including the
3 salary of the Chief Forester, for the necessary expenses of the
4 National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by
5 section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514),
6 and for other personal services in the District of Columbia,
7 \$563,670.

8 National forest protection and management: For the
9 administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement,
10 and development of the national forests, including the estab-
11 lishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including
12 the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase,
13 production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the
14 care of plantations and young growth; the maintenance and
15 operation of aerial fire control by contract or otherwise, with
16 authority to renew any contract for such purpose annually,
17 not more than twice, without additional advertising; the
18 maintenance of roads and trails and the construction and
19 maintenance of all other improvements necessary for the
20 proper and economical administration, protection, develop-
21 ment, and use of the national forests, including experimental
22 areas under Forest Service administration: *Provided*, That
23 where, in the opinion of the Secretary, direct purchases
24 will be more economical than construction, improvements
25 may be purchased; the construction, equipment, and main-

1 tenance of sanitary, fire preventive, and recreational facilities;
2 control of destructive forest tree diseases and insects; timber
3 cultural operations; development and application of fish
4 and game management plans; propagation and transplanting
5 of plants suitable for planting on semiarid portions of the
6 national forests; estimating and appraising of timber and
7 other resources and development and application of plans
8 for their effective management, sale, and use; accept-
9 ance of moneys from timber purchasers for deposit into
10 the Treasury in the trust account, Forest Service Co-
11 operative Fund, which moneys are hereby appropriated
12 and made available until expended for scaling services re-
13 quested by purchasers in addition to those required by the
14 Forest Service, and for refunds of amounts deposited in
15 excess of the cost of such work; examination, classification,
16 surveying, and appraisal of land incident to effecting ex-
17 changes authorized by law and of lands within the boundaries
18 of the national forests that may be opened to homestead
19 settlement and entry under the Act of June 11, 1906, and the
20 Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided
21 by the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); and all
22 expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement,
23 protection, and general administration of the national forests,
24 including lands under contract for purchase or for the acqui-
25 sition of which condemnation proceedings have been insti-

1 tuted under the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 521),
 2 and the Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 471, 499, 505,
 3 564-570), lands transferred by authority of the Secretary
 4 from the Resettlement Administration to the Forest Service,
 5 and lands transferred to the Forest Service under authority
 6 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, ~~\$42,826,826~~
 7 ~~\$15,393,537~~: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be
 8 available for the expenses of properly caring for the graves of
 9 persons who have lost their lives as a result of fighting
 10 fires while employed by the Forest Service: *Provided further*,
 11 That in sales of logs, ties, poles, posts, cordwood, pulpwood,
 12 and other forest products the amounts made available for
 13 schools and roads by the Act of May 23, 1908 (16 U. S. C.
 14 500), and the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 501),
 15 shall be based upon the stumpage value of the timber.

16 Water rights: For the investigation and establishment
 17 of water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands
 18 or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection
 19 of water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with
 20 the administration and public use of the national forests,
 21 \$9,410.

22 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
 23 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service adminis-
 24 tration, including lands under contract for purchase or in
 25 process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, and

1 unappropriated public forest lands, \$100,000, which amount
 2 shall also be available for meeting obligations of the preceding
 3 fiscal year.

4 FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

5 To enable the Secretary (1) to carry into effect, through
 6 such agencies of the Department as he may designate, the
 7 provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved
 8 May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed
 9 \$297,368) and the provisions of sections 4 (not to exceed
 10 \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed \$65,100), of the Act en-
 11 titled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands,
 12 for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of
 13 national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote
 14 the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable
 15 therefor", approved June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568),
 16 and Acts supplementary thereto; and (2) through the Forest
 17 Service to cooperate with and advise timberland owners and
 18 associations, wood-using industries or other appropriate
 19 agencies in the application of forest management principles
 20 to federally owned lands leased to States and to private forest
 21 lands, so as to attain sustained-yield management, the con-
 22 servation of the timber resource, the productivity of forest
 23 lands, and the stabilization of employment and economic con-
 24 tinuance of forest industries, not to exceed \$100,000; in all,
 25 not to exceed \$646,168; including the employment of per-

1 sons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
2 the purchase of reference books and technical journals; not
3 to exceed \$30,000 for the construction or purchase of neces-
4 sary buildings, and other improvements: *Provided*, That no
5 part of this appropriation which is available for carrying out
6 the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act and sections 4 and 5
7 of the Act approved June 7, 1924, shall be expended
8 in any State or Territory unless the State or
9 Territory, or local subdivision thereof, or individuals,
10 or associations contribute a sum equal to that to be allotted
11 therefrom by the Government or make contributions other
12 than money deemed by the Secretary to be the value equiv-
13 alent thereof: *Provided further*, That any part of this ap-
14 propriation allocated for the production or procurement of
15 nursery stock by any Federal agency, or funds appropriated
16 to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating States
17 for the production or procurement of nursery stock, shall
18 remain available for expenditure for not more than three
19 fiscal years: *Provided further*, That in carrying into effect
20 the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, no
21 part of this appropriation shall be used to establish new
22 nurseries or to acquire land for the establishment of such new
23 nurseries.

24 Forest research: For forest research in accordance with
25 the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act

1 entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and
 2 other forest products for the people of the United States, to
 3 promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes
 4 of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood
 5 lots and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricultural
 6 production, and to secure the correlation and the most
 7 economical conduct of forest research in the Department of
 8 Agriculture through research in reforestation, timber grow-
 9 ing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related
 10 subjects", approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C.
 11 581, 581a, 581f-581i), as follows:

12 Forest management: Fire, silvicultural, and other forest
 13 investigations and experiments under said section 2, as
 14 amended, at forest experiment stations or elsewhere,
 15 ~~\$300,000~~ \$542,000.

16 Range investigations: Investigations and experiments to
 17 develop improved methods of management of forest and
 18 other ranges under section 7, at forest or range experiment
 19 stations or elsewhere, ~~\$150,000~~ \$254,700.

20 Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests
 21 of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products
 22 Laboratory, or elsewhere, ~~\$800,000~~ \$989,765.

23 Forest survey: A comprehensive forest survey under
 24 section 9, ~~\$100,000~~ \$199,363.

1 Forest economics: Investigations in forest economics
2 under section 10, ~~\$75,000~~ \$118,500.

3 Forest influences: For investigations and experiments at
4 forest experiment stations or elsewhere for determining
5 and demonstrating the influence of natural vegetative cover
6 characteristic of forest, range, or other wild land on water
7 conservation, flood control, stream-flow regulation, erosion,
8 climate, and maintenance of soil productivity, and for de-
9 veloping preventive and control measures therefor, ~~\$75,000~~
10 \$132,600.

11 In all, salaries and expenses, ~~\$15,646,074~~ \$18,303,545;
12 and in addition thereto there are hereby appropriated all
13 moneys received as contributions toward cooperative work
14 under the provisions of section 1 of the Act approved March
15 3, 1925 (16 U. S. C. 572), which funds shall be covered
16 into the Treasury and constitute a part of the special funds
17 provided by the Act of June 30, 1914 (16 U. S. C. 498):
18 *Provided*, That not to exceed ~~\$886,034~~ \$887,074 may be
19 expended for departmental personal services in the District
20 of Columbia: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,500
21 may be expended for the contribution of the United States
22 to the cost of the office of the secretariat of the International
23 Union of Forest Research Stations and of the Department
24 of Timber Utilization of the Comité International du Bois.

FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

For cooperation with the various States or other appropriate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564-570), including also the study of the effect of tax laws and the investigation of timber insurance as provided in section 3 of said Act, ~~\$2,492,210~~ \$6,300,000, of which not to exceed ~~\$72,418~~ \$87,418 and ~~\$2,500~~ \$5,000 shall be available for personal services and for the purchase of supplies and equipment, respectively, in the District of Columbia.

FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

To enable the Secretary (1) to carry into effect, through such agencies of the Department as he may designate, the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed \$547,368) and the provisions of sections 4 (not to exceed \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed \$65,100), of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands,

1 for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of
2 national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote
3 the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable
4 therefor", approved June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568),
5 and Acts supplementary thereto; and (2) through the Forest
6 Service to cooperate with and advise timberland owners and
7 associations, wood-using industries or other appropriate
8 agencies in the application of forest management principles
9 to federally owned lands leased to States and to private forest
10 lands, so as to attain sustained-yield management, the con-
11 servation of the timber resource, the productivity of forest
12 lands, and the stabilization of employment and economic con-
13 tinuance of forest industries, not to exceed \$111,942; in all,
14 not to exceed \$808,110, of which not to exceed \$44,110 may
15 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;
16 the purchase of reference books and technical journals; not
17 to exceed \$30,000 for the construction or purchase of neces-
18 sary buildings, and other improvements: Provided, That no
19 part of this appropriation which is available for carrying out
20 the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act and sections 4 and 5
21 of the Act approved June 7, 1924, shall be expended
22 in any State or Territory unless the State or
23 Territory, or local subdivision thereof, or individuals,
24 or associations contribute a sum equal to that to be allotted
25 therefrom by the Government or make contributions other

1 *than money deemed by the Secretary to be the value equiv-*
 2 *alent thereof: Provided further, That any part of this ap-*
 3 *propriation allocated for the production or procurement of*
 4 *nursery stock by any Federal agency, or funds appropriated*
 5 *to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating States*
 6 *for the production or procurement of nursery stock, shall*
 7 *remain available for expenditure for not more than three*
 8 *fiscal years: Provided further, That in carrying into effect*
 9 *the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, no*
 10 *part of this appropriation shall be used to establish new*
 11 *nurseries or to acquire land for the establishment of such new*
 12 *nurseries.*

13 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

14 For the acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of
 15 the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C.
 16 513-519, 521), \$100,000, of which not to exceed \$18,675
 17 may be expended for personal services in the District of
 18 Columbia.

19 Total, Forest Service, ~~\$18,238,284~~ \$25,511,655.

20 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

21 For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the
 22 Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921 (23
 23 U. S. C. 23), and for the construction, reconstruction, and
 24 maintenance of roads and trails on experimental areas under
 25 Forest Service administration, including not to exceed

1 \$59,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
2 \$2,537,168 for forest development roads and trails, repre-
3 senting the balance of the amount authorized to be appropri-
4 ated therefor for the fiscal year 1943 by the Act of September
5 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867), together with \$1,241,555 from
6 the unobligated balances of previous appropriations for forest
7 highways which is hereby reappropriated for forest develop-
8 ment roads and trails; in all, \$3,778,723, to be immediately
9 available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
10 That this appropriation shall be available for the rental,
11 purchase, or construction of buildings necessary for the
12 storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for
13 road and trail construction and maintenance, but the total
14 cost of any such building purchased or constructed under
15 this authorization shall not exceed \$7,500.

16 EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT

17 For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to
18 carry into effect the Act of March 5, 1942, as amended (56
19 Stat. 126-128, 796-797), including personal services in the
20 District of Columbia and elsewhere; printing and binding
21 without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919
22 (44 U. S. C. 111); purchase of books of reference and
23 periodicals; purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles; erection
24 of necessary buildings; procurement of medical supplies or
25 services for emergency use in the field; and the acceptance of

1 donations of land and rubber-bearing plants, and furnishing
2 to employees daily transportation between points of assembly
3 and work projects, \$13,048,000: *Provided*, That any pro-
4 ceeds from the sales of guayule, rubber processed from
5 guayule, or other rubber-bearing plants, or from other sales,
6 rentals, and fees resulting from operations under such Act of
7 March 5, 1942, as amended, shall be covered into the Treas-
8 ury as miscellaneous receipts.

9 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

10 Salaries and administrative expenses: Not to exceed
11 \$4,500,000 of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corpora-
12 tion shall be available for administrative expenses of the
13 Corporation in carrying out its activities as authorized by
14 law, including personal services in the District of Columbia
15 and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the
16 Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act
17 of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); print-
18 ing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; not to
19 exceed \$400 for periodicals, maps, and newspapers; procure-
20 ment of supplies, equipment, and services; rent in the Dis-
21 trict of Columbia; and all other necessary administrative
22 expenses: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (in-
23 cluding legal and special services performed on a contract
24 or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in
25 connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, im-

1 provement, or disposition of any real or personal property
 2 belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest,
 3 including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall
 4 be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes
 5 hereof: *Provided further*, That none of the fund made avail-
 6 able by this paragraph shall be obligated or expended unless
 7 and until an appropriate appropriation account shall have
 8 been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation war-
 9 rant or a covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall
 10 be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget
 11 and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended: ~~*Provided further*,~~
 12 ~~That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall~~
 13 ~~be used for administrative expenses connected with the sale~~
 14 ~~of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of~~
 15 ~~farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by the~~
 16 ~~Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938:~~ *Provided further*,
 17 *That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall*
 18 *be used for administrative expenses connected with the sale*
 19 *of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of*
 20 *farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by the*
 21 *Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 or the comparable price*
 22 *as provided by section 4 (a) of the Act of July 1, 1941*
 23 *(Public Law Numbered 147, Seventy-seventh Congress):*
 24 *Provided further*, That the foregoing shall not apply to the
 25 sale or other disposition of any agricultural commodity for

1 *distribution exclusively for relief purposes, nor to commodi-*
 2 *ties which have substantially deteriorated in quality or are*
 3 *sold for the purpose of feeding or the manufacture of ethyl*
 4 *alcohol, butyl alcohol, acetone, or rubber, or the extraction*
 5 *of oil, or commodities sold to farmers for seed or commodi-*
 6 *ties sold for export or new or byproduct uses: Provided fur-*
 7 *ther, That no wheat or corn shall be sold for feed at a price*
 8 *less than the parity price of corn at the time such sale is made:*
 9 *Provided further, That in making regional adjustments in*
 10 *the sale price of corn or wheat the minimum price need not*
 11 *be higher in any area than the United States average parity*
 12 *price of corn.*

13 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL 14 LAND RESOURCES

15 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
 16 sions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation
 17 and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936,
 18 as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), and the provisions
 19 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended
 20 (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407) (except the making of payments
 21 pursuant to sections 303 and 381 and the provisions of titles
 22 IV and V), including the employment of persons and means
 23 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed
 24 \$50,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, includ-
 25 ing such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs

1 within the United States; purchase of lawbooks, books of
2 reference, periodicals, newspapers, ~~\$300,000,000~~ \$400,000,-
3 000,—to remain available until June 30, 1945, solely for
4 programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,
5 as amended, and for compliances with soil-building practices
6 and water-conservation practices under the Soil Conservation
7 and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, pursuant to 1943
8 programs carried out during the period July 1, 1942, to
9 December 31, 1943, inclusive, to remain available until
10 June 30, 1945, for compliance with programs under the
11 Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and the
12 Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, pursuant to the
13 provisions of the 1943 programs carried out during the
14 period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1943, inclusive:
15 *Provided*, That no part of said appropriation or any other
16 appropriation carried in this bill shall be used for incentive
17 payments: *Provided further*, That no payment or payments
18 hereunder to any one person or corporation shall be in excess
19 of the total sum of \$500: *Provided further*, That this limita-
20 tion shall not be construed to deprive any share renter or
21 tenant of payments not exceeding that amount to which he
22 would otherwise be entitled: *Provided further*, That the
23 portion of said amount available for salaries and other ad-
24 ministrative expenses for carrying out such programs shall
25 not exceed 50 per centum of the amount expended under

1 the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943,
2 for salaries and administrative expenses for carrying out
3 programs under such Acts for the period from July 1, 1941,
4 to December 31, 1942, inclusive: *Provided further, That*
5 *not to exceed \$32,500,000 of said amount shall be avail-*
6 *able for salaries and other administrative expenses for carry-*
7 *ing out such programs: Provided further, That none of*
8 the funds herein appropriated or made available for the
9 functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency
10 pursuant to the Executive Order (No. 9069) of February
11 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of
12 any regional information employees or any State or county
13 information employees: *Provided further, That such amount*
14 *shall be available for salaries and other administrative ex-*
15 *penses in connection with the formulation and adminis-*
16 *tration of the 1944 programs of soil building practices and*
17 *soil and water-conservation practices, under the Act of*
18 *February 29, 1936, and programs under the Agricultural Ad-*
19 *justment Act of 1938, as amended, the total expenditures of*
20 *which, including administration, shall not exceed \$300,000,—*
21 *000: Provided further, That such amount shall be available*
22 *for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection*
23 *with the formulation and administration of the 1944 pro-*
24 *grams or plans now or hereafter authorized under section 7*
25 *or 8, or both, of said Act of February 29, 1936, or under*

1 *said provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,*
 2 *the total expenditures of which including administration, shall*
 3 *not exceed \$300,000,000: Provided further, That no part of*
 4 *such amounts shall be available after June 30, 1944, for*
 5 *salaries and other administrative expenses except for payment*
 6 *of obligations therefor incurred prior to July 1, 1944: Pro-*
 7 *vided further, That the Secretary may, in his discretion, from*
 8 *time to time transfer to the General Accounting Office such*
 9 *sums as may be necessary to pay administrative expenses of*
 10 *the General Accounting Office in auditing payments under*
 11 *this item: And provided further, That no part of such amount*
 12 *shall be available for carrying out the provisions of sections*
 13 *202 (a) to (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.*

14 PARITY PAYMENTS

15 To enable the Secretary to make full parity payments
 16 for the crop year 1942 pursuant to the authorization under
 17 this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation
 18 Act, 1943, ~~\$493,623,000~~ \$170,281,000, to remain available
 19 until June 30, 1945, and to be merged with and made a part
 20 of the appropriation under this head in said Act, and the un-
 21 obligated balance of appropriation so merged shall remain
 22 available until June 30, 1946, for administrative expenses
 23 (including expenses of county and local committees), and
 24 not to exceed \$5,000,000 of said unobligated balance may be
 25 expended for administrative expenses in the District of

1 Columbia (including personal services) and elsewhere (ex-
2 cluding expenses of county and local committees), including
3 such part of the total expenses of making acreage allotments,
4 establishing normal yields, checking performance, and re-
5 lated activities in connection with wheat, cotton, corn, rice,
6 and tobacco under the authorized farm program as the Secre-
7 tary finds necessary to supplement the amount provided in
8 section 392 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

9 The second proviso contained under this head in the
10 Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943, is
11 amended to read as ~~follow~~ follows: "*Provided further, That*
12 *such payments with respect to any such commodity shall be*
13 *made upon the normal yield of the farm acreage allotment*
14 *established for the commodity under the 1942 agricultural*
15 *conservation program and shall be made with respect to a*
16 *farm in full amount only in the event that the acreage planted*
17 *to the commodity for harvest on the farm in 1942 was not in*
18 *excess of the farm acreage allotment established for the com-*
19 *modity under said program, and, if such allotment has been*
20 *exceeded, the parity payment with respect to the commodity*
21 *shall be reduced by not more than 10 per centum for each 1*
22 *per centum, or fraction thereof, by which the acreage planted*
23 *to the commodity is in excess of such allotment.*"

24 *To enable the Secretary to make parity payments to pro-*
25 *ducers of wheat, cotton, corn (in the commercial corn-produc-*

1 ing area), rice, and tobacco, pursuant to the provisions of
2 section 303 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, he
3 is authorized and directed to make such commitments or incur
4 such obligations as may be necessary in order to provide for
5 full parity payments for each of the crop years 1943 and
6 1944: Provided, That such payments with respect to any
7 such commodity for the crop year 1943 shall be made upon
8 the normal yield of the farm acreage allotment established for
9 such commodity under the 1943 agricultural conservation
10 program and for the crop year 1944 on the normal yield of
11 the farm acreage allotment established for the commodity un-
12 der the 1944 agricultural conservation program: Provided
13 further, That for each of the crop years 1943 and 1944 the
14 Secretary may provide by regulations for reduction in pay-
15 ments for failure to comply with the acreage allotments, limits,
16 or goals under the agricultural conservation program for
17 1943 or 1944, as the case may be.

18 For payments on the 1943 crop, if the sum of the pre-
19 vailing basic loan rate (if marketing quotas for the commodity
20 have been disapproved, such basic loan rate shall be the basic
21 loan rate which would have prevailed except for such disap-
22 proval) or the average farm price, whichever is the higher,
23 for the crop year 1943 and the applicable rate of the pay-
24 ments under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment
25 Act, for the purposes of the 1943 agricultural conservation

1 program, and the parity payments herein provided, exceed an
2 amount sufficient to increase the farmers' returns to parity
3 prices, parity payments shall be so adjusted as to provide a
4 return to producers which is equal to but not greater than
5 parity price; and for payments on the 1944 crop, if the sum
6 of the prevailing basic loan rate (if marketing quotas for the
7 commodity have been disapproved, such basic loan rate shall
8 be the basic loan rate which would have prevailed except for
9 such disapproval) or the average farm price, whichever is
10 the higher, for the crop year 1944 and the applicable rate of
11 the payments under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allot-
12 ment Act, for the purposes of the 1944 agricultural conser-
13 vation program, and the parity payments herein provided
14 exceed an amount sufficient to increase the farmers' returns to
15 parity prices, parity payments shall be so adjusted as to pro-
16 vide a return to producers which is equal to but not greater
17 than parity price.

18 SUGAR ACT

19 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
20 sions, other than those specifically relating to the Philippine
21 Islands, of the Sugar Act of 1937, approved September 1,
22 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1100-1183), including the
23 employment of persons and means, in the District of Colum-
24 bia and elsewhere, as authorized by said Act, \$54,883,060,
25 to remain available until June 30, 1945, and in addition,

1 \$9,000,000 to be immediately available and to remain avail-
 2 able to June 30, 1944, and to be merged with and made a
 3 part of the appropriation under this head in the Department
 4 of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943; in all, \$63,883,060.

5 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

6 Administrative and operating expenses: For operating
 7 and administrative expenses under the Federal Crop Insur-
 8 ance Act, approved February 16, 1938, as amended (7
 9 U. S. C. 1501-1518; 55 Stat. 255-256), ~~\$2,500,000~~
 10 \$7,818,748, including the employment of persons and means
 11 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and bind-
 12 ing, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and
 13 newspapers: ~~Provided~~, That no part of this appropriation
 14 shall be used for or in connection with the insurance of wheat
 15 and cotton crops planted subsequent to July 31, 1943, or for
 16 any other purpose except in connection with the liquidation
 17 of insurance contracts on the wheat and cotton crops planted
 18 prior to July 31, 1943.

19 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

20 To carry out the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act
 21 to provide for the protection of land resources against soil
 22 erosion, and for other purposes", approved April 27, 1935
 23 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), which provides for a national
 24 program of erosion control and soil and moisture conservation
 25 to be carried out directly and in cooperation with other

1 agencies, including the employment of persons and means
2 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of books
3 and periodicals, maintenance, repair, and operation of one
4 passenger-carrying automobile in the District of Columbia,
5 furnishing of subsistence to employees, training of employees,
6 and the purchase and erection of permanent buildings:
7 *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected,
8 or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water
9 supply or sanitary system and connecting the same with any
10 such building, shall not exceed \$2,500 except where build-
11 ings are acquired in conjunction with land being purchased
12 for other purposes and except for eight buildings to be con-
13 structed at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building: *Pro-*
14 *vided further*, That no money appropriated in this Act shall
15 be available for the construction of any such building on
16 land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*, That
17 during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein
18 made the appropriations for the work of the Soil Conservation
19 Service shall be available for meeting the expenses of ware-
20 house maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling
21 of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for dis-
22 tribution to projects under the supervision of the Soil Con-
23 servation Service.

24 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
25 for general administrative purposes, including the salary of

1 the Chief of the Soil Conservation Service and other personal
 2 services in the District of Columbia, ~~\$401,315~~ \$451,315:
 3 *Provided*, That no part of the money appropriated in this
 4 paragraph shall be available for expenditure if any emer-
 5 gency appropriations are made available for administrative
 6 expenses in administering the funds provided in regular appro-
 7 priations to the Soil Conservation Service.

8 Soil and moisture conservation and land-use investiga-
 9 tions: For research and investigations into the character,
 10 cause, extent, history, and effects of erosion, soil and mois-
 11 ture depletion and methods of soil and moisture conserva-
 12 tion (including the construction and hydrologic phases of
 13 farm irrigation and land drainage); and for construction,
 14 operation, and maintenance of experimental watersheds,
 15 stations, laboratories, plots, and installations, ~~\$1,071,573~~
 16 \$1,196,573.

17 Soil and moisture conservation and land-use operations,
 18 demonstrations, and information: For carrying out preven-
 19 tive measures to conserve soil and moisture, including such
 20 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and
 21 the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement of
 22 farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and
 23 operation of erosion nurseries, the making of conservation
 24 plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information,
 25 ~~\$17,130,000~~ \$20,130,000: *Provided*, That any part of this

1 appropriation allocated for the production or procurement
 2 of nursery stock by any Federal agency, or funds appropri-
 3 ated to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating
 4 States for the production or procurement of nursery stock,
 5 shall remain available for expenditure for not more than
 6 three fiscal years.

7 Emergency erosion control, Everglades region, Florida:
 8 For research and demonstration work in soil conservation
 9 control measures, including research and demonstration
 10 work in fire control and irrigation construction work
 11 to eliminate fire hazards, in the Everglades region of Flor-
 12 ida, \$72,248: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be
 13 made for these purposes until a sum at least equal to such
 14 expenditures shall have been made available by the State of
 15 Florida, or a political subdivision thereof, for the same
 16 purposes.

17 Total, Soil Conservation Service, ~~\$18,675,136~~ \$21,-
 18 ~~850,136~~, of which not to exceed ~~\$1,004,691~~ \$1,231,741 may
 19 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

20 WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMIARID AREAS

21 *To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into*
 22 *effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to promote*
 23 *conservation in the arid and semiarid areas of the United*
 24 *States by aiding in the development of facilities for water*
 25 *storage and utilization, and for other purposes", approved*

1 *August 28, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x,*
2 *590z-5), including the purchase, exchange, operation, and*
3 *maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles, \$1,278,649, of*
4 *which not to exceed \$11,000 may be expended for personal*
5 *services in the District of Columbia.*

6 LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF
7 SUBMARGINAL LAND

8 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
9 title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
10 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1013), including the
11 employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia
12 and elsewhere, \$1,126,120.

13 MARKETING SERVICE

14 For the employment of such persons and means in the
15 city of Washington and elsewhere as may be necessary in
16 conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations,
17 either independently or in cooperation with public or private
18 agencies, organizations, or individuals, as follows:

19 Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and
20 distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely infor-
21 mation on the market supply and demand, commercial move-
22 ment, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market
23 prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy
24 and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, peanuts and their
25 products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds, and other

1 agricultural products, independently and in cooperation with
2 other branches of the Government, State agencies, purchas-
3 ing and consuming organizations, and persons engaged in the
4 production, transportation, marketing, and distribution of
5 farm and food products, ~~\$1,084,570~~ \$1,141,655.

6 Market inspection of farm products: For enabling
7 the Secretary, independently and in cooperation with
8 other branches of the Government, State agencies,
9 purchasing and consuming organizations, boards of trade,
10 chambers of commerce, or other associations of businessmen
11 or trade organizations, and persons or corporations engaged
12 in the production, transportation, marketing, and distribu-
13 tion of farm and food products, whether operating in one
14 or more jurisdictions, to investigate and certify to shippers
15 and other interested parties the class, quality, and condition
16 of cotton, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables, whether raw, dried,
17 or canned, poultry, butter, hay, and other perishable farm
18 products when offered for interstate shipment or when
19 received at such important central markets as the Secre-
20 tary may from time to time designate, or at points
21 which may be conveniently reached therefrom under
22 such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, in-
23 cluding payment of such fees as will be reasonable and as
24 nearly as may be to cover the cost for the service rendered:
25 *Provided*, That officers and employees who, under proper

1 authorization, use privately owned motor vehicles in the
 2 performance of official travel within the corporate limits of
 3 their official stations for the purpose of inspecting and grad-
 4 ing farm and food products and the supervision thereof at
 5 points located within the said corporate limits may be re-
 6 imbursed for such travel at a rate not to exceed 3 cents
 7 per mile: *Provided further*, That certificates issued by the
 8 authorized agents of the Department shall be received in
 9 all courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of
 10 the truth of the statements therein contained, ~~\$450,430~~
 11 ~~\$474,137~~.

12 Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing
 13 among the people of the United States useful information
 14 relative to the standardization, classification, grading, prepa-
 15 ration for market, handling, and marketing of farm and
 16 food products, including the demonstration and promotion
 17 of the use of uniform standards of classification of American
 18 farm and food products throughout the world, and for making
 19 analyses of cotton fiber as provided by the Act of April 7,
 20 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d), ~~\$362,250~~ \$388,250: *Provided*,
 21 That samples, illustrations, practical forms, or sets of the
 22 grades recommended or promulgated by the Secretary for farm
 23 or food products may be sold under such rules and regulations
 24 as he may prescribe, and the receipts therefrom deposited in
 25 the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

1 Tobacco Inspection and Tobacco Stocks and Standards
 2 Acts: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect
 3 the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to establish
 4 and promote the use of standards of classification for tobacco,
 5 to provide and maintain an official tobacco-inspection service,
 6 and for other purposes", approved August 23, 1935 (7 U.
 7 S. C. 511-511q), and an Act entitled "An Act to provide
 8 for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco by
 9 the Department of Agriculture", approved January 14, 1929
 10 (7 U. S. C. 501-508), as amended, \$812,530.

11 Perishable Agricultural Commodities and Produce
 12 Agency and Standard Container Acts: To enable the Sec-
 13 retary to carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable
 14 Agricultural Commodities Act, approved June 10, 1930,
 15 as amended (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r) and as further amended
 16 by the Act of April 6, 1942 (Public Law 516), and the
 17 Act to prevent the destruction or dumping of farm produce,
 18 and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1927 (7 U. S. C.
 19 491-497), the *Standards Baskets Act*, approved August 31,
 20 1916, as amended (15 U. S. C. 251-256), and the Act to
 21 fix standards for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint
 22 baskets for fruits and vegetables, and for other purposes,
 23 approved May 21, 1928 (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), ~~\$167,520~~
 24 \$187,520.

25 Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures Acts:

1 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of
 2 the Act authorizing him to collect and publish statistics of the
 3 grade and staple length of cotton, approved March 3, 1927,
 4 as amended by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C.
 5 471-476), and to perform the duties imposed upon him
 6 by chapter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to
 7 cotton futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into
 8 effect the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards
 9 Act, approved March 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C.
 10 51-65), including such means as may be necessary for
 11 effectuating agreements with cotton associations, cotton ex-
 12 changes, and other cotton organizations in foreign countries,
 13 for (1) the adoption, use, and observance of universal
 14 standards of cotton classification, (2) the arbitration or
 15 settlement of disputes with respect thereto, and (3) the prep-
 16 aration, distribution, inspection, and protection of the prac-
 17 tical forms or copies thereof under such agreements,
 18 ~~\$992,428~~ \$1,042,428.

19 United States Grain Standards Act: To enable the Sec-
 20 retary to carry into effect the provisions of the United States
 21 Grain Standards Act, \$742,330.

22 United States Warehouse Act: To enable the Secretary
 23 to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Ware-
 24 house Act, ~~\$400,000~~ \$464,115.

25 Federal Seed Act: To enable the Secretary to carry into

1 effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate
 2 interstate and foreign commerce in seeds; to require labeling
 3 and to prevent misrepresentation of seeds in interstate com-
 4 merce; to require certain standards with respect to certain
 5 imported seeds; and for other purposes", approved August
 6 9, 1939 (7 U. S. C. 1561-1610), \$80,650: *Provided*, That
 7 not to exceed \$250 of this amount may be used for meeting
 8 the share of the United States in the expenses of the Inter-
 9 national Seed Testing Congress in carrying out plans for
 10 correlating the work of the various adhering governments on
 11 problems relating to seed analysis or other subjects which the
 12 Congress may determine to be necessary in the interest of
 13 international seed trade.

14 Packers and Stockyards Act: For carrying out the pro-
 15 visions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, approved August
 16 15, 1921, as amended by the Act of August 14, 1935 (7 U.
 17 S. C. 181-229), ~~\$350,000~~ \$378,140.

18 Naval Stores Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry
 19 into effect the provisions of the Naval Stores Act of March
 20 3, 1923 (7 U. S. C. 91-99), \$30,120.

21 Enforcement of the Insecticide Act: For enabling the
 22 Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of
 23 April 26, 1910 (7 U. S. C. 121-134), entitled "An Act
 24 for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of
 25 adulterated or misbranded paris greens, lead arsenates,

1 other insecticides, and also fungicides, and for regulating
2 traffic therein, and for other purposes", \$167,880.

3 Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary to
4 carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange
5 Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), and as further
6 amended by the Act of October 9, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 2),
7 ~~\$225,000~~ \$325,000.

8 Total, Marketing Service, ~~\$5,866,708~~ \$6,234,755, of
9 which amount not to exceed ~~\$1,298,413~~ \$1,369,763 may be
10 expended for departmental personal services in the District of
11 Columbia.

12 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

13 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
14 sions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, approved
15 May 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), as
16 follows:

17 Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses and
18 expenses of studies, investigations, publications, and reports
19 including the salary of the Administrator, Rural Electrifica-
20 tion Administration, and other personal services in the Dis-
21 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and exchange of
22 books, lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodi-
23 cals; not to exceed \$300 for newspapers; financial and credit
24 reports, \$2,258,000.

25 Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and

1 5, and for the purchase of property and costs and expenses
2 incurred in connection therewith in accordance with section
3 7 of the Rural Electrification Act of May 20, 1936, as
4 amended (~~7 U. S. C. 901-914~~), \$20,000,000.

5 Total, Rural Electrification Administration, \$22,258,000.

6 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For salaries and expenses of the Farm Credit Administra-
9 tion in the District of Columbia and the field, including
10 printing and binding; travel expenses, including not to ex-
11 ceed \$5,000 for travel incurred under proper authority at-
12 tending meetings or conventions of members of organizations
13 at which matters of importance to the work of the Farm
14 Credit Administration are to be discussed or transacted;
15 lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$750 for
16 periodicals and newspapers; contract stenographic reporting
17 services; library membership fees or dues in organizations
18 which issue publications to members only or to members at
19 a lower price than to others, payment for which may be
20 made in advance; purchase of manuscripts, data, and spe-
21 cial reports by personal service without regard to the pro-
22 visions of any other Act; purchase, maintenance, repair, and
23 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in
24 the District of Columbia and elsewhere; garage rental in the
25 District of Columbia; payment of actual transportation and

1 other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem
2 in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from
3 their homes, without other compensation from the United
4 States, in an advisory capacity to the Farm Credit Ad-
5 ministration; employment of persons, firms, and others
6 for the performance of special services, including legal serv-
7 ices; necessary administrative expenses in connection with
8 the making of loans under the provisions of the Act of
9 January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o),
10 and the collection of moneys due the United States on
11 account of loans made under the provisions of said Act and
12 similar Acts administered by the Farm Credit Administration
13 relating to loans for crop production, feed, seed, and harvest-
14 ing; examination of corporations, banks, associations, and
15 institutions operated, supervised, or regulated by the
16 Farm Credit Administration; in all, \$689,259, together with
17 not to exceed \$3,938,561 from the funds made available to
18 the Farm Credit Administration pursuant to the Act of
19 January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).

20 Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans: For
21 loans to farmers under the Act of January 27, 1937 (12 U.
22 S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o), as amended by the Acts of
23 February 4, 1938 (52 Stat. 26), June 30, 1939 (53 Stat.
24 939), June 25, 1940 (12 U. S. C. 1020n-1), and July 1,
25 1941 (55 Stat. 444), and July 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 700-

1 701), \$4,907,273, together with the unobligated balance
 2 (exclusive of the amount of such balance made available for
 3 "Salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration, 1944")
 4 of the appropriation "Crop production and harvesting loans"
 5 as made in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal
 6 year 1937 (50 Stat. 8, 11), and as continued available by
 7 the Acts of February 4, 1938 (52 Stat. 26), June 30, 1939
 8 (53 Stat. 939), June 25, 1940 (12 U. S. C. 1020n-1),
 9 July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 444), and July 22, 1942 (56 Stat.
 10 700-701), together with all collections of principal and in-
 11 terest on loans heretofore or hereafter made under said Act
 12 of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).

13 FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

14 Not to exceed \$7,822,000 of the funds of the Federal
 15 Farm Mortgage Corporation, established by the Act of
 16 January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h), shall
 17 be available during the fiscal year 1944 for administrative
 18 expenses of the Corporation, including personal services
 19 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses
 20 of officers and employees of the Corporation, in accord-
 21 ance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations
 22 and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-
 23 833); printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference,
 24 and not to exceed \$250 for periodicals and newspapers; con-
 25 tract stenographic reporting services; procurement of sup-

1 plies, equipment, and services; purchase, maintenance, re-
2 pair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
3 vehicles, to be used only for official purposes; rent in the
4 District of Columbia; payment of actual transportation and
5 other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in
6 lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from
7 their homes, without other compensation from the United
8 States, in an advisory capacity to the Corporation; employ-
9 ment on a contract or fee basis of persons, firms, and cor-
10 porations for the performance of special services, including
11 legal services; use of the services and facilities of Federal
12 land banks, national farm loan associations, Federal Reserve
13 banks, and agencies of the Government as authorized by said
14 Act of January 31, 1934; and all other necessary admin-
15 istrative expenses: *Provided*, That all expenditures which
16 under the accounting system prescribed for the Corporation
17 by the General Accounting Office are to be treated as capital
18 investments, increasing the book value of acquired fixed prop-
19 erty (real estate and chattel), shall be considered as nonad-
20 ministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided*,
21 *further*, That except for the limitation in amounts hereinbe-
22 fore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel ex-
23 penses, the administrative expenses and other obligations of
24 the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in ac-

1 cordance with the provisions of said Act of January 31,
 2 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1016-1020 (h)).

3 Total, Farm Credit Administration, \$5,596,532.

4 ~~FARM TENANCY~~

5 Salaries and expenses: To enable the Secretary to carry
 6 into effect the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones
 7 Farm Tenant Act approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-
 8 1006), \$500,000 for necessary expenses in connection with
 9 the making of loans under title I of said Act and the collection
 10 of moneys due the United States on account of loans hereto-
 11 fore made under the provisions of said Act, including the
 12 employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia
 13 and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding as authorized
 14 by said Act.

15 *LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION*

16 *To enable the Secretary to continue to provide assistance*
 17 *through rural rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in*
 18 *the United States, its Territories, and possessions, including*
 19 *(1) farm debt adjustment service, and making and servicing*
 20 *of loans and grants under this and prior laws; (2) loans to*
 21 *needy individual farmers; (3) grants; and (4) liquidation*
 22 *as expeditiously as possible of Federal rural rehabilitation*
 23 *projects under the supervision of the Farm Security Admin-*
 24 *istration, \$29,607,573, which sum shall be also available*

1 *for necessary administrative expenses incident to the fore-*
2 *going, including personal services in the District of Columbia*
3 *and elsewhere; compensation of experts (including the Ad-*
4 *ministrator and not to exceed three Assistant Administrators*
5 *of the Farm Security Administration) without regard to the*
6 *Classification Act of 1923, as amended; purchase of law-*
7 *books, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers;*
8 *purchase, operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled*
9 *passenger-carrying vehicles; and printing and binding: Pro-*
10 *vided, That the War Food Administrator shall transmit to*
11 *the Congress semiannually a progress report with respect to*
12 *the liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects under*
13 *the supervision of the Farm Security Administration, show-*
14 *ing by name and by States all dispositions of such projects,*
15 *or parts thereof, together with the amounts of Federal funds*
16 *expended in the process of liquidation, and any losses incurred*
17 *in the use of such funds.*

18 *In making any grant payments under this Act, the*
19 *Secretary is authorized to require with respect to such pay-*
20 *ments the performance of work on useful public projects,*
21 *Federal and non-Federal, including work on private or*
22 *public land in furtherance of the conservation of natural*
23 *resources, and the provisions of the Act of February 15,*
24 *1934 (5 U. S. C. 796), as amended, relating to disability*
25 *or death compensation, and benefits shall apply to those*

1 persons performing such work: *Provided, That this section*
2 *shall not apply to any case coming within the purview of*
3 *the workmen's compensation law of any State, Territory,*
4 *or possession, or in which the claimant has received or is*
5 *entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death.*

6 *For additional funds for the purpose of making rural*
7 *rehabilitation loans to needy farmers, the Reconstruction*
8 *Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make ad-*
9 *vances to the Secretary upon his request in an aggregate*
10 *amount of not to exceed \$97,500,000. Such advances shall*
11 *be made (1) with interest at the rate of 3 per centum per*
12 *annum payable semiannually; (2) upon the security of obli-*
13 *gations acceptable to the Corporation heretofore or hereafter*
14 *acquired by the Secretary pursuant to law; (3) in amounts*
15 *which shall not exceed 75 per centum of the then unpaid*
16 *principal amount of the obligations securing such advances;*
17 *and (4) upon such other terms and conditions, and with*
18 *such maturities, as the Corporation may determine. The*
19 *Secretary shall pay to the Corporation, currently as received*
20 *by him, all moneys collected as payments of principal and*
21 *interest on the loans made from the amounts so advanced*
22 *or collected upon any obligations held by the Corporation*
23 *as security for such advances, until such amounts are fully*
24 *repaid. The amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other*
25 *such obligations which the Corporation is authorized and*

1 empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time
2 under the provisions of law in force on the date this Act
3 takes effect is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to
4 carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

5 None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise author-
6 ized under this caption ("Loans, grants, and rural rehabili-
7 tation") shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of
8 land or for the carrying on of any land-purchase or land-
9 leasing program; (2) the carrying on of any operations in
10 collective farming, except for the liquidation as expeditiously
11 as possible of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3)
12 the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of
13 \$2,500.

14 The Secretary of Agriculture may expend funds admin-
15 istered by him as trustee under the various transfer agree-
16 ments with the several State rural rehabilitation corporations
17 only for purposes for which funds made available under this
18 caption may be expended, and the limitations applicable to
19 such funds shall also be applicable to the expenditure of such
20 trust funds by the Secretary of Agriculture.

21 The appropriation and authorizations herein made under
22 the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall
23 constitute the total amount to be available for obligation under
24 this heading during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be
25 supplemented by funds from any source.

1 No part of the appropriation herein made under the
2 heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation" shall be
3 available to pay the compensation of any person appointed in
4 accordance with the civil-service laws.

5 FARM TENANCY

6 *Administrative expenses, farm tenancy, Department of*
7 *Agriculture: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the*
8 *provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,*
9 *approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as*
10 *follows:*

11 *Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in con-*
12 *nection with the making of loans under title I of the Bank-*
13 *head-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7*
14 *U. S. C. 1000-1006), and the collection of moneys due the*
15 *United States on account of loans heretofore made under the*
16 *provisions of said Act, including the employment of persons*
17 *and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, ex-*
18 *clusive of printing and binding as authorized by said Act,*
19 *\$1,326,070.*

Loans: For loans to individual farmers in accordance with title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), \$30,000,000, which sum shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at an interest rate of 3 per centum per annum: Provided, That the amount which is available

1 *to any State or Territory for making loans under such title I*
2 *shall be distributed by the Secretary, in accordance with*
3 *rules prescribed by him, among the several counties or parishes*
4 *in such State or Territory, except that he shall not distribute*
5 *to any such county or parish in excess of three times the*
6 *amount which would be distributed to such county or parish*
7 *were the entire amount available to the State or Territory*
8 *distributed among the several counties or parishes in such*
9 *State or Territory on the basis of farm population and the*
10 *prevalence of tenancy; and the Reconstruction Finance Cor-*
11 *poration is hereby authorized and directed to lend such sum*
12 *to the Secretary upon the security of any obligations of bor-*
13 *rowers from the Secretary under the provisions of title I*
14 *of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22,*
15 *1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006): Provided, That the amount*
16 *loaned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall not*
17 *exceed 85 per centum of the principal amount outstanding*
18 *of the obligations constituting the security therefor: Provided*
19 *further, That the Secretary may utilize proceeds from pay-*
20 *ments of principal and interest on any loans made under*
21 *such title I to repay the Reconstruction Finance Corporation*
22 *the amount borrowed therefrom under the authority of this*
23 *paragraph: Provided further, That the amount of notes,*
24 *bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Recon-*
25 *struction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered*

1 *to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under*
2 *existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to*
3 *carry out the provisions hereof.*

4 LIQUIDATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RESETTLEMENT

5 PROJECTS

6 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
7 section 43 of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant
8 Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1014-1029), in-
9 cluding the employment of persons and means, in the District
10 of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding,
11 as authorized by said Act, \$421,039.

12 ~~SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this~~
13 ~~Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to~~
14 ~~pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee~~
15 ~~of the Department of Agriculture, or any bureau, office,~~
16 ~~agency, or service of the Department or any corporation,~~
17 ~~institution or association supervised thereby, who engages in,~~
18 ~~or directs or authorizes any other officer or employee of the~~
19 ~~Department or any such bureau, office, agency, service,~~
20 ~~corporation, institution or association to engage in, the making~~
21 ~~of loans under the provisions of section 201 (c) of the~~
22 ~~Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (12 U. S. C.~~
23 ~~1148), as amended, or the making of loans or advances in~~
24 ~~accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in Food~~
25 ~~Production Financing Bulletins F-1 or F-2 of the Farm~~

1 Credit Administration operating under the Food Production
2 Administration, Production Loan Branch.

3 SEC. 3 2. Not to exceed 7 per centum of the foregoing
4 amounts for the miscellaneous expenses of the work of any
5 bureau, division, or office herein provided for shall be avail-
6 able interchangeably for expenditures on the objects included
7 within the general expenses of such bureau, division, or
8 office, but no more than 7 per centum shall be added to any
9 one item of appropriation except in cases of extraordinary
10 emergency.

11 SEC. 4 3. During the fiscal year for which appropria-
12 tions are herein made the head of any department or inde-
13 pendent establishment of the Government requiring inspec-
14 tions, analyses, and tests of food and other products, within
15 the scope of the functions of the Department of Agriculture
16 and which that Department is unable to perform within the
17 limits of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the
18 Secretary transfer to the Department for direct expenditure
19 such sums as may be necessary for the performance of such
20 work.

21 SEC. 5 4. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the
22 lump-sum appropriations herein made for the Department
23 shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and
24 horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the
25 conduct of the field work of the Department outside the

1 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That such vehicles shall be
2 used only for official service outside the District of Columbia,
3 but this shall not prevent the continued use for official service
4 of motortrucks in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*,
5 That appropriations contained in this Act shall be available
6 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled
7 and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided*
8 *further*, That the funds available to the Agricultural Con-
9 servation and Adjustment Administration may be used for
10 the maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-
11 carrying vehicle in the District of Columbia.

12 SEC. 6 5. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the
13 employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary
14 employment of translators when competent citizen translators
15 are not available; (2) employment in cases of emergency
16 of persons in the field service of the Department for periods of
17 not more than sixty days; (3) employment on the Emer-
18 gency Rubber Project; (4) employment by the Rural Elec-
19 trification Administration of not to exceed twenty junior
20 engineer trainees who are citizens of other American repub-
21 lics; and (5) employment under the appropriation for the
22 Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

23 SEC. 7 6. No part of any appropriation contained in
24 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any per-
25 son who advocates, or who is a member of an organization

1 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
2 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
3 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
4 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advo-
5 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
6 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
7 force or violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative
8 or supervisory employees of the Department as may be desig-
9 nated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized
10 to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required
11 by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing:
12 *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is
13 a member of an organization that advocates the overthrow
14 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
15 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
16 paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be
17 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
18 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
19 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
20 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
21 provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in
22 this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from
23 any person employed for less than sixty days for sudden
24 emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruc-
25 tion of property, and payment of salary or wages may be

1 made to such persons from applicable appropriations for serv-
2 ices rendered in such emergency without execution of the
3 affidavit contemplated by this section.

4 This Act may be cited as the "Department of Agricul-
5 ture Appropriation Act, 1944".

Passed the House of Representatives April 20, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

[SUBCOMMITTEE PRINT]

Calendar No.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2481

[Report No.]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1944, and for other purposes.

APRIL 22, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

JUNE , 1943

Reported with amendments

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

JUNE 5, 1943.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2481]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House	\$715, 099, 662
Increase by Senate (net)	105, 581, 047

Amount of bill as reported to Senate	820, 680, 709
Amount of regular and supplemental estimates for 1944	949, 239, 199
Amount of appropriations for 1943	¹ 718, 117, 885
The bill as reported to Senate:	
Exceeds the appropriations for 1943	102, 562, 824
Under the estimates for 1944	128, 558, 490

¹ The act for the fiscal year 1943 did not contain a direct appropriation for parity payments but contained a contract authorization for the 1942 crop parity payments. The bill for the fiscal year 1944, as recommended by the committee, provides a direct appropriation of \$170,281,000 to fulfill the commitments that were entered into under the contract authorization contained in the act for the current fiscal year.

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Office of the Secretary:	
Salaries and expenses	\$55, 000

Office of the Solicitor:	
Salaries and expenses	25, 000

(The committee recommend that the amount available for personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$845,000 as proposed by the House to \$850,000.)

Office of Information:

Printing and binding:

Reprinting of Agriculture Yearbook, 1942:

The committee recommend that the following provision be stricken from the bill:

Reproduction of 1942 Yearbook of Agriculture: For printing and binding 231,250 copies of the remainder of the quotas for the Senate and House of Representatives of Part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture, 1942, entitled "Keeping Livestock Healthy"), as authorized by section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241), \$178,000.

and that there be inserted in lieu thereof the following:

Reprinting of Agriculture Yearbook, 1942: For reprinting with illustrations and binding in cloth of two hundred and thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty copies of part 2 of the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture entitled "Keeping Livestock Healthy", as authorized by section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241), of which fifty-four thousand four hundred and fifty copies shall be for the use of the Senate and one hundred and seventy-six thousand eight hundred copies for the use of the House of Representatives, \$178,000.

Extension Service:

Additional cooperative extension work.....	\$555, 000
(This recommended amount of \$555,000 represents a net increase of \$255,000, inasmuch as the committee recommends that an item of \$300,000 under "Extension work, act of April 24, 1939" be stricken from the bill.)	
Puerto Rico.....	80, 000
Salaries and expenses:	
For improving cotton quality through improved ginning by extending the practices, methods, and processes developed by the U. S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.....	50, 000
Total, Extension Service.....	685, 000

Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

Economic investigations.....	100, 000
(The committee recommend that the amount available for personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$1,801,649, as proposed by the House, to \$1,851,649.)	

Agricultural Research Administration:

Office of Experiment Stations:

Title I, Bankhead-Jones Act.....	63, 708
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The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

: Provided, That in order to prevent reduced allotments because of changes in relative rural population, \$63,708 of this appropriation shall be available for allotment during this fiscal year in the same amounts and to the same States and Territory which received allotments from this appropriation in the fiscal year 1942

Agricultural Research Administration—Continued

Insular experiment stations.....\$16, 708

(This increase is recommended in a supplemental estimate contained in Senate Document No. 37. Following a decision of the Comptroller General (Decision B-30338 (S) of November 23, 1942), with reference to adjusting salaries of civilian field service positions in the Territories and insular possessions and, after conferences with the Civil Service Commission, the Department of Agriculture adopted a policy of paying a 25-percent salary differential to all employees stationed at the Puerto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station, including temporary local laborers, effective March 1, 1943. The adoption of this policy was deemed necessary by reason of the sharply rising cost of living in Puerto Rico, and because of the fact that other agencies of the Federal Government had previously adopted such a policy. To meet this increased salary expense for fiscal year 1944, the additional funds recommended by the committee will be required.)

Total, Office of Experiment Stations.....80, 416

Bureau of Animal Industry:

Diseases of animals:

The committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill:

including the construction of necessary buildings at Beltsville, Maryland,

Bureau of Plant Industry:

The committee recommend the following amounts for the research items listed to restore the reductions in working funds below the current fiscal year, with the exception of decreases in travel funds proposed in the estimates:

Cereal crops and diseases.....	28, 790
Cotton and other fiber crops and diseases.....	22, 260
Drug and related plants.....	3, 280
Forage crops and diseases.....	65, 370
Forest pathology.....	17, 845
Fruits and vegetables crops and diseases.....	66, 421
Irrigation agriculture.....	7, 100
Plant exploration, introduction and surveys.....	15, 063
Plant Industry, Experiment Farm.....	2, 559
Soil and fertilizer investigations.....	16, 846
Soil survey.....	155, 835
Sugar-plant investigations.....	18, 440
Tobacco investigations.....	6, 340

Total, Bureau of Plant Industry.....426, 149

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

Research items:

The committee recommend the following amounts for the research items listed to restore the reductions in working funds below the current fiscal year, with the exception of decreases in travel funds proposed in the estimates:

Fruit insects.....	5, 000
Forest insects.....	49, 680
Truck crop and garden insects.....	91, 180
Cereal and forage insects.....	50, 000
Cotton insects.....	7, 409
Insects affecting man and animals.....	24, 675
Insect-pest survey and identification.....	15, 000
Foreign parasites.....	1, 035
Control investigations.....	6, 585
Insecticide and fungicide investigations.....	19, 815

Total, research items.....270, 379

Agricultural Research Administration—Continued

Gypsy and brown-tail moth control.....	\$13, 060
Dutch elm disease eradication:	

The committee recommend that the following provision be stricken from the bill:

That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in any State subsequent to the final adjournment of any session of the legislature thereof which shall have begun subsequent to the enactment of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, unless the laws of such State contain provisions, deemed adequate by the Secretary, requiring the owners of elm trees suffering from the Dutch elm disease to remove and destroy the same without expense to the Federal Government: *Provided further,*

The committee also recommend that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: *Provided further,* That expenditures incurred by landowners for removal of trees from their own lands shall not be considered a part of such appropriations, subscriptions, or contributions

Barberry eradication.....	250, 000
Pink bollworm and <i>Thurberia</i> weevil control.....	237, 460

(of the additional amount recommended by the committee, \$57,460 is to restore a House reduction below the regular Budget estimate, and \$180,000 is proposed in a supplemental Budget estimate contained in Senate Document No. 37. The supplemental Budget estimate sets forth the following reasons for the urgent need of additional funds with which to combat the pink bollworm:

"Information developed recently points very definitely toward the fact that there is a serious threat that the pink bollworm of cotton is likely to break through into the main Cotton Belt at certain points in Texas and in the extreme southern part of Florida. Three critical problems confront the Department:

(1) Overwintering populations of pink bollworm have greatly increased in the lower Rio Grande and Matamoros Valleys of Texas and Mexico, respectively, and infestations have been found in 12 counties of Texas as compared to 4 counties in 1941.

(2) The need and opportunity to cooperate in a more vigorous and effective suppressive program in Mexico adjacent to the border, arrangements for which are now in the process of clearing through the various agencies concerned.

(3) The inability of the Department this season to keep abreast of the wild cotton eradication work in southern Florida due to the loss of Civilian Conservation Corps and Work Projects Administration assistance.")

Total, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.....	770, 899
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Agricultural Research Administration—Continued.

Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering:

Agricultural engineering investigations:

Farm structures and related investigations-----	\$61, 195
Farm mechanical equipment investigations-----	19, 181

Total, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering-----	80, 376
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Bureau of Home Economics:

Salaries and expenses-----	142, 650
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In Senate Document No. 38, a supplemental estimate of \$250,000 was submitted to provide for studies and investigations of new problems in human nutrition, food conservation, and food preservation, arising out of certain food shortages, rationing, and other wartime factors.

The \$250,000 was requested by the Department for the following projects:

(1) Amounts of scarce foods needed to balance nutritive values of those cheap to produce and market-----	\$137, 350
(2) Wartime food budgets, meal plans, and recipes-----	70, 000
(3) Development of equipment and methods for home food preservation under wartime conditions---	42, 650

250, 000

The committee has approved the third project in full and recommends \$100,000 for allocation to the other two projects as the Department sees fit.

Total, Agricultural Research Administration-----	1, 500, 490
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White pine blister rust control-----	46, 342
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Forest Service:

National forest protection and management:

Emergency forest-fire control-----	2, 151, 711
Forest plantation care-----	415, 000

Total, national forest protection and management---	2, 566, 711
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Forest research:

The committee recommend the following amounts for the research items listed to restore the reductions in working funds below the current fiscal year, with the exception of decreases in travel funds proposed in the estimates:

Forest management-----	242, 000
Range investigations, including \$12,500 for work in Louisiana-----	117, 200
Forest products-----	189, 765
Forest survey-----	99, 363
Forest economics-----	43, 500
Forest influences-----	57, 600

Total, forest research-----	749, 428
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Forest-fire cooperation:

Emergency forest-fire control-----	3, 807, 790
Farm and other private forestry cooperation-----	161, 942

Forest Service—Continued.

(The committee wishes to reiterate the statement that it made in its report last year that the large funds made available for forest-fire protection against unusual hazards growing out of the war shall not be considered as a permanent program, and the Forest Service is directed to consider this as an emergency appropriation and not as a precedent for the establishment of a permanent program of this magnitude.)

Total, Forest Service----- \$7, 285, 871

Commodity Credit Corporation:

The committee recommend that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: *Provided further, That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall be used for administrative expenses connected with the sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938*

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

: *Provided further, That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall be used for administrative expenses connected with the sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 or the comparable price as provided by Section 4 (a) of the Act of July 1, 1941, Public Law Numbered 147, Seventy-seventh Congress: Provided further, That the foregoing shall not apply to the sale or other disposition of any agricultural commodity for distribution exclusively for relief purposes, nor to commodities which have substantially deteriorated in quality or are sold for the purpose of feeding or the manufacture of ethyl alcohol, butyl alcohol, acetone, or rubber, or the extraction of oil, or commodities sold to farmers for seed or commodities sold for export or new or by-product uses: Provided further, That no wheat or corn shall be sold for feed at a price less than the parity price of corn at the time such sale is made: Provided further, That in making regional adjustments in the sale price of corn or wheat the minimum price need not be higher in any area than the United States average parity price of corn*

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources----- 100, 000, 000

The committee recommend that the following language be stricken from the bill:

, to remain available until June 30, 1945, solely for programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for compliances with soil-building practices and water-conservation practices under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, pursuant to 1943 programs carried out during the period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1943, inclusive

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources—Continued.

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

, to remain available until June 30, 1945, for compliance with programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, pursuant to the provisions of the 1943 programs carried out during the period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1943, inclusive

The committee recommend that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: *Provided*, That no part of said appropriation or any other appropriation carried in this bill shall be used for incentive payments

The committee recommend that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: *Provided further*, That no payment or payments hereunder to any one person or corporation shall be in excess of the total sum of \$500: *Provided further*, That this limitation shall not be construed to deprive any share renter or tenant of payments not exceeding that amount to which he would otherwise be entitled

The committee recommend that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: *Provided further*, That the portion of said amount available for salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying out such programs shall not exceed 50 per centum of the amount expended under the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943, for salaries and administrative expenses for carrying out programs under such Acts for the period from July 1, 1941, to December 31, 1942, inclusive

and that the following language be inserted in lieu thereof:

That not to exceed \$32,500,000 of said amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying out such programs: Provided further,

The committee recommend that the following proviso in the bill be amended as follows:

: *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order (No. 9069) of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information employees ~~or any State or county information employees~~

(At the hearing, the committee was advised that the Department is prepared to close the offices at the regional level on this item, and that it may be able to make some reductions at the State and county levels. It was further pointed out that the Department would be seriously handicapped if the language applying the House proviso to the State and county levels remains in the bill. The Department is in agreement with the spirit of the House language and has no objection to leaving the wording in as to any regional information employees, but it does recommend that the language applying the proviso to the State and county levels be deleted, with the understanding that the Department will seek to eliminate any duplications that exist at these levels.)

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources—Continued.

The committee recommend that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: Provided further, That such amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection with the formulation and administration of the 1944 programs of soil-building practices and soil and water-conservation practices, under the Act of February 29, 1936, and programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the total expenditures of which, including administration, shall not exceed \$300,000,000

and that there be inserted in lieu thereof the following:

: Provided further, That such amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection with the formulation and administration of the 1944 programs or plans now or hereafter authorized under section 7 or 8, or both, of said act of February 29, 1936, or under said provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the total expenditures of which including administration, shall not exceed \$300,000,000.

Parity payments:

The committee recommend that the following provisions be added to the bill:

To enable the Secretary to make parity payments to producers of wheat, cotton, corn (in the commercial corn-producing area), rice, and tobacco, pursuant to the provisions of section 303 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, he is authorized and directed to make such commitments or incur such obligations as may be necessary in order to provide for full parity payments for each of the crop years 1943 and 1944: Provided, That such payments with respect to any such commodity for the crop year 1943 shall be made upon the normal yield of the farm acreage allotment established for such commodity under the 1943 agricultural conservation program and for the crop year 1944 on the normal yield of the farm acreage allotment established for the commodity under the 1944 agricultural conservation program: Provided further, That for each of the crop years 1943 and 1944 the Secretary may provide by regulations for reduction in payments for failure to comply with the acreage allotments, limits, or goals under the agricultural conservation program for 1943 or 1944, as the case may be.

For payments on the 1943 crop, if the sum of the prevailing basic loan rate (if marketing quotas for the commodity have been disapproved, such basic loan rate shall be the basic loan rate which would have prevailed except for such disapproval) or the average farm price, whichever is the higher, for the crop year 1943, and the applicable rate of the payments under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, for the purposes of the 1943 agricultural conservation program, and the parity payments herein provided, exceed an amount sufficient to increase the farmers' returns to parity prices, parity payments shall be so adjusted as to provide a return to producers which is equal to but not greater than parity price; and for payments on the 1944 crop, if the sum of the prevailing basic loan rate (if marketing quotas for the commodity have been disapproved, such basic loan rate shall be the basic loan rate which would have prevailed except for such disapproval) or the average farm price, whichever is

Parity payments—Continued.

the higher, for the crop year 1944 and the applicable rate of the payments under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, for the purposes of the 1944 agricultural conservation program, and the parity payments herein provided exceed an amount sufficient to increase the farmers' returns to parity prices, parity payments shall be so adjusted as to provide a return to producers which is equal to but not greater than parity price.

Federal Crop Insurance Act-----	\$4, 318, 748
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The committee recommend that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for or in connection with the insurance of wheat and cotton crops planted subsequent to July 31, 1943, or for any other purpose except in connection with the liquidation of insurance contracts on the wheat and cotton crops planted prior to July 31, 1943

Soil Conservation Service:

General administrative expenses-----	50, 000
Soil and moisture conservation and land-use investigations--	125, 000
Soil and moisture conservation and land-use operations, demonstrations, and information-----	3, 000, 000
 Total, Soil Conservation Service-----	 3, 175, 000

Water facilities, arid and semiarid areas-----	1, 278, 649
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(This item is administered by the Soil Conservation Service, the Farm Security Administration, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Under the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1944, it is proposed that the item be consolidated under the appropriation for the Farm Security Administration, and the estimates contained \$1,278,649 for this work, or \$40,000 less than is available for the current fiscal year. The committee does not approve of the consolidation of the appropriation for this work under the Farm Security Administration and accordingly recommends that the amount of the Budget estimates, \$1,278,649, be provided as a separate item in the bill, and the amount recommended for the Farm Security Administration has been reduced in this amount.)

Section 32 funds:

School lunch and school milk program:

The school lunch and school milk program now being conducted by the expenditure of section 32 funds came into being as result of the disposal of surplus agricultural commodities acquired in accordance with the provisions of this section. There is now practically no surplus of any agricultural commodity. Nevertheless, it is contemplated that almost two-thirds of all the funds allocated from customs receipts for the benefit of agriculture will be expended on this program during the ensuing fiscal year. The committee has always supported the school lunch and school milk program, but it feels that the further expansion of this program exclusively out of section 32 funds is under the present

Section 32 funds--Continued.

conditions a perversion of the intention of that law and is likely to result in denying relief to farmers in future emergencies. The committee feels that if Federal aid to the school lunch and school milk program is to be accepted as a permanent activity of the National Government that Congress should enact legislation clearly defining the program and making provision for its support from funds other than those specifically allocated by existing law for agricultural purposes.

Under the unusual conditions referred to, funds available for the purpose of the school lunch and school milk program for the fiscal year 1944 are much larger than has been the case in any previous year. The committee is of the opinion that the administrator of this fund should require the largest measure of local participation and contribution it is possible to secure, and that in no case, regardless of how meritorious, should the Federal contribution exceed an amount sufficient to purchase the food and milk used in this program in any school.

Marketing Service:

Market news service.....	\$57, 085
(The amount recommended by the committee is to restore the following reductions that would be necessary under the Budget estimate: Market news on livestock, meats, and wool, \$23,170; market news on fruits and vegetables, \$22,415; market news on dairy and poultry products, \$5,000; market news on grain, hay, feed, seed, rice, hops, and beans, \$2,500; market news on cottonseed, \$1,000; and cold-storage reports, \$3,000.)	
Market inspection of farm products.....	23, 707
(The amount recommended by the committee is to restore the following reductions that would be necessary under the Budget estimate: Inspection and certification of fresh and processed fruits and vegetables, \$15,707; grading and certification of dairy and poultry products, \$3,500; inspection and certification of rice, hay, beans, peas, and seeds, \$1,500; grading and certification of meats, \$2,000; and inspection of cottonseed, \$1,000.)	
Marketing farm products:	
For expanding facilities for cotton fiber and spinning testing service by increasing the staffs of the testing laboratories to expedite the selection and improvement of cotton needed for the war program.....	25, 000
Standard Container Acts.....	20, 000
The committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill:	
<i>the Standards Baskets Act, approved August 31, 1916, as amended (15 U. S. C. 251-256), and the Act to fix standards for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint baskets for fruits and vegetables, and for other purposes, approved May 21, 1928 (15 U. S. C. 257-257i),</i>	
Cotton Statistics, classing, Standards, and Futures Acts:	
Cotton classing and market news service to groups organized for quality improvement.....	50, 000
United States Warehouse Act.....	64, 115
(The committee recommend this amount to restore a House reduction of \$40,910, and to restore a further reduction of \$23,205 by the Budget estimate.)	
Packers and Stockyards Act.....	28, 140
Commodity Exchange Act.....	100, 000

Total, Marketing Service.....	368, 047
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Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation----- \$29, 607, 573

(The committee recommend that the amount authorized to be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for loan purposes be fixed at \$97,500,000.)

Farm tenancy:

Salaries and expenses----- 826, 070

(The bill as passed by the House proposed an appropriation of \$500,000 under "Salaries and expenses, farm tenancy." The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$826,070, to provide the Budget estimate of \$1,326,070.)

Loans:

(The committee recommend that the amount authorized to be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for loan purposes be fixed at \$30,000,000.)

The committee recommend that the following provision be stricken from the bill:

FARM TENANCY

Salaries and expenses: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), \$500,000 for necessary expenses in connection with the making of loans under title I of said Act and the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans heretofore made under the provisions of said Act, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding as authorized by said Act.

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

To enable the Secretary to continue to provide assistance through rural rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in the United States, its Territories, and possessions, including (1) farm debt adjustment service, and making and servicing of loans and grants under this and prior law; (2) loans to needy individual farmers; (3) grants; and (4) liquidation as expeditiously as possible of Federal rural rehabilitation projects under the supervision of the Farm Security Administration, \$29,607,573, which sum shall be also available for necessary administrative expenses incident to the foregoing, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; compensation of experts (including the Administrator and not to exceed three Assistant Administrators of the Farm Security Administration) without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; purchase, operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and printing and binding: Provided, That the War Food Administrator shall transmit to the Congress semiannually a progress report with respect to the liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects under the supervision of the Farm Security Administration, showing by name and by States all dispositions of such projects, or parts thereof, together with the amounts of Federal funds expended in the process of liquidation, and any losses incurred in the use of such funds.

In making any grant payments under this Act, the Secre-

Farm tenancy—Continued.

tary is authorized to require with respect to such payments the performance of work on useful public projects, Federal and non-Federal, including work on private or public land in furtherance of the conservation of natural resources, and the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 796), as amended, relating to disability or death compensation, and benefits shall apply to those persons performing such work: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any case coming within the purview of the workmen's compensation law of any State, Territory, or possession, or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death.

For additional funds for the purpose of making rural rehabilitation loans to needy individual farmers, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make advances to the Secretary upon his request in an aggregate amount of not to exceed \$97,500,000. Such advances shall be made (1) with interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum payable semiannually; (2) upon the security of obligations acceptable to the Corporation heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Secretary pursuant to law; (3) in amounts which shall not exceed 75 per centum of the then unpaid principal amount of the obligations securing such advances; and (4) upon such other terms and conditions, and with such maturities, as the Corporation may determine. The Secretary shall pay to the Corporation, currently as received by him, all moneys collected as payments of principal and interest on the loans made from the amounts so advanced or collected upon any obligations held by the Corporation as security for such advances, until such amounts are fully repaid. The amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which the Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under the provisions of law in force on the date this Act takes effect is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise authorized under this caption ("Loans, Grants, and Rural Rehabilitation") shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of land or the carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing program; (2) the carrying on of any operations in collective farming, except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possible of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500.

The Secretary of Agriculture may expend funds administered by him as trustee under the various transfer agreements with the several State rural rehabilitation corporations only for purposes for which funds made available under this caption may be expended, and the limitations applicable to such funds shall also be applicable to the expenditure of such trust funds by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The appropriation and authorizations herein made under the heading "Loans, Grants, and Rural Rehabilitation," shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation under this heading during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source.

No part of the appropriation herein made under the heading "Loans, Grants, and Rural Rehabilitation," shall be available to pay the compensation of any person appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws.

Farm tenancy—Continued.

FARM TENANCY

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in connection with the making of loans under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), and the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans heretofore made under the provisions of said Act, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding as authorized by said Act \$1,326,070.

Loans: For loans to individual farmers in accordance with title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), \$30,000,000, which sum shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at an interest rate of 3 per centum per annum: *Provided*, That the amount which is available to any State or Territory for making loans under such title I shall be distributed by the Secretary, in accordance with rules prescribed by him, among the several counties or parishes in such State or Territory, except that he shall not distribute to any such county or parish in excess of three times the amount which would be distributed to such county or parish were the entire amount available to the State or Territory distributed among the several counties or parishes in such State or Territory on the basis of farm population and the prevalence of tenancy; and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to lend such sum to the Secretary upon the security of any obligations of borrowers from the Secretary under the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006): *Provided*, That the amount loaned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall not exceed 85 per centum of the principal amount outstanding of the obligations constituting the security therefor: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may utilize proceeds from payments of principal and interest on any loans made under such title I to repay the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the amount borrowed therefrom under the authority of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That the amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof.

(The committee is strongly of the opinion that legislation should be considered by the Congress at an early date looking to the consolidation and coordination of the various loan activities of the Department of Agriculture. This is a matter which should be decided by legislation which is considered by the proper legislative committees. The committee does not believe that the Committee on Appropriations has jurisdiction of this question and does not wish to usurp any of the powers or functions of the legislative committees. For this reason in the consideration of the items affecting the Farm Security Administration and the restrictions placed upon other lending agencies duly authorized by law, the com-

Farm tenancy—Continued.

mittee felt constrained to adhere to the existing order, leaving the entire question of the reorganization of the credit agencies and activities of the Department of Agriculture to the legislative committees having jurisdiction thereof and who are now conducting investigations into various phases of the problem.)

Section 2:

The committee recommend that the following section be stricken from the bill:

SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture, or any bureau, office, agency, or service of the Department or any corporation, institution or association supervised thereby, who engages in, or directs or authorizes any other officer or employee of the Department or any such bureau, office, agency, service, corporation, institution or association to engage in, the making of loans under the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (12 U. S. C. 1148), as amended, or the making of loans or advances in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in Food Production Financing Bulletins F-1 or F-2 of the Farm Credit Administration operating under the Food Production Administration, Production Loan Branch.

Total increase.....	\$149, 271, 790
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DECREASES

Office of Information:

Salaries and expenses.....	48, 743
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(The committee recommend that the amount for personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$378,556 as proposed by the House to \$402,860.)

(The "Field Information Service" of the Office of Information has been discontinued recently. In the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1944, \$87,930 was provided for this Service. The House committee in its report directed that \$20,367 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses" be transferred from the project "Press releases" to the project "Handling farmers' bulletins." The Senate committee agrees that additional funds should be provided for the project "Handling farmers' bulletins", but it recommends that the \$20,367 be transferred from the amount of \$87,930 set up in the estimates for the "Field Information Service" in lieu of being transferred from the project "Press releases", as proposed by the House. The committee further recommends that \$18,820 of the \$87,930 set up in the estimates for the "Field Information Service" be made available for such matters as expediting the selective classification and routing of information aids prepared in the bureaus of the Department, servicing and adapting the mailing lists for more effective wartime uses, and additional clerical and messenger services to handle the greatly increased volume of correspondence from the public requesting information. These pro-

Office of Information—Continued.

posed adjustments among activities within the appropriation, and the discontinuance of the "Field Information Service", will make possible a net saving of \$48,743 in the total appropriation required for the fiscal year 1944, and the committee, accordingly, recommends a decrease in the total appropriation of that amount.)

The committee recommend that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment or maintenance of regional or State field offices or for the compensation of employees in such offices

Extension Service:

Extension work, act of April 24, 1939-----	\$300, 000
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(In lieu of this amount of \$300,000 proposed by the House under "Extension work, act of April 24, 1939," the committee recommends an appropriation of \$555,000 under the heading "Additional cooperative extension work" as proposed in the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1944).

Parity payments-----	23, 342, 000
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Rural Electrification Administration:

Loans-----	20, 000, 000
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Total decrease-----	43, 690, 743
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Net increase-----	105, 581, 047
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Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	820, 680, 709
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Calendar No. 293

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2481

[Report No. 287]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 22, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 5, 1943

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of June 4 (legislative day, May 24), 1943, by Mr. RUSSELL, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
- 5 ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30,
- 6 1944, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the Secretary of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary, and other personal services in the Office of the Secretary in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, and other necessary expenses, including the purchase of one and the maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; travel expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and drayage charges; advertising, communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department, which are authorized by such officer as the Secretary may designate, ~~\$1,473,184~~ \$1,528,184, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 for such services and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$75,476, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts

1 of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal year
2 1944 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
3 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1944,
4 the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom
5 to this appropriation and the amount which may be ex-
6 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia
7 shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the
8 Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing
9 thereon with representatives of the Department of Agricul-
10 ture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Department,
11 shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as
12 changed by such reductions or increases in such appropria-
13 tions or authorizations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary
14 is authorized to contract for stenographic reporting services,
15 and the appropriations made in this Act shall be available
16 for such purposes, and to expend from appropriations avail-
17 able for the purchase of lands not to exceed \$1 for each
18 option to purchase any particular tract or tracts of land:
19 *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of the appro-
20 priations available for salaries and expenses of officers and
21 employees of the Department permanently stationed in
22 foreign countries may be used for payment of allowances for
23 living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized
24 by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a):

1 *Provided further*, That with the approval of the Secretary,
2 employees of the Department stationed abroad may enter
3 into leases for official quarters, for periods not exceeding one
4 year, and may pay rent, telephone, subscriptions to publica-
5 tions, and other charges incident to the conduct of their
6 offices and the discharge of their duties, in advance, in any
7 foreign country where custom or practice requires payment
8 in advance: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds
9 appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of
10 any officer or employee of the Department who, as such
11 officer or employee, or on behalf of the Department or any
12 division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to
13 be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except
14 as to damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with
15 respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same: *Pro-*
16 *vided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this
17 Act shall be used for laboratory investigations to determine
18 the possibly harmful effects on human beings of spray in-
19 secticides on fruits and vegetables: *Provided further*, That,
20 except to provide materials required in or incident to research
21 or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is
22 available, no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall
23 be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from
24 commodities or materials produced outside of the United
25 States.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

For the establishment of a working capital fund, \$400,000, without fiscal year limitation, for the payment of salaries and other expenses necessary to the maintenance and operation of (1) central duplicating, photographic, and tabulating services, (2) a central motor-transport service for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-transport vehicles and other equipment, (3) a central supply service for the purchase, storage, handling, issuance, packing, or shipping of stationery, supplies, equipment, blank forms, and miscellaneous materials, for which stocks thereof, not to exceed \$200,000 in value (except for the value of blank forms) at the close of any fiscal year, may be maintained sufficient to meet, in whole or in part, requirements of the bureaus and offices of the Department in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and (4) such other services as the Secretary, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, determines may be performed more advantageously as central services; said fund to be reimbursed from applicable funds of bureaus, offices, and agencies for which services are performed on the basis of rates which shall include estimated or actual charges for personal services, materials, equipment (including maintenance, repairs, and depreciation) and other expenses: *Provided*, That such central services shall, to the fullest extent practicable, be used to make unnecessary the

1 maintenance of separate like services in the bureaus, offices,
 2 and agencies of the department: *Provided further*, That a
 3 separate schedule of expenditures and reimbursements, and a
 4 statement of the current assets and liabilities of the working
 5 capital fund as of the close of the last completed fiscal year,
 6 shall be included in the annual Budget.

7 Total, Office of the Secretary, ~~\$1,873,184~~ \$1,928,184.

8 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

9 For necessary expenses for the Office of Solicitor includ-
 10 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
 11 where, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodi-
 12 cals, and payment of fees or dues for the use of law libraries
 13 by attorneys in the field service, ~~\$1,679,105~~ \$1,704,105, to-
 14 gether with such amounts from other appropriations or
 15 authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Bud-
 16 get for the fiscal year 1944 for such expenses, which
 17 several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined
 18 by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$123,250, shall
 19 be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation;
 20 and there may be expended for personal services in the
 21 District of Columbia not to exceed ~~\$845,000~~ \$850,000:
 22 *Provided, however*, That if the total amounts of such ap-
 23 propriations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1944 shall
 24 at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated,
 25 respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1944, the amounts

1 transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropria-
 2 tion and the amount which may be expended for personal
 3 services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or
 4 decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau
 5 of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives
 6 of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the
 7 requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in
 8 such appropriations or authorizations.

9 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary expenses in connection with the publica-
 12 tion, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, docu-
 13 ments, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display
 14 of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and
 15 the coordination of informational work in the Department,
 16 ~~\$488,000~~ \$439,257, together with such amounts from other
 17 appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the sched-
 18 ules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 for such expenses,
 19 which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be de-
 20 termined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$11,179,
 21 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation,
 22 of which total appropriation amounts not exceeding those
 23 specified may be used for the purposes enumerated as
 24 follows: For personal services in the District of Columbia,
 25 ~~\$378,556~~ \$402,860; for preparation and display of exhibits

1 \$40,000 and the preparation, distribution, and display of
2 motion and sound pictures \$50,000, including cooperation
3 with Federal, State, County, Municipal, and other agencies:
4 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of the appro-
5 priations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1944 from which
6 transfers to this appropriation are herein authorized shall at
7 any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respec-
8 tively, therefor in the Budget for 1944, the amounts trans-
9 ferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropria-
10 tion and the amount which may be expended for personal
11 services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or
12 decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of
13 the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of
14 the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the re-
15 quirements as changed by such reductions or increases in
16 such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further,*
17 That when and to the extent that in the judgment of the
18 Secretary agricultural exhibits and motion and sound
19 pictures relating to the authorized programs of the various
20 agencies of the Department can be more advantageously
21 prepared, displayed, or distributed by the Office of Infor-
22 mation, as the central agency of the Department there-
23 for, additional funds not exceeding \$300,000 for these pur-
24 poses may be transferred to and made a part of this
25 appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be avail-

1 able for the objects specified herein, including personal serv-
 2 ices in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That in
 3 the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Depart-
 4 ment, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for the
 5 temporary employment, by contract or otherwise, of spe-
 6 cialists, technicians, and experts, without regard to the
 7 Classification Act of 1923, as amended: ~~*Provided*, That no~~
 8 ~~part of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment~~
 9 ~~or maintenance of regional or State field offices or for the~~
 10 ~~compensation of employees in such offices.~~

11 PRINTING AND BINDING

12 For all printing and binding for the Department,
 13 including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and
 14 services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and
 15 elsewhere, except as otherwise in this Act provided,
 16 \$1,200,000, including the purchase of reprints of scientific
 17 and technical articles published in periodicals and journals;
 18 the Annual Report of the Secretary, as required by
 19 the Acts of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 111,
 20 212-220, 222, 241, 244), March 4, 1915 (7 U. S. C. 418),
 21 and June 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 108), and in pursuance of
 22 the Act approved March 30, 1906 (44 U. S. C. 214, 224),
 23 also including not to exceed \$250,000 for farmers' bulletins,
 24 which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the

1 different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-
2 fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out under the
3 addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives,
4 and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct, but not in-
5 cluding work done at the field printing plants of the Forest
6 Service authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing,
7 in accordance with the Act approved March 1, 1919
8 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220): *Provided*, That the Secretary
9 may transfer to this appropriation from the appropriation
10 made for "Conservation and Use of Agricultural Land
11 Resources" such sums as may be necessary for printing and
12 binding in connection with marketing quotas under the Agri-
13 cultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and from funds appro-
14 priated to carry into effect the terms of section 32 of the
15 Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c), as amended,
16 such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in
17 connection with the activities under said section 32, and
18 from funds appropriated for parity payments under section
19 303 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, such sums
20 as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection
21 with such payments: *Provided further*, That the total amount
22 that may be transferred under the authority granted in the
23 preceding proviso shall not exceed \$550,000.

24 Reproduction of 1942 Yearbook of Agriculture: For
25 printing and binding 231,250 copies of the remainder of the

1 quotas for the Senate and House of Representatives of Part 2
 2 of the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture (known
 3 as the Yearbook of Agriculture, 1942, entitled "Keeping
 4 Livestock Healthy"), as authorized by section 73 of the
 5 Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241), \$178,000.

6 *Reprinting of Agriculture Yearbook, 1942: For reprint-*
 7 *ing with illustrations and binding in cloth of two hundred*
 8 *and thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty copies of*
 9 *part 2 of the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture*
 10 *entitled "Keeping Livestock Healthy", as authorized by sec-*
 11 *tion 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241),*
 12 *of which fifty-four thousand four hundred and fifty copies*
 13 *shall be for the use of the Senate and one hundred and seventy-*
 14 *six thousand eight hundred copies for the use of the House of*
 15 *Representatives, \$178,000.*

16 Total, Office of Information, ~~\$1,866,000~~ \$1,817,257.

17 LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

18 Salaries and expenses: For purchase and exchange of
 19 reference books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books,
 20 periodicals, and for expenses incurred in completing imper-
 21 fect series; not to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; for dues,
 22 when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership
 23 in societies or associations which issue publications to mem-
 24 bers only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers
 25 who are not members; for salaries in the city of Washington

1 and elsewhere; for official travel expenses, and for library
2 fixtures, library cards, supplies, and for all other necessary
3 expenses, \$468,932, together with such amounts from other
4 appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the
5 schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 for such
6 salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions
7 thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceed-
8 ing a total of \$750, shall be transferred to and made a part
9 of this appropriation, of which total appropriation not to
10 exceed \$334,640, may be expended for personal services in
11 the District of Columbia: *Provided, however,* That if the total
12 amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal
13 year 1944 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
14 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1944, the
15 amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
16 appropriation and the amount which may be expended for
17 personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased
18 or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau
19 of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of
20 the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the re-
21 quirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such
22 appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further,* That the
23 Secretary is authorized to make copies of bibliographies pre-
24 pared by the Department library, microfilm and other photo-
25 graphic reproductions of books and other library materials

1 in the Department and sell such bibliographies and reproduc-
 2 tions at such prices (not less than estimated cost of furnishing
 3 same) as he may determine, the money received from such
 4 sales to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of this
 5 appropriation.

6 EXTENSION SERVICE

7 PAYMENTS TO STATES; HAWAII; ALASKA; AND PUERTO RICO

8 Capper-Ketcham extension work: To enable the Secre-
 9 tary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled
 10 "An Act to provide for the further development of agri-
 11 cultural extension work between the agricultural colleges
 12 in the several States receiving the benefits of the Act en-
 13 titled 'An Act donating public lands to the several States
 14 and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit
 15 of agriculture and mechanic arts', approved July 2, 1862 (7
 16 U. S. C. 301-308), and all Acts supplementary thereto, and
 17 the United States Department of Agriculture", approved
 18 May 22, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000.

19 ~~Extension work, Act of April 24, 1939:~~ To enable the
 20 Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act en-
 21 titled "~~An Act to provide for the further development of~~
 22 ~~cooperative agricultural extension work~~", approved April 24,
 23 1939 (7 U. S. C. 343 e-1), as amended, \$300,000.

24 *Additional cooperative extension work: For additional*
 25 *cooperative agricultural extension work in agriculture and*

1 *home economics, to be allotted and paid by the Secretary to*
2 *the several States and the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and*
3 *Puerto Rico, in such amounts as he may deem necessary to*
4 *accomplish such purposes, \$555,000.*

5 Extension work, section 21, Bankhead-Jones Act:
6 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the
7 provisions of section 21, title II, of the Act entitled "An
8 Act to provide for research into basic laws and principles
9 relating to agriculture and to provide for the further de-
10 velopment of cooperative agricultural extension work and
11 the more complete endowment and support of land-grant
12 colleges", approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
13 343c), \$12,000,000.

14 Alaska: To enable the Secretary to carry into
15 effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
16 extend the benefits of the Hatch Act and the Smith-Lever
17 Act to the Territory of Alaska", approved February 23,
18 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), \$13,950; and the provisions of sec-
19 tion 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits
20 of the Adams Act, the Purnell Act, and the Capper-Ketcham
21 Act to the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes",
22 approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), \$10,000; in
23 all, for Alaska, \$23,950.

24 Puerto Rico: To enable the Secretary to carry into
25 effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to extend

1 the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to
 2 Puerto Rico", approved August 28, 1937 (7. U. S. C. 343f-
 3 343g), ~~\$100,000~~ \$180,000.

4 In all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and
 5 Puerto Rico for agricultural extension work, ~~\$13,903,950~~
 6 \$14,238,950.

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 Administration and coordination of extension work: For
 9 the employment of persons and means in the District of Co-
 10 lumbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary to admin-
 11 ister the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, approved May
 12 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and Acts amendatory
 13 or supplementary thereto, and to coordinate the extension
 14 work of the Department and the several States, Terri-
 15 tories, and insular possessions, including cooperation with
 16 other bureaus and offices of the Department, and Fed-
 17 eral, State, county, and other agencies, in the development,
 18 preparation, and distribution of educational material designed
 19 to increase the effectiveness of cooperative extension work as
 20 conducted by the Department in cooperation with land-grant
 21 colleges, ~~\$638,843~~ \$688,843, of which amount not to ex-
 22 ceed \$547,610 may be expended for personal services in
 23 the District of Columbia.

24 Total, Extension Service, ~~\$14,542,793~~ \$14,927,793.

1 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

2 Economic investigations: For acquiring and diffusing
3 useful information among the people of the United States,
4 for conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstra-
5 tions, and for aiding in formulating programs for authorized
6 activities of the Department, relative to agricultural produc-
7 tion, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their
8 broadest aspects, including farm management and practice,
9 utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm
10 supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm
11 finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production
12 to probable demand for the different farm and food products;
13 land ownership and values, costs, prices and income in their
14 relation to agriculture, including causes for their variations
15 and trends, ~~\$2,077,236~~ \$2,177,236, together with such
16 amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are
17 provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year
18 1944 for such salaries and expenses, which several amounts
19 or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary,
20 not exceeding a total of \$115,377 shall be transferred to
21 and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, how-*
22 *ever,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or
23 authorizations for the fiscal year 1944 shall at any time
24 exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively,
25 therefor in the Budget for 1944, the amounts transferred or to

1 be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount
2 which may be expended for personal services in the District
3 of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts
4 as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing
5 thereon with representatives of the Department, shall de-
6 termine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by
7 such reductions or increases in such appropriations or author-
8 izations: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds herein
9 appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural
10 Economics shall be used for State and county land-use
11 planning.

12 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
13 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
14 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
15 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
16 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
17 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, in co-
18 operation with the Extension Service and other Federal,
19 State, and local agencies, and for the collection and publica-
20 tion of statistics of peanuts as provided by the Act approved
21 June 24, 1936, as amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C.
22 951-957), \$1,354,266: *Provided*, That no part of the funds
23 herein appropriated shall be available for any expense inci-
24 dent to ascertaining, collating, or publishing a report stating

1 the intention of farmers as to the acreage to be planted in
 2 cotton: *Provided further*, That estimates of apple production
 3 shall be confined to the commercial crop.

4 Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural
 5 Economics, ~~\$3,431,502~~ \$3,531,502, including the employ-
 6 ment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and
 7 elsewhere, either independently or in cooperation with public
 8 agencies or organizations, of which amount not to exceed
 9 ~~\$1,801,649~~ \$1,851,649 may be expended for personal serv-
 10 ices in the District of Columbia, and not to exceed \$1,000
 11 for the purchase of books of reference, periodicals, and
 12 newspapers.

13 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL 14 RELATIONS

15 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the functions
 16 of the Secretary under the Act of June 5, 1930, as amended
 17 (7 U. S. C. 541-545), independently and in cooperation
 18 with other branches of the Government, State agencies,
 19 purchasing and consuming organizations and persons en-
 20 gaged in the production, transportation, marketing, and
 21 distribution of farm and food products, and for enabling
 22 the Secretary to discharge his functions as a member of the
 23 joint Great Britain-United States board known as the Com-
 24 bined Food Board, including the employment of persons and
 25 means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and the

1 purchase of such books and periodicals and not to exceed
 2 \$500 for newspapers as may be necessary in connection with
 3 this work, \$420,670.

4 INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTION CONTROL 5 COMMITTEES

6 During the fiscal year 1944 the Secretary may expend
 7 not to exceed \$12,500 from the funds available to the Agri-
 8 cultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration for
 9 the share of the United States as a member of the Inter-
 10 national Wheat Advisory Committee, the International
 11 Sugar Council, or like events or bodies concerned with the
 12 reduction of agricultural surpluses or with other objectives
 13 of said Administration, together with traveling and other
 14 necessary expenses relating thereto.

15 Grand total, Office of the Secretary of Agriculture
 16 ~~\$24,282,186~~ \$24,798,443.

17 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH 18 ADMINISTRATION

19 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

20 Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and ex-
 21 penses of the Office of Administrator and personal services
 22 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$60,965.

23 SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

24 For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the
 25 provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for research

1 into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and
 2 to provide for the further development of cooperative
 3 agricultural extension work and the more complete en-
 4 dowment and support of land-grant colleges", approved
 5 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c, 427f) ; for
 6 administration of the provisions of section 5 of the said Act,
 7 and for special research work, including the planning, pro-
 8 gramming, coordination, and printing the results of such re-
 9 search, to be conducted by such agencies of the Department
 10 as the Secretary may designate or establish, and to which he
 11 may make allotments from this fund, including the employ-
 12 ment of persons and means in the District of Columbia
 13 and elsewhere, and the purchase, maintenance, repair, and
 14 operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-
 15 carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of field work out-
 16 side the District of Columbia, \$1,147,086, of which amount
 17 \$697,100 shall be available for the maintenance and oper-
 18 ation of research laboratories and facilities in the major
 19 agricultural regions provided for by section 4 of said Act.

20 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

21 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO

22 RICO FOR AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

23 Hatch Act: To carry into effect the provisions of an
 24 Act approved March 2, 1887 (7 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365,
 25 368, 377-379), entitled "An Act to establish agricultural

1 experiment stations in connection with the colleges estab-
2 lished in the several States under the provisions of an Act
3 approved July 2, 1862 (7 U. S. C. 301-305, 307-308),
4 and of the Act supplementary thereto", the sums appor-
5 tioned to the several States, to be paid quarterly in advance,
6 \$720,000.

7 Adams Act: To carry into effect the provisions of an
8 Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369), entitled
9 "An Act to provide for an increased annual appropriation
10 for agricultural experiment stations and regulating the ex-
11 penditure thereof", and Acts supplementary thereto, the sums
12 apportioned to the several States to be paid quarterly in
13 advance, \$720,000.

14 Purnell Act: To carry into effect the provisions of an
15 Act entitled "An Act to authorize the more complete endow-
16 ment of agricultural experiment stations", approved Feb-
17 ruary 24, 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376,
18 380, 382), \$2,880,000.

19 Hawaii: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act
20 entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of certain Acts of
21 Congress to the Territory of Hawaii", approved May 16,
22 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-386b), \$90,000.

23 Alaska: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act
24 entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of the Hatch Act and
25 the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska", approved

1 February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), \$15,000; and the
 2 provisions of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to extend
 3 the benefits of the Adams Act, the Purnell Act, and the
 4 Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, and for
 5 other purposes", approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a),
 6 \$22,500; in all, for Alaska, \$37,500.

7 Puerto Rico: To carry into effect the provisions of an
 8 Act entitled "An Act to coordinate the agricultural experi-
 9 ment station work and to extend the benefits of certain Acts
 10 of Congress to the Territory of Puerto Rico", approved
 11 March 4, 1931, as amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f),
 12 \$90,000.

13 Title I, Bankhead-Jones Act: For payments to States,
 14 Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, pursuant to authorizations
 15 contained in title I of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for
 16 research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture
 17 and to provide for the further development of cooperative
 18 agricultural extension work and the more complete endow-
 19 ment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29,
 20 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), ~~\$2,400,000~~ \$2,463,708: *Pro-*
 21 *vided, That in order to prevent reduced allotments because of*
 22 *changes in relative rural population, \$63,708 of this appro-*
 23 *priation shall be available for allotment during this fiscal year*
 24 *in the same amounts and to the same States and Territory*

1 *which received allotments from this appropriation in the fiscal*
 2 *year 1942.*

3 In all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
 4 Rico for agricultural experiment stations, ~~\$6,937,500~~
 5 ~~\$7,001,208.~~

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 Administration of grants and coordination of research
 8 with States: For salaries and expenses, including personal
 9 services in the District of Columbia, necessary to enable the
 10 Secretary to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved
 11 March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May
 12 16, 1928, February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20,
 13 1936, and Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-386f),
 14 relative to their administration and for the administration of
 15 an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, \$156,010;
 16 and the Secretary shall prescribe the form of the annual
 17 financial statement required under the above Acts, ascertain
 18 whether the expenditures are in accordance with their pro-
 19 visions, coordinate the research work of the State agricul-
 20 tural colleges and experiment stations in the lines authorized
 21 in said Acts with research of the Department in similar
 22 lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

23 Insular experiment stations: To enable the Secretary
 24 to establish and maintain an agricultural experiment station

1 in Puerto Rico, including the erection of buildings, the
 2 preparation, illustration, and distribution of reports and bul-
 3 letins, ~~\$83,292~~ \$100,000; and the Secretary is authorized
 4 to sell such products as are obtained on the land belonging
 5 to the agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, and
 6 the amount obtained from the sale thereof shall be covered
 7 into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous
 8 receipts.

9 In all, salaries and expenses, ~~\$239,302~~ \$256,010.

10 Total, Office of Experiment Stations, ~~\$7,176,802~~ \$7,-
 11 257,218, of which amount not to exceed \$145,278 may be
 12 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

13 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
 16 trict of Columbia and elsewhere for carrying out the pro-
 17 visions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of
 18 Animal Industry, and related Acts; and the Secretary,
 19 upon application of any exporter, importer, packer, or
 20 owner of, or the agent thereof, or dealer in, livestock, hides,
 21 skins, meat, or other animal products, may in his discre-
 22 tion, make inspections and examinations at places other
 23 than the headquarters of inspectors for the convenience of
 24 said applicants and charge the applicants for the expenses of
 25 travel and subsistence incurred for such inspections and ex-

1 aminations, the funds derived from such charges to be de-
2 posited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of
3 the appropriation from which the expenses are paid; collect
4 and disseminate information concerning livestock and animal
5 products; prepare and disseminate reports on animal indus-
6 try; purchase in the open market samples of all tuberculin,
7 serums, antitoxins, or analogous products, of foreign or do-
8 mestic manufacture, which are sold in the United States, for
9 the detection, prevention, treatment, or cure of diseases of
10 domestic animals, test the same, and disseminate the results
11 of said tests in such manner as he may deem best, and pur-
12 chase and destroy diseased or exposed animals, including
13 poultry, or quarantine the same whenever in his judgment
14 essential to prevent the spread of pleuropneumonia, tuber-
15 culosis, contagious poultry diseases, or other diseases of ani-
16 mals from one State to another, as follows:

17 General administrative expenses: For necessary ex-
18 penses for general administrative purposes, including the
19 salary of Chief of Bureau and other personal services in the
20 District of Columbia, \$165,575.

21 Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments
22 in animal husbandry; for experiments in animal feeding and
23 breeding, including cooperation with the State agricultural
24 experiment stations and other agencies, including repairs

1 and additions to and erection of buildings necessary to carry
2 on the experiments, \$800,000: *Provided*, That of the sum
3 thus appropriated \$240,935 may be used for experiments
4 in poultry feeding and breeding, of which amount \$44,080
5 may be used in cooperation with State authorities in the
6 administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry,
7 poultry products, and hatcheries.

8 Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of dis-
9 eases of animals, *including the construction of necessary*
10 *buildings at Beltsville, Maryland*, and necessary expenses
11 for investigations of tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, and anal-
12 ogous products, \$706,463: *Provided*, That fees shall be
13 charged for all diagnoses in connection with rabies, except
14 those performed for agencies of the United States Govern-
15 ment, in such amounts as the Secretary shall prescribe, and
16 such fees shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous
17 receipts.

18 Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the con-
19 trol and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and para-
20 tuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's disease
21 of cattle, \$5,983,800: *Provided*, That in carrying out the pur-
22 pose of this appropriation, if in the opinion of the Secretary it
23 shall be necessary to condemn and destroy tuberculous or
24 paratuberculous cattle, or cattle reacting to the test for Bang's
25 disease, and if such animals have been destroyed, condemned,

1 or die after condemnation, he may, in his discretion, and in
2 accordance with such rules and regulations as he may pre-
3 scribe, expend in the city of Washington or elsewhere such
4 sums as he shall determine to be necessary for the payment of
5 indemnities to owners of such animals but, except as herein-
6 after provided, no part of the money hereby appropriated
7 shall be used in compensating owners of such cattle except in
8 cooperation with and supplementary to payments to be made
9 by State, Territory, county, or municipality where condemna-
10 tion of such cattle shall take place, nor shall any payment be
11 made hereunder as compensation for or on account of any
12 such animal if at the time of inspection or test, or at the time
13 of condemnation thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the
14 premises of any person, firm, or corporation to which it has
15 been sold, shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being
16 slaughtered: *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby
17 appropriated no payment as compensation for any cattle con-
18 demned for slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference
19 between the appraised value of such cattle and the value of
20 the salvage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed
21 the amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county,
22 and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and
23 that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than
24 \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any purebred
25 animal.

1 Eradicating cattle ticks: For the eradication of southern
2 cattle ticks, \$220,000: *Provided*, That, except upon the
3 written order of the Secretary, no part of this appropriation
4 shall be used for the purchase of animals or in the purchase
5 of materials for or in the construction of dipping vats upon
6 land not owned solely by the United States, except at fairs
7 or expositions where the Department makes exhibits or
8 demonstrations; nor shall any part of this appropriation be
9 used in the purchase of materials or mixtures for use in
10 dipping vats except in experimental or demonstration work
11 carried on by the officials or agents of the Bureau of Animal
12 Industry.

13 Hog-cholera control: For the control and eradication of
14 hog cholera and related swine diseases, by such means as
15 may be necessary, including demonstrations, the formation
16 of organizations, and other methods, either independently or
17 in cooperation with farmers' associations, State or county
18 authorities, \$100,580.

19 Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quar-
20 antine work, including the eradication of scabies in sheep
21 and cattle and dourine in horses, the inspection of southern
22 cattle, the supervision of the transportation of livestock, and
23 the inspection of vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-
24 hour law, the inspection and quarantine of imported animals,
25 including the establishment and maintenance of quarantine

1 stations and repairs, alterations, improvements, or additions
2 to buildings thereon; the inspection work relative to the
3 existence of contagious diseases, and the mallein testing of
4 animals, \$661,350.

5 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of
6 laws relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat food
7 products, including the purchase of printed tags, labels,
8 stamps, and certificates without regard to existing laws
9 applicable to public printing, \$7,134,079.

10 Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provisions
11 of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158),
12 regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or ship-
13 ment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manu-
14 factured in the United States and the importation of such
15 products intended for use in the treatment of domestic ani-
16 mals, \$223,148.

17 Marketing agreements with respect to hog cholera virus
18 and serum: The sum of \$30,689 of the appropriation
19 made by section 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment
20 Act, approved May 12, 1933, is hereby made avail-
21 able during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein
22 made to carry into effect sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the
23 Act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855),
24 entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act

1 and for other purposes", including the employment of persons
2 and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

3 In all, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Indus-
4 try, \$15,994,995.

5 ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER
6 CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

7 In case of an emergency arising out of the existence of
8 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-
9 monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of ani-
10 mals, which, in the opinion of the Secretary, threatens
11 the livestock industry of the country, he may ex-
12 pend in the city of Washington or elsewhere any unexpended
13 balances of appropriations heretofore made for this purpose,
14 not to exceed \$305,000, in the arrest and eradication of any
15 such disease, including the payment of claims growing out
16 of past and future purchases and destruction, in cooperation
17 with the States, of animals affected by or exposed to, or
18 of materials contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease,
19 wherever found and irrespective of ownership, under like
20 or substantially similar circumstances, when such owner has
21 complied with all lawful quarantine regulations: *Provided*,
22 That the payment for animals hereafter purchased may be
23 made on appraisement based on the meat, dairy, or breeding
24 value, but in case of appraisement based on breeding value
25 no appraisement of any animal shall exceed three times its

1 meat or dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary
2 emergency, to be determined by the Secretary, the
3 payment by the United States Government for any
4 animals shall not exceed one-half of any such appraise-
5 ments: *Provided further*, That the sum of \$5,000 of the
6 unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$3,500,000 con-
7 tained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal
8 year 1924, approved December 5, 1924, for the eradication
9 of the foot-and-mouth disease and other contagious or in-
10 fectious diseases of animals, is hereby made available during
11 the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made to
12 enable the Secretary to control and eradicate the European
13 fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry.

14 Total, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$15,994,995, of
15 which amount not to exceed \$622,520 may be expended for
16 departmental personal services in the District of Columbia.

17 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

18 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
19 ing not to exceed \$362,740 for personal services in the Dis-
20 trict of Columbia, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry in carrying
21 out the provisions of the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C.
22 401-404), including investigations, experiments, and demon-
23 strations in dairy industry, cooperative investigations of the
24 dairy industry in the various States, inspection of renovated

1 butter factories, repairs to buildings, and not to exceed \$5,000
 2 for the construction of buildings, \$755,720.

3 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For the investigation of fruits, fruit trees, grain, cotton,
 6 tobacco, vegetables, grasses, forage, drug, medicinal, poison-
 7 ous, fiber, and other plants and plant industries, and of soils
 8 and soil-plant relationships, in cooperation with other
 9 branches of the Department, the State experiment stations,
 10 and practical farmers; for the erection of necessary farm
 11 buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building erected,
 12 except head houses connecting greenhouses, shall not exceed
 13 \$2,500; and for the employment of persons and means in the
 14 city of Washington and elsewhere required for the investi-
 15 gations, experiments, and demonstrations herein authorized,
 16 as follows:

17 General administrative expenses: For necessary ex-
 18 penses for general administrative purposes, including the
 19 salary of Chief of Bureau and other personal services in the
 20 District of Columbia, \$183,430.

21 Cereal crops and diseases: For the investigation and im-
 22 provement of cereals, including corn, and methods of cereal
 23 production and for the study and control of cereal diseases,
 24 for the investigation of the cultivation and breeding of flax for
 25 seed purposes, including a study of flax diseases, for the in-

1 vestigation and improvement of broomcorn and methods of
 2 broomcorn production, and for determining the distribution
 3 of weeds and means for their control, ~~\$547,070~~ \$575,860.

4 Cotton and other fiber crops and diseases: For investiga-
 5 tion of the production of cotton and other fiber crops, in-
 6 cluding the improvement by cultural methods, breeding, and
 7 selection, fiber yield and quality, cotton soil-fertility, and
 8 the control of diseases, ~~\$422,940~~ \$445,200, of which sum not
 9 less than \$14,700 shall be used for experimenting in Sea
 10 Island cotton, including its hybridization with other varieties.

11 Drug and related plants: For the investigation, testing,
 12 and improvement of plants yielding drugs, spices, poisons,
 13 oils, and related products and byproducts, ~~\$62,250~~ \$65,530.

14 Dry-land agriculture: For the investigation and im-
 15 provement of methods of crop production under subhumid,
 16 semiarid, or dry-land conditions, \$230,563: *Provided*, That
 17 no part of this appropriation shall be used for the establish-
 18 ment of any new field station.

19 Forage crops and diseases: For the investigation and
 20 improvement of forage crops, including grasses, alfalfas,
 21 clovers, soybeans, lespedezas, vetches, cowpeas, field peas,
 22 and miscellaneous legumes; for the investigation of green-
 23 manure crops and cover crops; for investigations looking to
 24 the improvement of pastures; and for the investigation of

1 forage-crop diseases and methods of control, ~~\$292,000~~
 2 ~~\$357,370~~.

3 Forest pathology: For the investigation of diseases of
 4 forest and shade trees and forest products, including a study
 5 of the nature and habits of the parasitic fungi, bacteria, vi-
 6 ruses, and other causes of such diseases, for the purpose of
 7 developing methods of control and eradication and determin-
 8 ing their application, ~~\$239,100~~ \$256,945.

9 Fruit and vegetable crops and diseases: For investigation
 10 and control of diseases, for improvement of methods of cul-
 11 ture, propagation, breeding, selection, and related activities
 12 concerned with the production of fruits, nuts, vegetables,
 13 ornamentals, and related plants, for investigation of methods
 14 of harvesting, packing, shipping, storing and utilizing these
 15 products, and for studies of the physiological and related
 16 changes of such products during processes of marketing and
 17 while in commercial storage, ~~\$1,361,828~~ \$1,428,249.

18 Irrigation agriculture: For investigations of crop produc-
 19 tion on irrigable lands, the quality of irrigation water and
 20 its use by crops, and methods for improving and maintaining
 21 the productivity of irrigated soils, ~~\$134,900~~ \$142,000.

22 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
 23 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
 24 visions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary
 25 of Agriculture to establish a National Arboretum, and for

1 other purposes", approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C. 191-
 2 194), erection of buildings, employment of persons and
 3 means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and travel
 4 expenses of employees and advisory council, \$38,000, of
 5 which such amounts as may be necessary may be expended
 6 by contract or otherwise for the services of consulting land-
 7 scape architects without reference to the Classification Act of
 8 1923, as amended, or civil-service rules.

9 Plant exploration, introduction, and surveys: For investi-
 10 gations in seed and plant introduction, including the study,
 11 collection, purchase, testing, propagation, and distribution of
 12 rare and valuable seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings,
 13 and plants from foreign countries and from our possessions,
 14 and also wild native plants, for experiments with reference
 15 to their introduction and cultivation in this country, for plant-
 16 disease investigations, including nematology, and for plant
 17 and plant-disease collections and surveys, ~~\$286,460~~ \$301,223.

18 Plant Industry Experiment Farm: For the mainte-
 19 nance of a general experiment farm and agricultural station
 20 in the vicinity of Beltsville, Maryland, ~~\$48,550~~ \$51,109.

21 Soil and fertilizer investigations: For soil and fertilizer
 22 investigations, including soil minerals, soil organic matter,
 23 soil solution, soil physical and chemical investigations, soil
 24 microbiology, including the testing of cultures procured in
 25 the open market for inoculating legumes, other crops, or soil,

1 and if any such samples are found to be impure, nonviable,
 2 or misbranded, the results of the tests may be published,
 3 together with the names of the manufacturers and of the
 4 persons by whom the cultures were offered for sale; for in-
 5 vestigations of the causes of soil infertility and the main-
 6 tenance of soil productivity; and for investigations within
 7 the United States of fertilizers, fertilizer ingredients, includ-
 8 ing phosphoric acid and potash, and other soil amendments,
 9 and their suitability for agricultural use, ~~\$320,130~~ \$336,976.

10 Soil survey: For the investigation of soils and their
 11 origin, for survey of the extent of classes and types, and for
 12 indicating upon maps and plats, by coloring or otherwise, the
 13 results of such investigations and surveys, ~~\$49,595~~ \$205,430.

14 Sugar-plant investigations: For sugar-plant investiga-
 15 tions, including studies of diseases and the improvement of
 16 sugar beets and sugar-beet seed, sugarcane, and other sugar-
 17 producing plants, cultural and production methods, and the
 18 improvement and maintenance of soil fertility in relation to
 19 sugar plants, ~~\$350,340~~ \$368,780.

20 Tobacco investigations: For the investigation and im-
 21 provement of tobacco and the methods of tobacco production
 22 and handling, ~~\$120,520~~ \$126,860.

23 Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,
 24 ~~\$4,687,376~~ \$5,113,525.

1 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT

2 QUARANTINE

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For necessary expenses connected with investigations,
5 experiments, and demonstrations for the promotion of eco-
6 nomic entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the
7 best means of destroying insects and related pests injurious
8 to agriculture, for investigating and importing useful and
9 beneficial insects and bacterial, fungal, and other diseases
10 of insects and related pests, for investigating and ascertain-
11 ing the best means of destroying insects affecting man and
12 animals, to enable the Secretary to carry into effect the
13 provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912,
14 as amended (7 U. S. C. 146, 147, 151-167, 281, 282),
15 to conduct other activities hereinafter authorized, and for
16 the eradication, control, and prevention of spread of
17 injurious insects and plant pests, independently or in
18 cooperation with other branches of the Federal Government,
19 States, counties, municipalities, corporations, agencies, indi-
20 viduals, or with foreign governments; including the employ-
21 ment of necessary persons and means in the District of
22 Columbia and elsewhere, rent, construction, or repair of
23 necessary buildings outside the District of Columbia: *Pro-*
24 *vided*, That, unless otherwise specifically provided, the cost

1 for the construction of any building shall not exceed \$1,500
 2 and the total amount expended for such construction in any
 3 one year shall not exceed \$7,000, as follows:

4 General administrative expenses: For general adminis-
 5 trative purposes, including the salary of Chief of Bureau and
 6 other personal services, \$138,420.

7 Fruit insects: For insects affecting fruits, grapes, and
 8 nuts, ~~\$399,130~~ \$404,130.

9 Japanese beetle control: For the control and prevention
 10 of spread of the Japanese beetle, \$360,120: *Provided*, That
 11 no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or
 12 value of trees or other property injured or destroyed.

13 Sweetpotato weevil control: For the determination and
 14 application of such methods of control for sweetpotato weevils
 15 as, in the judgment of the Secretary, may be necessary,
 16 \$67,770: *Provided*, That in the discretion of the Secretary,
 17 no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the con-
 18 trol of sweetpotato weevil in any State until such State has
 19 provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose:
 20 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall
 21 be used to pay the cost or value of farm animals, farm crops,
 22 or other property injured or destroyed.

23 Mexican fruitfly control: For the control and prevention
 24 of spread of the Mexican fruitfly, including necessary surveys

1 and control operations in Mexico in cooperation with the
 2 Mexican Government or local Mexican authorities, \$155,320.

3 Citrus canker eradication: For determining and applying
 4 such methods of eradication or control of the disease of citrus
 5 trees known as "citrus canker" as in the judgment of the
 6 Secretary may be necessary, including cooperation with such
 7 authorities of the States concerned, organizations of growers,
 8 or individuals, as he may deem necessary to accomplish such
 9 purposes, \$9,650: *Provided*, That no part of the money
 10 herein appropriated shall be used to pay the cost or value
 11 of trees or other property injured or destroyed.

12 Gypsy and brown-tail moth control: For the control
 13 and prevention of spread of the gypsy and brown-tail moths,
 14 ~~\$350,000~~ \$363,060.

15 Dutch elm disease eradication: For determining and
 16 applying methods of eradication, control, and prevention of
 17 spread of the disease of elm trees known as "Dutch elm dis-
 18 ease" and of a virus disease of elm trees prevalent in the Ohio
 19 Valley, \$333,330, to be immediately available: *Provided*,
 20 That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in any
 21 State subsequent to the final adjournment of any session of
 22 the legislature thereof which shall have begun subsequent
 23 to the enactment of the Department of Agriculture Appro-
 24 priation Act, 1944, unless the laws of such State contain

1 provisions, deemed adequate by the Secretary, requiring the
2 owners of elm trees suffering from the Dutch elm disease to
3 remove and destroy the same without expense to the Federal
4 Government: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of
5 the Secretary, no expenditures from this appropriation shall
6 be made for these purposes until a sum or sums at least
7 equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated,
8 subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local authori-
9 ties, or by individuals, or organizations concerned: *Provided*
10 *further*, That expenditures incurred by landowners for re-
11 moval of trees from their own lands shall not be considered
12 a part of such appropriations, subscriptions, or contributions:
13 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall
14 be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property
15 injured or destroyed.

16 Phony peach and peach mosaic eradication: For de-
17 termining and applying such methods of eradication, control,
18 and prevention of spread of the diseases of peach trees known
19 as "phony peach" and "peach mosaic" as in the judgment
20 of the Secretary may be necessary, including cooper-
21 ation with such authorities of the States concerned,
22 organizations of growers, or individuals, as he may deem
23 necessary to accomplish such purposes, including the certifi-
24 cation of products out of the infested areas to meet the re-
25 quirements of State quarantines, \$87,090: *Provided*, That

1 no part of the money herein appropriated shall be used to
 2 pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or
 3 destroyed.

4 Forest insects: For insects affecting forests and forest
 5 products, under section 4 of the Act approved May 22, 1928
 6 (16 U. S. C. 581c), entitled "An Act to insure adequate
 7 supplies of timber and other forest products for the people
 8 of the United States, to promote the full use for timber grow-
 9 ing and other purposes of forest lands in the United States,
 10 including farm wood lots and those abandoned areas not
 11 suitable for agricultural production, and to secure the correla-
 12 tion and the most economical conduct of forest research in
 13 the Department of Agriculture, through research in reforesta-
 14 tion, timber growing, protection, utilization, forest eco-
 15 nomics, and related subjects", and for insects affecting orna-
 16 mental trees and shrubs, ~~\$150,000~~ \$199,680.

17 Truck crop and garden insects: For insects affecting
 18 truck crops, ornamental and garden plants, including tobacco,
 19 sugar beets, and greenhouse and bulbous crops, ~~\$232,340~~
 20 \$323,520.

21 Cereal and forage insects: For insects affecting cereal
 22 and forage crops, including sugarcane and rice, and including
 23 research on the European corn borer, ~~\$330,170~~ \$380,170.

24 Barberry eradication: For the eradication of the common

1 barberry and for applying such other methods of eradication,
 2 control, and prevention of spread of cereal rusts as in the
 3 judgment of the Secretary may be necessary to accomplish
 4 such purposes, ~~\$173,250~~ \$423,250: *Provided*, That, in the
 5 discretion of the Secretary, no expenditures from this appro-
 6 priation shall be made for these purposes until a sum or sums
 7 at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appro-
 8 priated, subscribed, or contributed by States, counties, or
 9 local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the
 10 accomplishment of such purposes: *Provided further*, That
 11 no part of the money herein appropriated shall be used to
 12 pay the cost or value of property injured or destroyed.

13 Cotton insects: For insects affecting cotton, ~~\$140,730~~
 14 \$148,139.

15 Pink bollworm and Thurberia weevil control: For the
 16 control and prevention of spread of the Thurberia weevil
 17 and the pink bollworm, including the establishment of such
 18 cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any
 19 infestation, and for necessary surveys and control operations
 20 in Mexico in cooperation with the Mexican Government or
 21 local Mexican authorities, ~~\$400,000~~ \$637,460.

22 Bee culture: For bee culture, apiary management, and
 23 the propagation and distribution by sale of bee-breeding
 24 stock, \$79,500: *Provided*, That the rates at which such
 25 sales are made shall be fixed by regulations of the Secretary

1 and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the
2 Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

3 Insects affecting man and animals: For insects affecting
4 man, household possessions, and animals, ~~\$150,000~~
5 ~~\$174,675~~.

6 Insect-pest survey and identification: For the identifi-
7 cation and classification of insects, including taxonomic, mor-
8 phological, and related phases of insect-pest control and the
9 maintenance of an insect-pest survey for the collection and
10 dissemination of information to Federal, State, and other
11 agencies concerned with insect-pest control, ~~\$125,000~~
12 ~~\$140,000~~.

13 Foreign parasites: For administrative expenses in con-
14 nection with the introduction of natural enemies of injurious
15 insects and related pests and for the exchange with other
16 countries of useful and beneficial insects and other arthro-
17 pods, ~~\$19,740~~ ~~\$20,775~~.

18 Control investigations: For developing equipment or
19 apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines, eradication
20 and control of plant pests, determining methods of disinfect-
21 ing plants and plant products to eliminate injurious pests,
22 determining the toxicity of insecticides, and related phases of
23 insect-pest control, ~~\$60,000~~ ~~\$66,585~~, of which not less than
24 \$10,000 shall be used for methyl bromide investigations.

25 Insecticide and fungicide investigations: For the in-

1 vestigation and development of methods of manufacturing
2 insecticides and fungicides, and for investigating chemical
3 problems relating to the composition, action, and application
4 of insecticides and fungicides, ~~\$100,000~~ \$119,815.

5 Transit inspection: For the inspection in transit or other-
6 wise of articles quarantined under the Act of August 20,
7 1912 (7 U. S. C. 161, 164a), as amended, and for the inter-
8 ception and disposition of materials found to have been trans-
9 ported interstate in violation of quarantines promulgated
10 thereunder, \$38,940.

11 Foreign plant quarantines: For enforcement of foreign
12 plant quarantines, at the port of entry and port of export,
13 and to prevent the movement of cotton and cottonseed from
14 Mexico into the United States, including the regulation of the
15 entry into the United States of railway cars and other ve-
16 hicles, and freight, express, baggage, or other materials from
17 Mexico, and the inspection, cleaning, and disinfection thereof,
18 including construction and repair of necessary buildings,
19 plants, and equipment, for the fumigation, disinfection, or
20 cleaning of products, railway cars, or other vehicles entering
21 the United States from Mexico, \$682,900: *Provided*, That
22 any moneys received in payment of charges fixed by the
23 Secretary on account of such cleaning and disinfection shall
24 be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

25 Certification of exports: For the inspection, under such

1 rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe,
 2 of domestic plants and plant products when offered
 3 for export and to certify to shippers and interested parties
 4 as to the freedom of such products from injurious plant dis-
 5 eases and insect pests according to the sanitary requirements
 6 of the foreign countries affected and to make such reason-
 7 able charges and to use such means as may be necessary to
 8 accomplish this object, \$29,180: *Provided*, That moneys
 9 received on account of such inspection and certification shall
 10 be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

11 Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and
 12 Plant Quarantine, ~~\$4,612,580~~ \$5,383,479, of which amount
 13 not to exceed ~~\$615,000~~ \$630,000 may be expended for per-
 14 sonal services in the District of Columbia.

15 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND 16 ENGINEERING

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations
 19 hereinafter authorized, independently or in cooperation with
 20 other branches of the Department, other departments or
 21 agencies of the Federal Government, States, State agri-
 22 cultural experiment stations, universities, and other State
 23 agencies and institutions, counties, municipalities, busi-
 24 ness, farm, or other organizations and corporations, indi-
 25 viduals, associations, and scientific societies, including the

1 employment of necessary persons and means in the city of
2 Washington and elsewhere; and for erection, alteration, and
3 repair of buildings outside the District of Columbia at a total
4 cost not to exceed \$15,000, as follows:

5 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
6 for general administrative purposes, including the salary of
7 Chief of Bureau and other personal services in the District
8 of Columbia, \$102,044.

9 Agricultural chemical investigations: For conducting the
10 investigations contemplated by the Act of May 15, 1862
11 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the application of chem-
12 istry to agriculture; for the biological, chemical, physical,
13 microscopical, and technological investigation of foods, feeds,
14 drugs, plant and animal products, and substances used in the
15 manufacture thereof; for investigations of the physiological
16 effects and for the pharmacological testing of such products
17 and of insecticides; for the investigation and development
18 of methods for the manufacture of sugars, sugar sirups, and
19 starches and the utilization of new agricultural materials for
20 such purposes; for the technological investigation of the
21 utilization of fruits and vegetables and for frozen pack investi-
22 gations; for the investigation of chemicals for the control of
23 noxious weeds and plants; and to cooperate with associations
24 and scientific societies in the development of methods of
25 analysis, \$348,557.

1 Agricultural engineering investigations: For investiga-
 2 tions, experiments, and demonstrations involving the appli-
 3 cation of engineering principles to agriculture; for investi-
 4 gating and reporting upon the different kinds of farm power
 5 and appliances; upon farm domestic water supply and sewage
 6 disposal, upon the design and construction of farm buildings
 7 and their appurtenances and of buildings for processing and
 8 storing farm products; upon farm power and mechanical
 9 farm equipment and rural electrification, upon the engineer-
 10 ing problems relating to the processing, transportation, and
 11 storage of perishable and other agricultural products; and
 12 upon the engineering problems involved in adapting physi-
 13 cal characteristics of farm land to the use of modern farm
 14 machinery; for investigations of cotton ginning under the
 15 Act approved April 19, 1930 (7 U. S. C. 424, 425); for
 16 giving expert advice and assistance in agricultural and
 17 chemical engineering; for collating, reporting, and illustrat-
 18 ing the results of investigations and preparing, publishing,
 19 and distributing bulletins, plans, and reports, ~~\$217,128~~
 20 \$297,504, together with the unobligated balance of the funds
 21 made available under this head for the fiscal year 1943 for
 22 the construction of a water tower fire protection system at
 23 the United States Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville,
 24 Mississippi, to be available for the same purpose in 1944.

25 Naval-stores investigations: For the investigation of

1 naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components;
 2 the investigation and experimental demonstration of im-
 3 proved equipment, methods, or processes of preparing naval
 4 stores; the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and
 5 utilization of naval stores; and for the assembling and com-
 6 pilation of data on production, distribution, and consumption
 7 of turpentine and rosin, pursuant to the Act of August 15,
 8 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b), \$115,100.

9 Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural
 10 Chemistry and Engineering, ~~\$782,829~~ \$863,205, of which
 11 amount not to exceed ~~\$450,000~~ \$495,019 may be expended
 12 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

13 REGIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES

14 For all salaries and expenses, including personal serv-
 15 ices in the District of Columbia, necessary to enable the Sec-
 16 retary to continue the researches established under the pro-
 17 visions of section 202 (a) to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II,
 18 and subject to the provisions of section 393 of title III, of the
 19 Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292,
 20 1393), including research on food products of farm com-
 21 modities, \$3,959,385.

22 BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
 24 ing not to exceed ~~\$156,657~~ \$193,194 for personal services in
 25 the District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Home

1 Economics for conducting either independently or in coop-
 2 eration with other agencies, investigations of the relative
 3 utility and economy of agricultural products for food, cloth-
 4 ing, and other uses in the home, with special suggestions
 5 of plans and methods for the more effective utilization of
 6 such products for these purposes, and such economic inves-
 7 tigation, including housing and household buying, as have
 8 for their purpose the improvement of the rural home, and
 9 for disseminating useful information on this subject,
 10 ~~\$366,131~~ \$508,781.

11 BELTSVILLE RESEARCH CENTER

12 For general administrative purposes, including main-
 13 tenance, operation, construction of necessary buildings at
 14 a cost of not to exceed \$7,500 for any one building, repairs,
 15 and other expenses, \$100,560; which appropriation may
 16 be augmented, by transfer of funds or by reimbursement,
 17 from applicable appropriations, to cover the charges, in-
 18 cluding handling and other related services, for equipment
 19 rentals (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs);
 20 for services, supplies, equipment and materials furnished,
 21 stores of which may be maintained at the Center, and for
 22 building construction, alteration, and repair performed by
 23 the Center in carrying out the purposes of such applicable
 24 appropriations and the applicable appropriations may also

1 be charged their proportionate share of the necessary gen-
2 eral expenses of the Center not covered by this appropriation.

3 WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

4 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
5 out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act for forest pro-
6 tection against the white pine blister rust", approved April
7 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), and in accordance with the
8 provisions thereof, including the employment of persons and
9 means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, ~~\$1,900,000~~
10 ~~\$1,946,342~~; of which amount ~~\$170,747~~ \$174,910 shall be
11 available to the Department of the Interior for control of
12 white pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under
13 the jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes
14 which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under restric-
15 tions of the United States; ~~\$1,018,160~~ \$1,042,992 of said
16 amount to the Forest Service for the control of white pine
17 blister rust on or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and
18 ~~\$711,093~~ \$728,440 of said amount to the Bureau of En-
19 tomology and Plant Quarantine for leadership and general
20 coordination of the entire program, method development, and
21 for operations conducted under its direction for such control,
22 including, but not confined to, cooperation with individual
23 States, local authorities and private agencies in the control
24 of white pine blister rust on or endangering State and pri-
25 vately owned lands.

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary to experiment and to make and continue investigations and report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used for any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the same; to investigate and test American timber and timber trees and their uses, and methods for the preservative treatment of timber; to seek, through investigations and the planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary system and of connecting the same with any such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed \$7,500, with the exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$7,500 or more, may be improved out of the appropriations made under this Act for the Forest Service by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such building as certified by the Secretary; to protect, administer, and improve the national forests, including

1 tree planting and other measures to prevent erosion, drift,
2 surface wash, soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to
3 conserve water and including the payment of rewards under
4 regulations of the Secretary for information leading to the ar-
5 rest and conviction for violation of the laws and regulations
6 relating to fires in or near national forests, or for the un-
7 lawful taking of, or injury to, Government property; to
8 ascertain the natural conditions upon and utilize the national
9 forests, to transport and care for fish and game supplied to
10 stock the national forests or the waters therein; to collate,
11 digest, report, and illustrate the results of experiments and
12 investigations made by the Forest Service; to purchase law-
13 books, reference and technical books, and technical journals
14 for officers of the Forest Service stationed outside of Wash-
15 ington, and for medical supplies and services and other
16 assistance necessary for the immediate relief of artisans,
17 laborers, and other employees engaged in any hazardous
18 work under the Forest Service: *Provided further*, That
19 the appropriations for the work of the Forest Service shall
20 be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse main-
21 tenance and the procurement, care, and handling of sup-
22 plies, equipment, and materials stored therein for distribution
23 to projects under the supervision of the Forest Service and
24 for sale and distribution to other Government activities and
25 to State and private agencies who cooperate with the

1 Forest Service in fire control under terms of written co-
2 operative agreements, the cost of such supplies, equipment,
3 and materials, including the cost of supervision, transporta-
4 tion, warehousing, and handling, to be reimbursed to ap-
5 propriations current at the time additional supplies and ma-
6 terials are procured for warehouse stocks: *Provided further,*
7 That the appropriations for the work of the Forest Service
8 available for the operation, repair, maintenance, and re-
9 placement of motor and other equipment may be reimbursed
10 for use of such equipment on projects of the Forest Service
11 chargeable to other appropriations, or on work of other
12 Federal agencies, when requested by such agencies, reim-
13 bursement to be made from appropriations applicable to the
14 work on which used at rental rates fixed by the Chief For-
15 ester based on the actual or estimated cost of operation,
16 repair, maintenance, depreciation, and equipment manage-
17 ment control, and credited to appropriations currently avail-
18 able at the time adjustment is effected: *Provided further,*
19 That the Forest Service may rent equipment for fire-control
20 purposes to State, county, private, or other non-Federal
21 agencies cooperating with the Forest Service in fire control
22 under the terms of written cooperative agreements, the
23 amount collected for such rental to be credited to appropria-
24 tions currently available at the time payment is received,
25 as follows:

1 General administrative expenses: For necessary ex-
2 penses for general administrative purposes, including the
3 salary of the Chief Forester, for the necessary expenses of the
4 National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by
5 section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514),
6 and for other personal services in the District of Columbia,
7 \$563,670.

8 National forest protection and management: For the
9 administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement,
10 and development of the national forests, including the estab-
11 lishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including
12 the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase,
13 production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the
14 care of plantations and young growth; the maintenance and
15 operation of aerial fire control by contract or otherwise, with
16 authority to renew any contract for such purpose annually,
17 not more than twice, without additional advertising; the
18 maintenance of roads and trails and the construction and
19 maintenance of all other improvements necessary for the
20 proper and economical administration, protection, develop-
21 ment, and use of the national forests, including experimental
22 areas under Forest Service administration: *Provided*, That
23 where, in the opinion of the Secretary, direct purchases
24 will be more economical than construction, improvements
25 may be purchased; the construction, equipment, and main-

1 tenance of sanitary, fire preventive, and recreational facilities;
2 control of destructive forest tree diseases and insects; timber
3 cultural operations; development and application of fish
4 and game management plans; propagation and transplanting
5 of plants suitable for planting on semiarid portions of the
6 national forests; estimating and appraising of timber and
7 other resources and development and application of plans
8 for their effective management, sale, and use; accept-
9 ance of moneys from timber purchasers for deposit into
10 the Treasury in the trust account, Forest Service Co-
11 operative Fund, which moneys are hereby appropriated
12 and made available until expended for scaling services re-
13 quested by purchasers in addition to those required by the
14 Forest Service, and for refunds of amounts deposited in
15 excess of the cost of such work; examination, classification,
16 surveying, and appraisal of land incident to effecting ex-
17 changes authorized by law and of lands within the boundaries
18 of the national forests that may be opened to homestead
19 settlement and entry under the Act of June 11, 1906, and the
20 Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided
21 by the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); and all
22 expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement,
23 protection, and general administration of the national forests,
24 including lands under contract for purchase or for the acqui-
25 sition of which condemnation proceedings have been insti-

1 tuted under the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 521),
 2 and the Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 471, 499, 505,
 3 564-570), lands transferred by authority of the Secretary
 4 from the Resettlement Administration to the Forest Service,
 5 and lands transferred to the Forest Service under authority
 6 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, ~~\$12,826,826~~
 7 ~~\$15,393,537~~: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be
 8 available for the expenses of properly caring for the graves of
 9 persons who have lost their lives as a result of fighting
 10 fires while employed by the Forest Service: *Provided further*,
 11 That in sales of logs, ties, poles, posts, cordwood, pulpwood,
 12 and other forest products the amounts made available for
 13 schools and roads by the Act of May 23, 1908 (16 U. S. C.
 14 500), and the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 501),
 15 shall be based upon the stumpage value of the timber.

16 Water rights: For the investigation and establishment
 17 of water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands
 18 or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection
 19 of water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with
 20 the administration and public use of the national forests,
 21 \$9,410.

22 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
 23 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service adminis-
 24 tration, including lands under contract for purchase or in
 25 process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, and

1 unappropriated public forest lands, \$100,000, which amount
 2 shall also be available for meeting obligations of the preceding
 3 fiscal year.

4 FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

5 To enable the Secretary ~~(1)~~ to carry into effect, through
 6 such agencies of the Department as he may designate, the
 7 provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved
 8 May 18, 1937 ~~(16 U. S. C. 568b)~~, ~~(not to exceed~~
 9 ~~\$397,368)~~ and the provisions of sections 4 ~~(not to exceed~~
 10 ~~\$83,700)~~ and 5 ~~(not to exceed \$65,100)~~, of the Act en-
 11 titled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands,
 12 for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of
 13 national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote
 14 the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable
 15 therefor", approved June 7, 1924 ~~(16 U. S. C. 567-568)~~,
 16 and Acts supplementary thereto; and ~~(2)~~ through the Forest
 17 Service to cooperate with and advise timberland owners and
 18 associations, wood-using industries or other appropriate
 19 agencies in the application of forest management principles
 20 to federally owned lands leased to States and to private forest
 21 lands, so as to attain sustained-yield management, the con-
 22 servation of the timber resource, the productivity of forest
 23 lands, and the stabilization of employment and economic con-
 24 tinuance of forest industries, not to exceed \$100,000; in all,
 25 not to exceed \$646,168; including the employment of per-

1 sons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
2 the purchase of reference books and technical journals; not
3 to exceed \$30,000 for the construction or purchase of neces-
4 sary buildings, and other improvements: *Provided*, That no
5 part of this appropriation which is available for carrying out
6 the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act and sections 4 and 5
7 of the Act approved June 7, 1924, shall be expended
8 in any State or Territory unless the State or
9 Territory, or local subdivision thereof, or individuals,
10 or associations contribute a sum equal to that to be allotted
11 therefrom by the Government or make contributions other
12 than money deemed by the Secretary to be the value equiv-
13 alent thereof: *Provided further*, That any part of this ap-
14 propriation allocated for the production or procurement of
15 nursery stock by any Federal agency, or funds appropriated
16 to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating States
17 for the production or procurement of nursery stock, shall
18 remain available for expenditure for not more than three
19 fiscal years: *Provided further*, That in carrying into effect
20 the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, no
21 part of this appropriation shall be used to establish new
22 nurseries or to acquire land for the establishment of such new
23 nurseries.

24 Forest research: For forest research in accordance with
25 the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act

1 entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and
 2 other forest products for the people of the United States, to
 3 promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes
 4 of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood
 5 lots and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricultural
 6 production, and to secure the correlation and the most
 7 economical conduct of forest research in the Department of
 8 Agriculture through research in reforestation, timber grow-
 9 ing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related
 10 subjects", approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C.
 11 581, 581a, 581f-581i), as follows:

12 Forest management: Fire, silvicultural, and other forest
 13 investigations and experiments under said section 2, as
 14 amended, at forest experiment stations or elsewhere,
 15 ~~\$300,000~~ \$542,000.

16 Range investigations: Investigations and experiments to
 17 develop improved methods of management of forest and
 18 other ranges under section 7, at forest or range experiment
 19 stations or elsewhere, ~~\$150,000~~ \$267,200.

20 Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests
 21 of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products
 22 Laboratory, or elsewhere, ~~\$800,000~~ \$989,765.

23 Forest survey: A comprehensive forest survey under
 24 section 9, ~~\$100,000~~ \$199,363.

1 Forest economics: Investigations in forest economics
2 under section 10, ~~\$75,000~~ \$118,500.

3 Forest influences: For investigations and experiments at
4 forest experiment stations or elsewhere for determining
5 and demonstrating the influence of natural vegetative cover
6 characteristic of forest, range, or other wild land on water
7 conservation, flood control, stream-flow regulation, erosion,
8 climate, and maintenance of soil productivity, and for de-
9 veloping preventive and control measures therefor, ~~\$75,000~~
10 \$132,600.

11 In all, salaries and expenses, ~~\$15,646,074~~ \$18,316,045;
12 and in addition thereto there are hereby appropriated all
13 moneys received as contributions toward cooperative work
14 under the provisions of section 1 of the Act approved March
15 3, 1925 (16 U. S. C. 572), which funds shall be covered
16 into the Treasury and constitute a part of the special funds
17 provided by the Act of June 30, 1914 (16 U. S. C. 498):
18 *Provided*, That not to exceed ~~\$886,034~~ \$887,074 may be
19 expended for departmental personal services in the District
20 of Columbia: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,500
21 may be expended for the contribution of the United States
22 to the cost of the office of the secretariat of the International
23 Union of Forest Research Stations and of the Department
24 of Timber Utilization of the Comité International du Bois.

FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

For cooperation with the various States or other appropriate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564-570), including also the study of the effect of tax laws and the investigation of timber insurance as provided in section 3 of said Act, ~~\$2,492,210~~ \$6,300,000, of which not to exceed ~~\$72,418~~ \$87,418 and ~~\$2,500~~ \$5,000 shall be available for personal services and for the purchase of supplies and equipment, respectively, in the District of Columbia.

FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

To enable the Secretary (1) to carry into effect, through such agencies of the Department as he may designate, the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed \$547,368) and the provisions of sections 4 (not to exceed \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed \$65,100), of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands,

1 for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of
2 national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote
3 the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable
4 therefor", approved June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568),
5 and Acts supplementary thereto; and (2) through the Forest
6 Service to cooperate with and advise timberland owners and
7 associations, wood-using industries or other appropriate
8 agencies in the application of forest management principles
9 to federally owned lands leased to States and to private forest
10 lands, so as to attain sustained-yield management, the con-
11 servation of the timber resource, the productivity of forest
12 lands, and the stabilization of employment and economic con-
13 tinuance of forest industries, not to exceed \$111,942; in all,
14 not to exceed \$808,110, of which not to exceed \$44,110 may
15 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;
16 the purchase of reference books and technical journals; not
17 to exceed \$30,000 for the construction or purchase of neces-
18 sary buildings, and other improvements: Provided, That no
19 part of this appropriation which is available for carrying out
20 the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act and sections 4 and 5
21 of the Act approved June 7, 1924, shall be expended
22 in any State or Territory unless the State or
23 Territory, or local subdivision thereof, or individuals,
24 or associations contribute a sum equal to that to be allotted
25 therefrom by the Government or make contributions other

1 *than money deemed by the Secretary to be the value equiv-*
 2 *alent thereof: Provided further, That any part of this ap-*
 3 *propriation allocated for the production or procurement of*
 4 *nursery stock by any Federal agency, or funds appropriated*
 5 *to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating States*
 6 *for the production or procurement of nursery stock, shall*
 7 *remain available for expenditure for not more than three*
 8 *fiscal years: Provided further, That in carrying into effect*
 9 *the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, no*
 10 *part of this appropriation shall be used to establish new*
 11 *nurseries or to acquire land for the establishment of such new*
 12 *nurseries.*

13 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

14 For the acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of
 15 the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C.
 16 513-519, 521), \$100,000, of which not to exceed \$18,675
 17 may be expended for personal services in the District of
 18 Columbia.

19 Total, Forest Service, ~~\$18,238,284~~ \$25,524,155.

20 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

21 For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the
 22 Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921 (23
 23 U. S. C. 23), and for the construction, reconstruction, and
 24 maintenance of roads and trails on experimental areas under
 25 Forest Service administration, including not to exceed

1 \$59,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
2 \$2,537,168 for forest development roads and trails, repre-
3 senting the balance of the amount authorized to be appropri-
4 ated therefor for the fiscal year 1943 by the Act of September
5 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867), together with \$1,241,555 from
6 the unobligated balances of previous appropriations for forest
7 highways which is hereby reappropriated for forest develop-
8 ment roads and trails; in all, \$3,778,723, to be immediately
9 available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
10 That this appropriation shall be available for the rental,
11 purchase, or construction of buildings necessary for the
12 storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for
13 road and trail construction and maintenance, but the total
14 cost of any such building purchased or constructed under
15 this authorization shall not exceed \$7,500.

16 EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT

17 For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to
18 carry into effect the Act of March 5, 1942, as amended (56
19 Stat. 126-128, 796-797), including personal services in the
20 District of Columbia and elsewhere; printing and binding
21 without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919
22 (44 U. S. C. 111); purchase of books of reference and
23 periodicals; purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles; erection
24 of necessary buildings; procurement of medical supplies or
25 services for emergency use in the field; and the acceptance of

1 donations of land and rubber-bearing plants, and furnishing
2 to employees daily transportation between points of assembly
3 and work projects, \$13,048,000: *Provided*, That any pro-
4 ceeds from the sales of guayule, rubber processed from
5 guayule, or other rubber-bearing plants, or from other sales,
6 rentals, and fees resulting from operations under such Act of
7 March 5, 1942, as amended, shall be covered into the Treas-
8 ury as miscellaneous receipts.

9 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

10 Salaries and administrative expenses: Not to exceed
11 \$4,500,000 of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corpora-
12 tion shall be available for administrative expenses of the
13 Corporation in carrying out its activities as authorized by
14 law, including personal services in the District of Columbia
15 and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the
16 Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act
17 of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); print-
18 ing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; not to
19 exceed \$400 for periodicals, maps, and newspapers; procure-
20 ment of supplies, equipment, and services; rent in the Dis-
21 trict of Columbia; and all other necessary administrative
22 expenses: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (in-
23 cluding legal and special services performed on a contract
24 or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in
25 connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, im-

1 provement, or disposition of any real or personal property
 2 belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest,
 3 including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall
 4 be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes
 5 hereof: *Provided further*, That none of the fund made avail-
 6 able by this paragraph shall be obligated or expended unless
 7 and until an appropriate appropriation account shall have
 8 been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation war-
 9 rant or a covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall
 10 be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget
 11 and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended: ~~*Provided further*,~~
 12 ~~That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall~~
 13 ~~be used for administrative expenses connected with the sale~~
 14 ~~of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of~~
 15 ~~farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by the~~
 16 ~~Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938: *Provided further*,~~
 17 ~~*That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall*~~
 18 ~~*be used for administrative expenses connected with the sale*~~
 19 ~~*of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of*~~
 20 ~~*farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by the*~~
 21 ~~*Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 or the comparable price*~~
 22 ~~*as provided by section 4 (a) of the Act of July 1, 1941*~~
 23 ~~*(Public Law Numbered 147, Seventy-seventh Congress):*~~
 24 ~~*Provided further, That the foregoing shall not apply to the*~~
 25 ~~*sale or other disposition of any agricultural commodity for*~~

1 *distribution exclusively for relief purposes, nor to commodi-*
 2 *ties which have substantially deteriorated in quality or are*
 3 *sold for the purpose of feeding or the manufacture of ethyl*
 4 *alcohol, butyl alcohol, acetone, or rubber, or the extraction*
 5 *of oil, or commodities sold to farmers for seed or commodi-*
 6 *ties sold for export or new or byproduct uses: Provided fur-*
 7 *ther, That no wheat or corn shall be sold for feed at a price*
 8 *less than the parity price of corn at the time such sale is made:*
 9 *Provided further, That in making regional adjustments in*
 10 *the sale price of corn or wheat the minimum price need not*
 11 *be higher in any area than the United States average parity*
 12 *price of corn.*

13 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL 14 LAND RESOURCES

15 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
 16 sions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation
 17 and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936,
 18 as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), and the provisions
 19 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended
 20 (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407) (except the making of payments
 21 pursuant to sections 303 and 381 and the provisions of titles
 22 IV and V), including the employment of persons and means
 23 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed
 24 \$50,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, includ-
 25 ing such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs

1 within the United States; purchase of lawbooks, books of
2 reference, periodicals, newspapers, \$300,000,000 \$400,000,-
3 000, to remain available until June 30, 1945, solely for
4 programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,
5 as amended, and for compliances with soil-building practices
6 and water-conservation practices under the Soil Conservation
7 and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, pursuant to 1943
8 programs carried out during the period July 1, 1942, to
9 December 31, 1943, inclusive, to remain available until
10 June 30, 1945, for compliance with programs under the
11 Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and the
12 Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, pursuant to the
13 provisions of the 1943 programs carried out during the
14 period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1943, inclusive:
15 *Provided*, That no part of said appropriation or any other
16 appropriation carried in this bill shall be used for incentive
17 payments: *Provided further*, That no payment or payments
18 hereunder to any one person or corporation shall be in excess
19 of the total sum of \$500: *Provided further*, That this limita-
20 tion shall not be construed to deprive any share renter or
21 tenant of payments not exceeding that amount to which he
22 would otherwise be entitled: *Provided further*, That the
23 portion of said amount available for salaries and other ad-
24 ministrative expenses for carrying out such programs shall
25 not exceed 50 per centum of the amount expended under

1 the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942,
2 for salaries and administrative expenses for carrying out
3 programs under such Acts for the period from July 1, 1941,
4 to December 31, 1942, inclusive: *Provided further, That*
5 *not to exceed \$32,500,000 of said amount shall be avail-*
6 *able for salaries and other administrative expenses for carry-*
7 *ing out such programs: Provided further, That none of*
8 the funds herein appropriated or made available for the
9 functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency
10 pursuant to the Executive Order (No. 9069) of February
11 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of
12 any regional information employees or any State or county
13 information employees: *Provided further, That such amount*
14 *shall be available for salaries and other administrative ex-*
15 *penses in connection with the formulation and adminis-*
16 *tration of the 1944 programs of soil building practices and*
17 *soil and water-conservation practices, under the Act of*
18 *February 29, 1936, and programs under the Agricultural Ad-*
19 *justment Act of 1938, as amended, the total expenditures of*
20 *which, including administration, shall not exceed \$300,000,-*
21 *000: Provided further, That such amount shall be available*
22 *for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection*
23 *with the formulation and administration of the 1944 pro-*
24 *grams or plans now or hereafter authorized under section 7*
25 *or 8, or both, of said Act of February 29, 1936, or under*

1 *said provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,*
 2 *the total expenditures of which including administration, shall*
 3 *not exceed \$300,000,000: Provided further, That no part of*
 4 *such amounts shall be available after June 30, 1944, for*
 5 *salaries and other administrative expenses except for payment*
 6 *of obligations therefor incurred prior to July 1, 1944: Pro-*
 7 *vided further, That the Secretary may, in his discretion, from*
 8 *time to time transfer to the General Accounting Office such*
 9 *sums as may be necessary to pay administrative expenses of*
 10 *the General Accounting Office in auditing payments under*
 11 *this item: And provided further, That no part of such amount*
 12 *shall be available for carrying out the provisions of sections*
 13 *202 (a) to (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.*

14 PARITY PAYMENTS

15 To enable the Secretary to make full parity payments
 16 for the crop year 1942 pursuant to the authorization under
 17 this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation
 18 Act, 1943, ~~\$193,623,000~~ \$170,281,000, to remain available
 19 until June 30, 1945, and to be merged with and made a part
 20 of the appropriation under this head in said Act, and the un-
 21 obligated balance of appropriation so merged shall remain
 22 available until June 30, 1946, for administrative expenses.
 23 (including expenses of county and local committees), and
 24 not to exceed \$5,000,000 of said unobligated balance may be
 25 expended for administrative expenses in the District of

1 Columbia (including personal services) and elsewhere (ex-
2 cluding expenses of county and local committees), including
3 such part of the total expenses of making acreage allotments,
4 establishing normal yields, checking performance, and re-
5 lated activities in connection with wheat, cotton, corn, rice,
6 and tobacco under the authorized farm program as the Secre-
7 tary finds necessary to supplement the amount provided in
8 section 392 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

9 The second proviso contained under this head in the
10 Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943, is
11 amended to read as ~~follow~~ follows: "*Provided further, That*
12 *such payments with respect to any such commodity shall be*
13 *made upon the normal yield of the farm acreage allotment*
14 *established for the commodity under the 1942 agricultural*
15 *conservation program and shall be made with respect to a*
16 *farm in full amount only in the event that the acreage planted*
17 *to the commodity for harvest on the farm in 1942 was not in*
18 *excess of the farm acreage allotment established for the com-*
19 *modity under said program, and, if such allotment has been*
20 *exceeded, the parity payment with respect to the commodity*
21 *shall be reduced by not more than 10 per centum for each 1*
22 *per centum, or fraction thereof, by which the acreage planted*
23 *to the commodity is in excess of such allotment.*"

24 *To enable the Secretary to make parity payments to pro-*
25 *ducers of wheat, cotton, corn (in the commercial corn-produc-*

1 ing area), rice, and tobacco, pursuant to the provisions of
2 section 303 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, he
3 is authorized and directed to make such commitments or incur
4 such obligations as may be necessary in order to provide for
5 full parity payments for each of the crop years 1943 and
6 1944: Provided, That such payments with respect to any
7 such commodity for the crop year 1943 shall be made upon
8 the normal yield of the farm acreage allotment established for
9 such commodity under the 1943 agricultural conservation
10 program and for the crop year 1944 on the normal yield of
11 the farm acreage allotment established for the commodity un-
12 der the 1944 agricultural conservation program: Provided
13 further, That for each of the crop years 1943 and 1944 the
14 Secretary may provide by regulations for reduction in pay-
15 ments for failure to comply with the acreage allotments, limits,
16 or goals under the agricultural conservation program for
17 1943 or 1944, as the case may be.

18 For payments on the 1943 crop, if the sum of the pre-
19 vailing basic loan rate (if marketing quotas for the commodity
20 have been disapproved, such basic loan rate shall be the basic
21 loan rate which would have prevailed except for such disap-
22 proval) or the average farm price, whichever is the higher,
23 for the crop year 1943 and the applicable rate of the pay-
24 ments under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment
25 Act, for the purposes of the 1943 agricultural conservation

1 *program, and the parity payments herein provided, exceed an*
2 *amount sufficient to increase the farmers' returns to parity*
3 *prices, parity payments shall be so adjusted as to provide a*
4 *return to producers which is equal to but not greater than*
5 *parity price; and for payments on the 1944 crop, if the sum*
6 *of the prevailing basic loan rate (if marketing quotas for the*
7 *commodity have been disapproved, such basic loan rate shall*
8 *be the basic loan rate which would have prevailed except for*
9 *such disapproval) or the average farm price, whichever is*
10 *the higher, for the crop year 1944 and the applicable rate of*
11 *the payments under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allot-*
12 *ment Act, for the purposes of the 1944 agricultural conser-*
13 *vation program, and the parity payments herein provided*
14 *exceed an amount sufficient to increase the farmers' returns to*
15 *parity prices, parity payments shall be so adjusted as to pro-*
16 *vide a return to producers which is equal to but not greater*
17 *than parity price.*

18 SUGAR ACT

19 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
20 sions, other than those specifically relating to the Philippine
21 Islands, of the Sugar Act of 1937, approved September 1,
22 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1100-1183), including the
23 employment of persons and means, in the District of Colum-
24 bia and elsewhere, as authorized by said Act, \$54,883,060,
25 to remain available until June 30, 1945, and in addition,

1 \$9,000,000 to be immediately available and to remain avail-
 2 able to June 30, 1944, and to be merged with and made a
 3 part of the appropriation under this head in the Department
 4 of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943; in all, \$63,883,060.

5 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

6 Administrative and operating expenses: For operating
 7 and administrative expenses under the Federal Crop Insur-
 8 ance Act, approved February 16, 1938, as amended (7
 9 U. S. C. 1501-1518; 55 Stat. 255-256), ~~\$3,500,000~~
 10 \$7,818,748, including the employment of persons and means
 11 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and bind-
 12 ing, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and
 13 newspapers: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
 14 shall be used for or in connection with the insurance of wheat
 15 and cotton crops planted subsequent to July 31, 1943, or for
 16 any other purpose except in connection with the liquidation
 17 of insurance contracts on the wheat and cotton crops planted
 18 prior to July 31, 1943.

19 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

20 To carry out the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act
 21 to provide for the protection of land resources against soil
 22 erosion, and for other purposes", approved April 27, 1935
 23 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), which provides for a national
 24 program of erosion control and soil and moisture conservation
 25 to be carried out directly and in cooperation with other

1 agencies, including the employment of persons and means
2 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of books
3 and periodicals, maintenance, repair, and operation of one
4 passenger-carrying automobile in the District of Columbia,
5 furnishing of subsistence to employees, training of employees,
6 and the purchase and erection of permanent buildings:
7 *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected,
8 or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water
9 supply or sanitary system and connecting the same with any
10 such building, shall not exceed \$2,500 except where build-
11 ings are acquired in conjunction with land being purchased
12 for other purposes and except for eight buildings to be con-
13 structed at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building: *Pro-*
14 *vided further*, That no money appropriated in this Act shall
15 be available for the construction of any such building on
16 land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*, That
17 during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein
18 made the appropriations for the work of the Soil Conservation
19 Service shall be available for meeting the expenses of ware-
20 house maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling
21 of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for dis-
22 tribution to projects under the supervision of the Soil Con-
23 servation Service.

24 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
25 for general administrative purposes, including the salary of

1 the Chief of the Soil Conservation Service and other personal
 2 services in the District of Columbia, ~~\$401,315~~ \$451,315:
 3 *Provided*, That no part of the money appropriated in this
 4 paragraph shall be available for expenditure if any emer-
 5 gency appropriations are made available for administrative
 6 expenses in administering the funds provided in regular appro-
 7 priations to the Soil Conservation Service.

8 Soil and moisture conservation and land-use investiga-
 9 tions: For research and investigations into the character,
 10 cause, extent, history, and effects of erosion, soil and mois-
 11 ture depletion and methods of soil and moisture conserva-
 12 tion (including the construction and hydrologic phases of
 13 farm irrigation and land drainage); and for construction,
 14 operation, and maintenance of experimental watersheds,
 15 stations, laboratories, plots, and installations, ~~\$1,071,573~~
 16 \$1,196,573.

17 Soil and moisture conservation and land-use operations,
 18 demonstrations, and information: For carrying out preven-
 19 tive measures to conserve soil and moisture, including such
 20 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and
 21 the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement of
 22 farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and
 23 operation of erosion nurseries, the making of conservation
 24 plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information,
 25 ~~\$17,130,000~~ \$20,130,000: *Provided*, That any part of this

1 appropriation allocated for the production or procurement
 2 of nursery stock by any Federal agency, or funds appropri-
 3 ated to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating
 4 States for the production or procurement of nursery stock,
 5 shall remain available for expenditure for not more than
 6 three fiscal years.

7 Emergency erosion control, Everglades region, Florida:
 8 For research and demonstration work in soil conservation
 9 control measures, including research and demonstration
 10 work in fire control and irrigation construction work
 11 to eliminate fire hazards, in the Everglades region of Flor-
 12 ida, \$72,248: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be
 13 made for these purposes until a sum at least equal to such
 14 expenditures shall have been made available by the State of
 15 Florida, or a political subdivision thereof, for the same
 16 purposes.

17 Total, Soil Conservation Service, ~~\$18,675,136~~ \$21,-
 18 ~~850,136~~, of which not to exceed ~~\$1,004,691~~ \$1,231,741 may
 19 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

20 WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMIARID AREAS

21 *To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into*
 22 *effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to promote*
 23 *conservation in the arid and semiarid areas of the United*
 24 *States by aiding in the development of facilities for water*
 25 *storage and utilization, and for other purposes", approved*

1 *August 28, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x,*
 2 *590z-5), including the purchase, exchange, operation, and*
 3 *maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles, \$1,278,649, of*
 4 *which not to exceed \$11,000 may be expended for personal*
 5 *services in the District of Columbia.*

6 LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF 7 SUBMARGINAL LAND

8 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
 9 title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
 10 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1013), including the
 11 employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia
 12 and elsewhere, \$1,126,120.

13 MARKETING SERVICE

14 For the employment of such persons and means in the
 15 city of Washington and elsewhere as may be necessary in
 16 conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations,
 17 either independently or in cooperation with public or private
 18 agencies, organizations, or individuals, as follows:

19 Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and
 20 distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely infor-
 21 mation on the market supply and demand, commercial move-
 22 ment, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market
 23 prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy
 24 and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, peanuts and their
 25 products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds, and other

1 agricultural products, independently and in cooperation with
2 other branches of the Government, State agencies, purchas-
3 ing and consuming organizations, and persons engaged in the
4 production, transportation, marketing, and distribution of
5 farm and food products, ~~\$1,084,570~~ \$1,141,655.

6 Market inspection of farm products: For enabling
7 the Secretary, independently and in cooperation with
8 other branches of the Government, State agencies,
9 purchasing and consuming organizations, boards of trade,
10 chambers of commerce, or other associations of businessmen
11 or trade organizations, and persons or corporations engaged
12 in the production, transportation, marketing, and distribu-
13 tion of farm and food products, whether operating in one
14 or more jurisdictions, to investigate and certify to shippers
15 and other interested parties the class, quality, and condition
16 of cotton, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables, whether raw, dried,
17 or canned, poultry, butter, hay, and other perishable farm
18 products when offered for interstate shipment or when
19 received at such important central markets as the Secre-
20 tary may from time to time designate, or at points
21 which may be conveniently reached therefrom under
22 such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, in-
23 cluding payment of such fees as will be reasonable and as
24 nearly as may be to cover the cost for the service rendered:
25 *Provided*, That officers and employees who, under proper

1 authorization, use privately owned motor vehicles in the
 2 performance of official travel within the corporate limits of
 3 their official stations for the purpose of inspecting and grad-
 4 ing farm and food products and the supervision thereof at
 5 points located within the said corporate limits may be re-
 6 imbursed for such travel at a rate not to exceed 3 cents
 7 per mile: *Provided further*, That certificates issued by the
 8 authorized agents of the Department shall be received in
 9 all courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of
 10 the truth of the statements therein contained, ~~\$450,430~~
 11 ~~\$474,137~~.

12 Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing
 13 among the people of the United States useful information
 14 relative to the standardization, classification, grading, prepa-
 15 ration for market, handling, and marketing of farm and
 16 food products, including the demonstration and promotion
 17 of the use of uniform standards of classification of American
 18 farm and food products throughout the world, and for making
 19 analyses of cotton fiber as provided by the Act of April 7,
 20 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d), ~~\$363,250~~ \$388,250: *Provided*,
 21 That samples, illustrations, practical forms, or sets of the
 22 grades recommended or promulgated by the Secretary for farm
 23 or food products may be sold under such rules and regulations
 24 as he may prescribe, and the receipts therefrom deposited in
 25 the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

1 Tobacco Inspection and Tobacco Stocks and Standards

2 Acts: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect
 3 the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to establish
 4 and promote the use of standards of classification for tobacco,
 5 to provide and maintain an official tobacco-inspection service,
 6 and for other purposes", approved August 23, 1935 (7 U.
 7 S. C. 511-511q), and an Act entitled "An Act to provide
 8 for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco by
 9 the Department of Agriculture", approved January 14, 1929
 10 (7 U. S. C. 501-508), as amended, \$812,530.

11 Perishable Agricultural Commodities and Produce

12 Agency and Standard Container Acts: To enable the Sec-
 13 retary to carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable
 14 Agricultural Commodities Act, approved June 10, 1930,
 15 as amended (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r) and as further amended
 16 by the Act of April 6, 1942 (Public Law 516), and the
 17 Act to prevent the destruction or dumping of farm produce,
 18 and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1927 (7 U. S. C.
 19 491-497), the *Standards Baskets Act*, approved August 31,
 20 1916, as amended (15 U. S. C. 251-256), and the Act to
 21 fix standards for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint
 22 baskets for fruits and vegetables, and for other purposes,
 23 approved May 21, 1928 (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), \$167,520
 24 \$187,520.

25 Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures Acts:

1 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of
 2 the Act authorizing him to collect and publish statistics of the
 3 grade and staple length of cotton, approved March 3, 1927,
 4 as amended by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C.
 5 471-476), and to perform the duties imposed upon him
 6 by chapter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to
 7 cotton futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into
 8 effect the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards
 9 Act, approved March 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C.
 10 51-65), including such means as may be necessary for
 11 effectuating agreements with cotton associations, cotton ex-
 12 changes, and other cotton organizations in foreign countries,
 13 for (1) the adoption, use, and observance of universal
 14 standards of cotton classification, (2) the arbitration or
 15 settlement of disputes with respect thereto, and (3) the prep-
 16 aration, distribution, inspection, and protection of the prac-
 17 tical forms or copies thereof under such agreements,
 18 ~~\$992,428~~ \$1,042,428.

19 United States Grain Standards Act: To enable the Sec-
 20 retary to carry into effect the provisions of the United States
 21 Grain Standards Act, \$742,330.

22 United States Warehouse Act: To enable the Secretary
 23 to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Ware-
 24 house Act, ~~\$400,000~~ \$464,115.

25 Federal Seed Act: To enable the Secretary to carry into

1 effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate
 2 interstate and foreign commerce in seeds; to require labeling
 3 and to prevent misrepresentation of seeds in interstate com-
 4 merce; to require certain standards with respect to certain
 5 imported seeds; and for other purposes", approved August
 6 9, 1939 (7 U. S. C. 1561-1610), \$80,650: *Provided*, That
 7 not to exceed \$250 of this amount may be used for meeting
 8 the share of the United States in the expenses of the Inter-
 9 national Seed Testing Congress in carrying out plans for
 10 correlating the work of the various adhering governments on
 11 problems relating to seed analysis or other subjects which the
 12 Congress may determine to be necessary in the interest of
 13 international seed trade.

14 Packers and Stockyards Act: For carrying out the pro-
 15 visions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, approved August
 16 15, 1921, as amended by the Act of August 14, 1935 (7 U.
 17 S. C. 181-229), ~~\$350,000~~ \$378,140.

18 Naval Stores Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry
 19 into effect the provisions of the Naval Stores Act of March
 20 3, 1923 (7 U. S. C. 91-99), \$30,120.

21 Enforcement of the Insecticide Act: For enabling the
 22 Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of
 23 April 26, 1910 (7 U. S. C. 121-134), entitled "An Act
 24 for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of
 25 adulterated or misbranded paris greens, lead arsenates,

1 other insecticides, and also fungicides, and for regulating
2 traffic therein, and for other purposes", \$167,880.

3 Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary to
4 carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange
5 Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), and as further
6 amended by the Act of October 9, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 2),
7 ~~\$225,000~~ \$325,000.

8 Total, Marketing Service, ~~\$5,866,708~~ \$6,234,755, of
9 which amount not to exceed ~~\$1,298,413~~ \$1,369,763 may be
10 expended for departmental personal services in the District of
11 Columbia.

12 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

13 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
14 sions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, approved
15 May 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), as
16 follows:

17 Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses and
18 expenses of studies, investigations, publications, and reports
19 including the salary of the Administrator, Rural Electrifica-
20 tion Administration, and other personal services in the Dis-
21 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and exchange of
22 books, lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodi-
23 cals; not to exceed \$300 for newspapers; financial and credit
24 reports, \$2,258,000.

25 Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and

1 5, and for the purchase of property and costs and expenses
2 incurred in connection therewith in accordance with section
3 7 of the Rural Electrification Act of May 20, 1936, as
4 amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), \$20,000,000.

5 Total, Rural Electrification Administration, \$22,258,000.

6 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For salaries and expenses of the Farm Credit Administra-
9 tion in the District of Columbia and the field, including
10 printing and binding; travel expenses, including not to ex-
11 ceed \$5,000 for travel incurred under proper authority at-
12 tending meetings or conventions of members of organizations
13 at which matters of importance to the work of the Farm
14 Credit Administration are to be discussed or transacted;
15 lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$750 for
16 periodicals and newspapers; contract stenographic reporting
17 services; library membership fees or dues in organizations
18 which issue publications to members only or to members at
19 a lower price than to others, payment for which may be
20 made in advance; purchase of manuscripts, data, and spe-
21 cial reports by personal service without regard to the pro-
22 visions of any other Act; purchase, maintenance, repair, and
23 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in
24 the District of Columbia and elsewhere; garage rental in the
25 District of Columbia; payment of actual transportation and

1 other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem
2 in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from
3 their homes, without other compensation from the United
4 States, in an advisory capacity to the Farm Credit Ad-
5 ministration; employment of persons, firms, and others
6 for the performance of special services, including legal serv-
7 ices; necessary administrative expenses in connection with
8 the making of loans under the provisions of the Act of
9 January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o),
10 and the collection of moneys due the United States on
11 account of loans made under the provisions of said Act and
12 similar Acts administered by the Farm Credit Administration
13 relating to loans for crop production, feed, seed, and harvest-
14 ing; examination of corporations, banks, associations, and
15 institutions operated, supervised, or regulated by the
16 Farm Credit Administration; in all, \$689,259, together with
17 not to exceed \$3,938,561 from the funds made available to
18 the Farm Credit Administration pursuant to the Act of
19 January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).

20 Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans: For
21 loans to farmers under the Act of January 27, 1937 (12 U.
22 S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o), as amended by the Acts of
23 February 4, 1938 (52 Stat. 26), June 30, 1939 (53 Stat.
24 939), June 25, 1940 (12 U. S. C. 1020n-1), and July 1,
25 1941 (55 Stat. 444), and July 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 700-

1 701), \$4,907,273, together with the unobligated balance
 2 (exclusive of the amount of such balance made available for
 3 "Salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration, 1944")
 4 of the appropriation "Crop production and harvesting loans"
 5 as made in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal
 6 year 1937 (50 Stat. 8, 11), and as continued available by
 7 the Acts of February 4, 1938 (52 Stat. 26), June 30, 1939
 8 (53 Stat. 939), June 25, 1940 (12 U. S. C. 1020n-1),
 9 July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 444), and July 22, 1942 (56 Stat.
 10 700-701), together with all collections of principal and in-
 11 terest on loans heretofore or hereafter made under said Act
 12 of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).

13 FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

14 Not to exceed \$7,822,000 of the funds of the Federal
 15 Farm Mortgage Corporation, established by the Act of
 16 January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h), shall
 17 be available during the fiscal year 1944 for administrative
 18 expenses of the Corporation, including personal services
 19 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses
 20 of officers and employees of the Corporation, in accord-
 21 ance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations
 22 and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-
 23 833); printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference,
 24 and not to exceed \$250 for periodicals and newspapers; con-
 25 tract stenographic reporting services; procurement of sup-

1 plies, equipment, and services; purchase, maintenance, re-
2 pair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
3 vehicles, to be used only for official purposes; rent in the
4 District of Columbia; payment of actual transportation and
5 other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in
6 lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from
7 their homes, without other compensation from the United
8 States, in an advisory capacity to the Corporation; employ-
9 ment on a contract or fee basis of persons, firms, and cor-
10 porations for the performance of special services, including
11 legal services; use of the services and facilities of Federal
12 land banks, national farm loan associations, Federal Reserve
13 banks, and agencies of the Government as authorized by said
14 Act of January 31, 1934; and all other necessary admin-
15 istrative expenses: *Provided*, That all expenditures which
16 under the accounting system prescribed for the Corporation
17 by the General Accounting Office are to be treated as capital
18 investments, increasing the book value of acquired fixed prop-
19 erty (real estate and chattel), shall be considered as nonad-
20 ministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided*,
21 *further*, That except for the limitation in amounts hereinbe-
22 fore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel ex-
23 penses, the administrative expenses and other obligations of
24 the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in ac-

1 cordance with the provisions of said Act of January 31,
 2 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1016-1020 (h)).

3 Total, Farm Credit Administration, \$5,596,532.

4 FARM TENANCY

5 Salaries and expenses: To enable the Secretary to carry
 6 into effect the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones
 7 Farm Tenant Act approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-
 8 1006), \$500,000 for necessary expenses in connection with
 9 the making of loans under title I of said Act and the collection
 10 of moneys due the United States on account of loans hereto-
 11 fore made under the provisions of said Act, including the
 12 employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia
 13 and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding as authorized
 14 by said Act.

15 LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

16 *To enable the Secretary to continue to provide assistance*
 17 *through rural rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in*
 18 *the United States, its Territories, and possessions, including*
 19 *(1) farm debt adjustment service, and making and servicing*
 20 *of loans and grants under this and prior laws; (2) loans to*
 21 *needy individual farmers; (3) grants; and (4) liquidation*
 22 *as expeditiously as possible of Federal rural rehabilitation*
 23 *projects under the supervision of the Farm Security Admin-*
 24 *istration, \$29,607,573, which sum shall be also available*

1 *for necessary administrative expenses incident to the fore-*
2 *going, including personal services in the District of Columbia*
3 *and elsewhere; compensation of experts (including the Ad-*
4 *ministrator and not to exceed three Assistant Administrators*
5 *of the Farm Security Administration) without regard to the*
6 *Classification Act of 1923, as amended; purchase of law-*
7 *books, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers;*
8 *purchase, operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled*
9 *passenger-carrying vehicles; and printing and binding: Pro-*
10 *vided, That the War Food Administrator shall transmit to*
11 *the Congress semiannually a progress report with respect to*
12 *the liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects under*
13 *the supervision of the Farm Security Administration, show-*
14 *ing by name and by States all dispositions of such projects,*
15 *or parts thereof, together with the amounts of Federal funds*
16 *expended in the process of liquidation, and any losses incurred*
17 *in the use of such funds.*

18 *In making any grant payments under this Act, the*
19 *Secretary is authorized to require with respect to such pay-*
20 *ments the performance of work on useful public projects,*
21 *Federal and non-Federal, including work on private or*
22 *public land in furtherance of the conservation of natural*
23 *resources, and the provisions of the Act of February 15,*
24 *1934 (5 U. S. C. 796), as amended, relating to disability*
25 *or death compensation, and benefits shall apply to those*

1 persons performing such work: *Provided, That this section*
2 *shall not apply to any case coming within the purview of*
3 *the workmen's compensation law of any State, Territory,*
4 *or possession, or in which the claimant has received or is*
5 *entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death.*

6 *For additional funds for the purpose of making rural re-*
7 *habilitation loans to needy individual farmers, the Reconstruc-*
8 *tion Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make*
9 *advances to the Secretary upon his request in an aggregate*
10 *amount of not to exceed \$97,500,000. Such advances shall*
11 *be made (1) with interest at the rate of 3 per centum per*
12 *annum payable semiannually; (2) upon the security of obli-*
13 *gations acceptable to the Corporation heretofore or hereafter*
14 *acquired by the Secretary pursuant to law; (3) in amounts*
15 *which shall not exceed 75 per centum of the then unpaid*
16 *principal amount of the obligations securing such advances;*
17 *and (4) upon such other terms and conditions, and with*
18 *such maturities, as the Corporation may determine. The*
19 *Secretary shall pay to the Corporation, currently as received*
20 *by him, all moneys collected as payments of principal and*
21 *interest on the loans made from the amounts so advanced*
22 *or collected upon any obligations held by the Corporation*
23 *as security for such advances, until such amounts are fully*
24 *repaid. The amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other*
25 *such obligations which the Corporation is authorized and*

1 *empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time*
2 *under the provisions of law in force on the date this Act*
3 *takes effect is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to*
4 *carry out the provisions of this paragraph.*

5 *None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise author-*
6 *ized under this caption ("Loans, grants, and rural rehabili-*
7 *tation") shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of*
8 *land or for the carrying on of any land-purchase or land-*
9 *leasing program; (2) the carrying on of any operations in*
10 *collective farming, except for the liquidation as expeditiously*
11 *as possible of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3)*
12 *the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of*
13 *\$2,500.*

14 *The Secretary of Agriculture may expend funds admin-*
15 *istered by him as trustee under the various transfer agree-*
16 *ments with the several State rural rehabilitation corporations*
17 *only for purposes for which funds made available under this*
18 *caption may be expended, and the limitations applicable to*
19 *such funds shall also be applicable to the expenditure of such*
20 *trust funds by the Secretary of Agriculture.*

21 *The appropriation and authorizations herein made under*
22 *the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall*
23 *constitute the total amount to be available for obligation under*
24 *this heading during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be*
25 *supplemented by funds from any source.*

1 *No part of the appropriation herein made under the*
2 *heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation" shall be*
3 *available to pay the compensation of any person appointed in*
4 *accordance with the civil-service laws.*

5 FARM TENANCY

6 *To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-*
7 *visions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,*
8 *approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as*
9 *follows:*

10 *Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in con-*
11 *nection with the making of loans under title I of the Bank-*
12 *head-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7*
13 *U. S. C. 1000-1006), and the collection of moneys due the*
14 *United States on account of loans heretofore made under the*
15 *provisions of said Act, including the employment of persons*
16 *and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, ex-*
17 *clusive of printing and binding as authorized by said Act,*
18 *\$1,326,070.*

19 *Loans: For loans to individual farmers in accordance*
20 *with title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, ap-*
21 *proved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), \$30,000,-*
22 *000, which sum shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction*
23 *Finance Corporation at an interest rate of 3 per centum*
24 *per annum: Provided, That the amount which is available*

1 *to any State or Territory for making loans under such title I*
2 *shall be distributed by the Secretary, in accordance with*
3 *rules prescribed by him, among the several counties or parishes*
4 *in such State or Territory, except that he shall not distribute*
5 *to any such county or parish in excess of three times the*
6 *amount which would be distributed to such county or parish*
7 *were the entire amount available to the State or Territory*
8 *distributed among the several counties or parishes in such*
9 *State or Territory on the basis of farm population and the*
10 *prevalence of tenancy; and the Reconstruction Finance Cor-*
11 *poration is hereby authorized and directed to lend such sum*
12 *to the Secretary upon the security of any obligations of bor-*
13 *rowers from the Secretary under the provisions of title I*
14 *of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22,*
15 *1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006): Provided, That the amount*
16 *loaned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall not*
17 *exceed 85 per centum of the principal amount outstanding*
18 *of the obligations constituting the security therefor: Provided*
19 *further, That the Secretary may utilize proceeds from pay-*
20 *ments of principal and interest on any loans made under*
21 *such title I to repay the Reconstruction Finance Corporation*
22 *the amount borrowed therefrom under the authority of this*
23 *paragraph: Provided further, That the amount of notes,*
24 *bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Recon-*
25 *struction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered*

1 to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under
2 existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to
3 carry out the provisions hereof.

4 LIQUIDATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RESETTLEMENT
5 PROJECTS

6 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
7 section 43 of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant
8 Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1014-1029), in-
9 cluding the employment of persons and means, in the District
10 of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding,
11 as authorized by said Act, \$421,039.

12 SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this
13 Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to
14 pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee
15 of the Department of Agriculture, or any bureau, office,
16 agency, or service of the Department or any corporation,
17 institution or association supervised thereby, who engages in,
18 or directs or authorizes any other officer or employee of the
19 Department or any such bureau, office, agency, service,
20 corporation, institution or association to engage in, the making
21 of loans under the provisions of section 201 (e) of the
22 Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (12 U. S. C.
23 1148), as amended, or the making of loans or advances in
24 accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in Food
25 Production Financing Bulletins F-1 or F-2 of the Farm

1 ~~Credit Administration operating under the Food Production~~
2 ~~Administration, Production Loan Branch.~~

3 SEC. 3 2. Not to exceed 7 per centum of the foregoing
4 amounts for the miscellaneous expenses of the work of any
5 bureau, division, or office herein provided for shall be avail-
6 able interchangeably for expenditures on the objects included
7 within the general expenses of such bureau, division, or
8 office, but no more than 7 per centum shall be added to any
9 one item of appropriation except in cases of extraordinary
10 emergency.

11 SEC. 4 3. During the fiscal year for which appropria-
12 tions are herein made the head of any department or inde-
13 pendent establishment of the Government requiring inspec-
14 tions, analyses, and tests of food and other products, within
15 the scope of the functions of the Department of Agriculture
16 and which that Department is unable to perform within the
17 limits of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the
18 Secretary transfer to the Department for direct expenditure
19 such sums as may be necessary for the performance of such
20 work.

21 SEC. 5 4. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the
22 lump-sum appropriations herein made for the Department
23 shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and
24 horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the
25 conduct of the field work of the Department outside the

1 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That such vehicles shall be
2 used only for official service outside the District of Columbia,
3 but this shall not prevent the continued use for official service
4 of motortrucks in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*,
5 That appropriations contained in this Act shall be available
6 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled
7 and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided*
8 *further*, That the funds available to the Agricultural Con-
9 servation and Adjustment Administration may be used for
10 the maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-
11 carrying vehicle in the District of Columbia.

12 SEC. 6 5. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the
13 employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary
14 employment of translators when competent citizen translators
15 are not available; (2) employment in cases of emergency
16 of persons in the field service of the Department for periods of
17 not more than sixty days; (3) employment on the Emer-
18 gency Rubber Project; (4) employment by the Rural Elec-
19 trification Administration of not to exceed twenty junior
20 engineer trainees who are citizens of other American repub-
21 lics; and (5) employment under the appropriation for the
22 Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

23 SEC. 7 6. No part of any appropriation contained in
24 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any per-
25 son who advocates, or who is a member of an organization

1 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
2 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
3 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
4 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advo-
5 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
6 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
7 force or violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative
8 or supervisory employees of the Department as may be desig-
9 nated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized
10 to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required
11 by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing:
12 *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is
13 a member of an organization that advocates the overthrow
14 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
15 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
16 paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be
17 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
18 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
19 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
20 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
21 provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in
22 this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from
23 any person employed for less than sixty days for sudden
24 emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruc-
25 tion of property, and payment of salary or wages may be

1 made to such persons from applicable appropriations for serv-
2 ices rendered in such emergency without execution of the
3 affidavit contemplated by this section.

4 This Act may be cited as the "Department of Agricul-
5 ture Appropriation Act, 1944".

Passed the House of Representatives April 20, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 2481

[Report No. 287]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1944, and for other purposes.

APRIL 22, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

JUNE 5, 1943

Reported with amendments



The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. **VANDENBERG**. Mr. President, I do not care to have my vote considered in the light of the interpretation just announced by the Senator from Tennessee. I shall vote for the committee amendment because I think the bill is better as thus amended, if it is to be passed, but I shall still vote for the O'Mahoney substitute later.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The question is on the adoption of the amendment reported by the committee. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. **M McNARY**. The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. **HAWKES**] has a pair on this question with the Senator from California [Mr. **JOHNSON**]. If present the Senator from New Jersey would vote "nay" and the Senator from California would vote "yea."

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. **REED**] has a general pair with the Senator from New York [Mr. **WAGNER**].

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. **REED**] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. **BUTLER**] are members of the congressional committee attending the funeral of the late Representative Guyer, and are therefore necessarily absent from the city.

The Senator from California [Mr. **JOHNSON**] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. **BALL**], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. **BRIDGES**], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. **BROOK**], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. **BURTON**], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. **DAVIS**], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. **ROBERTSON**], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. **TOBEY**] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. **WILEY**] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. **BREWSTER**] and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. **REVERCOMB**] are detained in a committee meeting.

Mr. **HILL**. I announce that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. **BARKLEY**], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. **GLASS**], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. **KILGORE**] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from California [Mr. **DOWNNEY**] is absent on official business for the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. **GUFFEY**] is detained on business in one of the Government departments.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. **REYNOLDS**] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. **WHEELER**] are detained in important committee meetings.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. **TRUMAN**] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. **WALLGREN**] are absent on official business for the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. **TYDINGS**] is unavoidably detained.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. **BAILEY**], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. **CLARK**], the Senator from Utah [Mr. **MURDOCK**], the Senator from Florida [Mr. **PEPPER**], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. **RADCLIFFE**] are detained on important public business.

The Senator from New York [Mr. **WAGNER**] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. **WALSH**] are necessarily absent.

Mr. **CHANDLER**. I have a general pair with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. **DAVIS**]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Maryland [Mr. **TYDINGS**], and vote.

Mr. **THOMAS** of Utah. I have a general pair with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. **BRIDGES**]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. **GUFFEY**], and vote.

Mr. **McCLELLAN**. I have a general pair with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. **ROBERTSON**]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Idaho [Mr. **CLARK**]. I am not advised how other Senators would vote if present. I vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 43, nays 22, as follows:

YEAS—43

Andrews	Gillette	Russell
Bilbo	Green	Scrugham
Bushfield	Hayden	Shipstead
Byrd	Holman	Smith
Capper	Johnson, Colo.	Stewart
Caraway	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Chandler	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Chavez	McFarland	Vandenberg
Clark, Mo.	McKellar	Van Nuys
Connally	Maloney	Wherry
Danaher	Maybank	White
Eastland	Millikin	Willis
Ellender	Nye	Wilson
George	O'Daniel	
Gerry	Overton	

NAYS—22

Aiken	Hatch	Moore
Austin	Hill	Murray
Bankhead	La Follette	O'Mahoney
Barbour	Langer	Taft
Bone	Lodge	Thomas, Idaho
Buck	Lucas	Tunnell
Ferguson	McNary	
Gurney	Mead	

NOT VOTING—31

Bailey	Glass	Robertson
Ball	Guffey	Tobey
Barkley	Hawkes	Truman
Brewster	Johnson, Calif.	Tydings
Bridges	Kilgore	Wagner
Brooks	Murdock	Wallgren
Burton	Pepper	Walsh
Butler	Radcliffe	Wheeler
Clark, Idaho	Reed	Wiley
Davis	Revercomb	
Downey	Reynolds	

So the committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. **O'MAHONEY**. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk, in the nature of a substitute for the bill as now amended. The substitute is offered on behalf of the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. **FERGUSON**], the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. **LANGER**], and myself.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The clerk will state the amendment.

The **CHIEF CLERK**. It is proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to insert the following:

That (1) any person hereafter appointed or promoted to any civilian office to which this section applies shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and (2) no person shall hold any such office after June 30, 1943, unless he shall have been so appointed: *Provided*, That any person now holding any such office, who was not so appointed, may continue to hold such office until his successor is appointed and qualified or until September 30, 1943, whichever is earlier, if a nomination for an appointment to such

office has been submitted to the Senate prior to June 30, 1943.

Sec. 2. Except as provided in section 3, the following persons in or under the executive branch of the Government of the United States (including Government-owned corporations) shall be deemed to be officers of the United States and the provisions of the first section of this act shall apply to the office held by each of them:

(a) The heads, assistant heads, and head attorneys of the several departments and agencies of the Government (including members of the boards of directors and officers of Government-owned corporations).

(b) The heads of bureaus, divisions, or other units representing the first subdivision of any such department or agency.

(c) The heads and assistant heads of regional, area, or State offices of such departments or agencies.

(d) All persons whose duties include responsibility for final action in connection with the preparation and promulgation of rules, regulations, or orders made or issued under authority of any act of Congress or any Executive order.

(e) All persons whose duties include responsibility for determining the policies to be followed in administering the functions of any department, agency, or subdivision thereof as defined in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section.

Sec. 3. The provisions of the first section of this act shall not be applicable, except in cases where confirmation by the Senate is otherwise required by law—

(a) In the case of (1) any person appointed or promoted in accordance with provisions of the civil-service laws and rules, as a result of which appointment or promotion and satisfactory service during a probationary period he acquired a classified (competitive) civil-service status; (2) any person who acquired a classified (competitive) civil-service status as in clause (1) and who, having left the service, has been or may be reinstated with restoration of such status; and (3) any person who, subsequent to appointment, acquired a classified status by action of the President or the Civil Service Commission, pursuant to act of Congress or Executive order; or

(b) In the case of any civilian office or position held by any person on leave of absence or furlough from such office or position and in active service in the military or naval forces of the United States; or

(c) In any case in which a person is restored to or reinstated in an office or position in accordance with the provisions of any act of Congress providing that he shall be restored to or reinstated in such office or position upon completion of active service in the military or naval forces of the United States; or

(d) In the case of any office or position in the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the Department of Justice; or

(e) In the case of any person whose compensation is paid from the appropriation for the White House Office in the Executive Office of the President.

Mr. **O'MAHONEY**. Mr. President, I am sure it will be sufficient at this time to state that the difference between the substitute now offered and the committee bill is primarily that the committee bill uses a salary received by Government officers or employees as the standard, or measuring stick. The substitute uses definitions of what constitute policymaking officers of the Government.

Mr. **McKELLAR**. Mr. President—

The **PRESIDING OFFICER** (Mr. **CLARK** of Missouri in the chair). Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Policy-making officials under the Senator's substitute are described in exactly the same wording found in the committee bill, are they not?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Not exactly.

Mr. McKELLAR. But substantially?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. There is some modification.

Mr. McKELLAR. There are some slight modifications, but all the standards provided in the Senator's substitute, except the one involving the \$4,500, are substantially the same as those which are incorporated in the committee bill. Is not that correct?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. They are very similar; the Senator is quite correct. So, Mr. President, without attempting to take more of the time of the Senate, I merely wish to express the hope that the Senate will see fit to adopt the substitute offered by the minority, and on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. AIKEN and Mr. HILL addressed the Chair.

Mr. AIKEN. I was about to suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. HILL. Will the Senator permit me to make an inquiry?

Mr. AIKEN. Certainly.

Mr. HILL. I note that the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] has just come into the Chamber. It is my intention to present at this time an amendment providing that employees of the T. V. A. shall be treated exactly as are civil-service employees, employees of the F. B. I., and employees in the executive offices of the President. I say frankly to the Senator from Georgia that I think the amendment will require a little debate. I myself will require a little time to state the reasons why I think the amendment should be agreed to. I do not want to be in the position of holding up the appropriation bill in charge of the Senator from Georgia, and therefore I want him to know that if we take up the amendment, a little time will be required to dispose of it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, the Senator from Alabama is aware of the fact that to take up the appropriation bill would, under the rules, involve a motion and some discussion about the displacement of the pending bill, or it would require unanimous consent.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me suggest that apparently we are not very far from a vote on the pending bill, and I believe it would probably save time both on the appropriation bill and the pending bill if the Senator would allow us to proceed a little further. I wish to say that I shall not at all stand in the way of appropriation bills, but it does seem that we are so near to a vote now that it might save the time of the Senate to continue with the pending bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. I desire to proceed in an orderly manner, and have both the measures disposed of as expeditiously as possible. I have no information as to how much time the pending bill may take.

Mr. McKELLAR. Perhaps we could ascertain.

Mr. HILL. Of course, I cannot say for certain, because I do not know how many interruptions there will be, but I imagine it would take me 40 or 45 minutes to state the reasons why I think the Senate should adopt the amendment I intend to offer. Then, since the session started today, the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE] has informed me that he proposes to offer an amendment on the same subject matter, to wit, an amendment to exempt the employees of the Bonneville Power Administration. How much time the Senator from Washington will require I do not know.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I feel very positively that the pending measure should be displaced either permanently or temporarily by the agricultural appropriations bill and by the naval appropriations bill and by other appropriation bills which are now pressing for consideration. The agricultural appropriations bill contains at least 100 amendments.

Mr. RUSSELL. It contains 116 amendments, I will say.

Mr. McNARY. The bill must go to conference. Many of the amendments contained in it are highly controversial. Today is the 7th of June. The bill must be passed finally in both Houses by the 30th of June. I think it is imperative that we should consider it at this time. I wanted the Senate to take it up at 12 o'clock noon today, but out of an abundance of good nature I postponed my declaration in that respect until 20 minutes after 1. We have gotten along for a good many years without the legislation proposed by my excellent and very able friend, the Senator from Tennessee. We probably can continue to get along without it for a few days more. I shall not make the motion at this time, but, as minority leader, I shall be as insistent as I can be that the Senate proceed with consideration of the appropriation bills. There are many reasons for proceeding in that manner. I appeal to the able Senator from Tennessee the acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee, to permit the pending bill to be laid aside in order that we may proceed with the consideration of the agricultural appropriations bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I shall not object to that procedure.

Mr. McNARY. I am very happy that my appeal has been so convincing.

Mr. McKELLAR. It has been very convincing, so convincing that I shall not object to the procedure the Senator suggests.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I move that Senate bill 575, the unfinished business, be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to consider the bill (H. R. 2481) making agricultural appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Georgia that the unfinished business be laid aside temporarily and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the agricultural appropriations bill.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I should like to have an understanding with the Senator from Georgia that any controversial amendments shall be passed by for today. I understand that was the understanding had with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY].

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, that is a very reasonable request, and such understanding was entered into with the able Senator in charge of the bill on Thursday last.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is entirely correct, Mr. President.

Mr. BYRD. I wanted to make it clear that the controversial amendments would be passed over for today.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have no objection to the procedure suggested by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] that the unfinished business be laid aside temporarily, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the agricultural appropriations bill.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will state the amendments of the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Department of Agriculture—Office of the Secretary—Salaries and Expenses", on page 2, line 17, after the word "designate", to strike out "\$1,473,184" and insert "\$1,528,184."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, at the end of line 7, to increase the total appropriation for the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, from \$1,873,184 to \$1,928,184.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Office of the Solicitor", on page 6, line 13, after the word "service", to strike out "\$1,679,105" and insert "\$1,704,105", and in line 21, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$845,000" and insert "\$850,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Office of Information—Salaries and Expenses", on page 7, line 16, before the word "together", to strike out "\$488,000" and insert "\$439,257"; in line 25, after the name "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$378,556" and insert "\$402,860", and on page 9, line 7, after the word "amended", to strike out the colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That no part of this appropriation

shall be used for the establishment or maintenance of regional or State field offices or for the compensation of employees in such offices."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. May we have an explanation of the committee amendments?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is not a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. WHERRY. Very well. Will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. May we have an explanation of the amendments?

Mr. RUSSELL. I shall be glad to undertake to explain the amendments. There are 116 amendments to the bill. The great majority of them, and all the amendments which have been considered up to the present time, involve the restoration of a part of the Budget estimates. All the amendments which have been considered up to the present time are either below the Budget estimates or not in excess of the Budget estimates.

Mr. President, I should not like to undertake now to explain all these 116 amendments at one time. I shall be glad, however, to make a brief explanation of the bill itself. The bill, as reported by the committee, carries a total of \$820,680,709. This amount is under the Budget estimates for this year in the sum of \$128,558,490. The total appropriations in the bill are somewhat in excess of the appropriation contained in last year's bill for the reason that last year no appropriations were made for parity payments. Instead of making a direct appropriation, the Congress inserted in the bill a contractual obligation enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to contract with the producers of the basic commodities for the making of parity payments. This year the bill carries an appropriation amounting to \$170,281,000 to enable the Secretary to fulfill those contracts.

When we take into consideration the shift in the manner of handling the parity appropriations, the bill this year is \$67,730,000 below the appropriations for the current year. The largest single item of increase in the bill made by the committee is in the item for soil conservation payments to farmers. Members of the Senate are familiar with the fact that for a number of years the soil conservation appropriation has amounted to \$500,000,000. Last year it was reduced to \$450,000,000. This year the Budget estimates were \$400,000,000, and this was reduced by the House to \$300,000,000. The Secretary of Agriculture and Mr. Chester Davis, who occupies the position of Director of Food Administration and Distribution, both testified before the committee that under the authority of law the Secretary of Agriculture had in December last announced a program to the farmers which would require payments approximating \$400,000,000, and that unless the Senate committee restored the Budget estimates, the Government would in fact

not be keeping faith with farmers who had prepared their plans this year on the basis of the assurances made last December. The Bureau of the Budget also estimated the sum of \$100,000,000 for what was designated as incentive payments. The House disallowed that item. The Senate committee, after going into the matter thoroughly, did not restore that item in the bill. It is not in the bill before the Senate.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Returning for a moment to the item of \$400,000,000 provided under the head "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources," on page 69, the sum of \$32,500,000 is appropriated for administrative expenses. I should like to have a brief explanation of that item, as it seems to me to be a rather exaggerated sum for administration.

Mr. RUSSELL. Let me say to the Senator that the limitation was offered in the interest of economy. The administrative expenses of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for the current year are approximately \$54,000,000, and this language was offered in the bill in an effort to reduce the administrative expenses. The House had inserted in the bill a provision which the Senator will find at the bottom of page 68, which would have reduced the administrative expenses from the \$54,000,000 expended this year to half that amount for the coming year. The committee was anxious to make every economy possible; but some of the farm organizations and other groups which were interested testified they did not believe that so drastic a cut could be imposed in 1 year. Therefore, we reduced the amount from \$54,000,000 to \$32,500,000. I may say to the Senator that under the language of the bill defining the limits of the soil-conservation program for next year, we hope next year to accomplish a reduction of 50 percent to cut this administrative item in half. It has been entirely too large in years past. Efforts have previously been made to limit the amount of this administrative item; and I am glad that now we have the limit in both the House version and the Senate version of the bill, so that some economy may be effected this year. Some economy is bound to result, because those figures are considerably below the amount expended last year.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a moment ago I rose to propound a parliamentary inquiry. I desire now to ask whether there will be an opportunity to object to controversial matters today or tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the unanimous-consent agreement previously entered, no controversial items are to be considered today. All any Senator would have to do would be to suggest that the item in which he was interested was controversial, and then it would go over, under the agreement.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Chair.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the next item larger than the Budget estimates is that for forest-fire protection.

Last year the matter was dealt with in three bills. Supplemental estimates were made, and the appropriations contained in the agricultural supply bill were also increased.

This year proposals were made to increase this appropriation in varying amounts, some of them greatly in excess of the appropriations contained in the current agricultural appropriation bill. Many witnesses appeared before the committee on this particular item. Senators from the Northwestern States expressed grave apprehension that saboteurs or other persons might cause great losses in our forests, which would impede the war effort. Therefore, the committee felt justified in allowing the amount of appropriation contained in the item for prevention of forest fires appearing in the agricultural appropriation bill for the present year. The committee did not feel justified in accepting the very large amounts which some Members of the Senate suggested, because it would be absolutely impossible to appropriate enough money to guarantee that forest fires would not occur. There is a great shortage of manpower; and if we increase the appropriations we shall have one agency of Government bidding against another agency of Government or against private industry in the effort to secure labor.

Mr. President, the Members of the Senate are familiar with the condition of the bill as it came to the Senate. Due to a controversy between the committees in the other body, for the first time in many years the Committee on Rules did not give the Appropriations Committee a rule. The bill went to the floor of the House without any rule which would have protected legislative provisions inserted by the committee. Some 20 or 30 of those legislative provisions therefore went out on points of order duly made on the floor of the other body.

Your committee in reporting the bill has endeavored to keep those legislative provisions at a minimum. We are not offering to restore all of them, but merely those that seem to us to be vital and essential to enable the Department of Agriculture to carry on its work in the manner in which it has heretofore been done.

In the bill there were a large number of research items which had been drastically reduced in the other body. In addition to that, the Bureau of the Budget had made an over-all cut of 5 percent in all the research items. Your committee did not feel that this was the proper time for the Government to relax in the unending fight between man and insects and plant disease. With the requirements for food and fiber in this country this year far exceeding those we have ever previously known, the committee felt justified in maintaining all the research items at the present levels. Some 32 of the amendments, involving in the main very small amounts, are for research items carrying on work in combatting diseases of plants and animals and the insects which prey upon man, beast, and plant life.

The committee went very fully into the appropriation for the Farm Security

Administration. In completely rewriting that item we undertook to place limitations upon the activities of that organization which would bring it back to the original objective of Congress, if I understood it correctly—that of dealing with the individual farmer and the rehabilitation of the individual farmer. The committee undertook to divorce that organization from all of the many rural rehabilitation projects which either have been instituted by the Farm Security Administration or were inherited by it from the Rural Resettlement Administration or from the various resettlement corporations which were established under the W. P. A. in the several States. I shall not now discuss that item any further, because it is one of the items which will go over for a more detailed discussion at a later date.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. On page 89, in an item relative to the Farm Security Administration, the amount is \$29,607,573. Does the Senator care to make an observation comparing that amount with the amount of the item for the current year?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to do so. The appropriation for the current year is thirty-eight million and some-odd hundred thousand dollars. The Bureau of the Budget estimate for the item was \$36,607,573. The Senator will observe that this is a reduction of several million dollars in the appropriation, which is a rather drastic cut of almost 20 percent; but if the Farm Security Administration carries out the instructions of the committee as to the liquidation of these projects, the amount recommended should be adequate to enable it to carry on its program of dealing with the individual farmer. Does that answer the Senator's question?

Mr. WHERRY. Yes. I thank the Senator.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I assume that the crop-insurance item will go over until tomorrow, so I shall not undertake to discuss it now.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, from the statement made to me by the very distinguished Senator from South Dakota, I believe he would want it to go over until tomorrow.

Mr. RUSSELL. Very well; I shall reserve my discussion of it.

Mr. President, as I have stated, there are a number of legislative amendments to be offered from the floor. One of them has to do with the so-called school lunch and school-milk program. Senators are familiar with the history of that program. It began in a very small way in some of the States in the disposition of surplus farm commodities which had been acquired by the Surplus Commodities Corporation of the Department of Agriculture. Some of the food commodities which were purchased to absorb surpluses and to maintain price levels were purchased with section 32 funds and were turned over to State welfare agencies, and by them were transferred to schools, where they were prepared by W. P. A. employees and were made available to the students in schools. The pro-

gram has been exceedingly popular. There has been an increasing demand for this assistance on the part of schools, both public and parochial, throughout the entire country. Under section 32 there was a limitation on the purposes for which the funds could be expended; they could be used only for the purpose of disposing of agricultural surpluses or encouraging the consumption of agricultural products. Today there are no agricultural surpluses. Instead of encouraging the consumption of agricultural products, we are limiting consumption through a process of rationing so as to enable us to have adequate supplies and a fair distribution of the available supplies. The committee did not feel justified in sawing off the school-lunch and school-milk program without any more notice to the trustees and school officials of the various institutions where the program is now in operation. The floor amendment, therefore, clarifies the legal status of this program for next year; and an amount has been estimated, out of the permanent appropriations made by virtue of section 32, which will be considerably larger than the amount which has been available for the school-lunch and school-milk program for the current year.

In the committee report, however, the committee points out that this expenditure should not be deducted, as a permanent policy, from funds which are set aside for the use and benefit of farmers. We hope that before another appropriation bill is considered by the Senate permanent legislation will have been enacted clearly defining the policy of the Government toward the school lunch and school-milk program. The present program has no general rule to apply throughout the Nation. In one school 30 percent of the cost of the food is contributed; in another 40 percent; and in another 50 percent. The contribution runs from 30 to 100 percent of the cost of the food. The program has assumed such proportions that if it is to be continued at all, the Congress should clearly define and point out the limitations of the program, stipulating the amount which should be contributed by the sponsors or by the school authorities, because we should no longer spend a sum as large as \$50,000,000 in any such haphazard fashion.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Inasmuch as the Senator has been discussing the most important subject of school lunches, it seems to me that the opportunity should not pass without attention being called to the fact that the reason the request has been made to our committee for the utilization of funds under section 32 for this purpose is fundamentally the breakdown of the local economic structure throughout the States and in the cities. Nothing is of more local character than the education of children in the schools, whatever the type of school may be; but the agencies which are concerned about the lack of nutrition throughout the United States have been compelled to turn to the Federal Government for aid.

This is wholly a matter which ought to be handled by local governing units—by school districts, cities, counties, or States. There can be no more eloquent commentary upon the fundamental failure of our present economic organization than the fact that school agencies, welfare bodies, and groups which are concerned about the proper nutrition of children find themselves compelled to turn to the Federal Government to handle this problem. It emphasizes the need for national thought upon the problem of restoration of local economic activity, because without it we shall continue to go down the road to an increasing degree of national handling of local matters. If we continue to do so we shall eventually destroy local political independence. We shall make it impossible for people in their local communities to avoid control by Federal agencies and Federal law.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I entirely agree with what the Senator from Wyoming says. However, the most effective way to break down the local economic structure is by granting Federal aid, and not standing on the principle of making localities take care of local affairs. The State of Ohio does take care of local affairs. If the fact that one or two States do not is accepted as a reason for extending Federal aid for any deficiency which exists; if because the Commodity Credit Corporation likes to find a way to rid itself of surplus commodities—or did in the past—we undertake a Federal activity, we certainly immediately discourage every effort of the people in the localities to have their own governments do what ought to be done.

The question of free school lunches is a debatable question. Many States may feel that they ought not to enter upon such a program, and that the parents ought to supply lunches for the pupils just as lunches are supplied for the head of the family who goes to work in a factory. That is a debatable question. However, if we resolve all those questions by simply granting Federal aid, we have just as much to do with breaking down the local economic structure as has the failure of the localities themselves.

I do not wish to be understood as opposing this particular appropriation; but so long as the Senator from Wyoming introduced some political philosophy, I thought I should comment upon it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I am glad to have the observations of both able Senators. They express better than I can the thought in my mind when I stated that there should be some specific legislation on this subject if we are to continue to operate in this field. If we are to continue in this field there should at least be some uniformity throughout the United States, and some requirement of local participation on the part of all the schools throughout the United States. However, I did not think, and the committee did not think, that we should saw off this activity at this stage of the proceedings, when the schools have

had dumped upon them a greatly increased cost on account of the liquidation of the W. P. A., which has heretofore afforded them the employees to carry out such projects.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I have had two or three complaints from Ohio to the effect that after butter was rationed the Commodity Credit Corporation insisted on forcing on school districts in the State of Ohio more butter than they could possibly use for the school lunches, for which it was supposed to have been provided. Those are no doubt exceptional cases; but I believe the whole program could be administered with more economy than it has been conducted.

Mr. RUSSELL. The program "just grew," like Topsy. It started in one school somewhere, where the State welfare agency wished to dispose of some of the surplus. Perhaps the local distribution was not uniform throughout the State, and perhaps the stamp program had not been inaugurated. The State welfare agency turned over some agricultural commodities to a school.

The program is now carried on in every State of the Union, and affects approximately 6,000,000 school children. Certainly the Congress should not longer delay promulgating a specific plan. It is not the function of the Appropriations Committee to legislate on that subject. However, we will offer from the floor the amendment to which I have referred, with the admonition in the report from the committee to those who are interested in this program that this should not be considered as a permanent source of funds, and that if their interest in this program extends beyond the present year, they should see that legislation is enacted by the Congress for the continued operation of the program.

In the first place, it is not fair to charge up to the farmers the expenditure of \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000 year after year through the agricultural appropriation bill, for the purpose of school lunches, because school lunches are consumed in the cities as well as in the rural schools—perhaps to a greater extent in the cities than in the rural sections. Yet those who are critical of agricultural appropriations do not take into consideration the fact that a substantial part of the appropriations has been and is being expended today in this program.

I did not understand the Senator from Ohio to say that this program was not in effect in his State. Am I correct?

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I did not intend so to state. I simply stated that I think Ohio would handle its own job if no Federal money were handed out. The need for the program did not arise because of any failure in Ohio to provide free nutrition to our school children.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, there is an agreement that controversial amendments shall go over until tomorrow. I shall be glad to answer any further questions.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELL in the chair). Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator please point out the section which reinstated the appropriations for the regional agricultural corporations?

Mr. RUSSELL. If the Senator will refer to page 95 of the bill, section 2, commencing with line 12, he will find a limitation which was imposed by the House and stricken out by the amendment of the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I wish to consider that as being controversial, and I make objection to it, and ask that it go over until tomorrow.

Mr. RUSSELL. If the Senator is not on the floor when that amendment is taken up I shall be glad to see that it is put over until tomorrow.

I wish to say in that connection, Mr. President, that the entire question of Federal credit agencies is one which also demands the attention of the Congress. There should be enacted specific legislation which would coordinate the various Federal lending agencies. It is difficult even for the members of this committee to keep up with the activities of all the many corporations and associations which are in the field of lending funds to farmers. It is very difficult to define the responsibilities of each of these agencies because there is so much confusion and such a shadowland between where one agency is supposed to cease functioning and another is supposed to take up. The committee felt that something should be done about that. It is something about which I had not given much thought until hearings were held by the committee. I now see a very grave necessity for Congress thoroughly to revise and coordinate all the farm lending agencies. The committee, however, did not feel that the Appropriations Committee was the proper place to start. That is one of the reasons why this section was stricken out. The members of the committee felt that it was a matter to which a legislative committee should direct its attention. As a matter of fact, I understand that some such legislation has already been introduced, perhaps by the Senator from Nebraska, as well as by others. Such legislation should be considered by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. I can afford to criticize that committee, which is a standing committee, because I am a member of it. Such legislation should be considered, however, at an early date.

The Appropriations Committee did not feel justified, however, in reaching the situation bite by bite, limiting power here and granting power there to these various lending agencies.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the committee amendment to the bill provide for ample funds to continue the Warehousing Act?

Mr. RUSSELL. The committee recommended the full amount of the Budget estimates because it did not feel it was justified in reducing the appropriations for Federal warehousing for this period at a time when we were trying to build up reserves and encourage the storing of farm commodities, and at a time when we have in effect such a far-flung lending program through the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand that. I do not object to that. I wanted to be sure it was in the bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. We restored it to the amount of the provision for the present year. We restored the amount stricken out by the House.

Mr. BYRD. I should like to have it understood by the Senator from Georgia that the amendment on page 89 will go over until tomorrow.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I have already stated that it is understood that the Farm Security Administration items will go over until tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Printing and binding," on page 10, after line 23, to strike out:

Reproduction of 1942 Yearbook of Agriculture: For printing and binding 231,250 copies of the remainder of the quotas for the Senate and House of Representatives of part 2 of the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture, 1942, entitled "Keeping Livestock Healthy"), as authorized by section 73 of the act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241), \$178,000.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

Reprinting of Agriculture Yearbook, 1942: For reprinting with illustrations and binding in cloth of 231,250 copies of part 2 of the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture entitled "Keeping Livestock Healthy," as authorized by section 73 of the act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241), of which 54,450 copies shall be for the use of the Senate and 176,800 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, \$178,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 16, after the words "Office of Information", to strike out "\$1,866,000" and insert "\$1,817,257."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Extension Service—Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico", on page 13, after line 18, to strike out:

Extension work, act of April 24, 1939: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work," approved April 24, 1939 (7 U. S. C. 343 c 1), as amended, \$300,000.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

Additional cooperative extension work: For additional cooperative agricultural extension work in agriculture and home economics, to be allotted and paid by the Secretary to the several States and the Terri-

tories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, in such amounts as he may deem necessary to accomplish such purposes, \$555,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 3, after "343g)", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$180,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 5, after the word "work", to strike out "\$13,903,950" and insert "\$14,238,950."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Salaries and expenses", on page 15, line 21, after the word "colleges", to strike out "\$638,843" and insert "\$688,843."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, at the end of line 24, to increase the total appropriation for the Extension Service from \$14,542,793 to \$14,927,793.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Agricultural Economics", on page 16, line 15, after the word "trends", to strike out "\$2,077,236" and insert "\$2,177,236."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, line 5, after the word "Economics", to strike out "\$3,431,502" and insert "\$3,531,502"; and in line 9, before the word "may", to strike out "\$1,801,649" and insert "\$1,851,649."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, line 16, to increase the grand total appropriation under the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, from \$24,282,186 to \$24,798,443.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I should like to ask the able chairman of the committee how it is possible for these international conferences to cost approximately \$25,000,000?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the able Senator from Michigan will observe that the total appropriation for international conferences, so far as the agricultural relief is concerned, is only \$12,500. The figure to which the Senator refers is the grand total for the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, including the Extension Service and a number of other items carried within this total.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Agricultural Research Administration—Office of Experiment Stations—Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico for agricultural experiment stations", on page 22, line 20, after "427-427g)", to strike out "\$2,400,000" and insert "\$2,463,708: *Provided*, That in order to prevent reduced allotments because of changes in relative rural population, \$63,708 of this appropriation shall be available for allotment during this fiscal year in the same amounts and to the same States and Territory which received allotments from this appropriation in the fiscal year 1942."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, line 4, after the word "stations", to strike

out "\$6,937,500" and insert "\$7,001,208."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Salaries and expenses, on page 24, line 3, after the word "bulletins", to strike out "\$83,292" and insert "\$100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 9, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$239,302" and insert "\$256,010."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, at the end of line 10, to increase the total appropriation, Office of Experiment Stations, from \$7,176,802 to \$7,257,218.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Animal Industry—salaries and expenses", on page 26, line 9, after the word "animals", to insert a comma and "including the construction of necessary buildings at Beltsville, Md."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Plant Industry—salaries and expenses", on page 33, line 3, after the word "control", to strike out "\$547,070" and insert "\$575,860."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, line 8, after the word "diseases", to strike out "\$422,940", and insert "\$445,200."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, line 13, after the word "byproducts", to strike out "\$62,250", and insert "\$65,530."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, line 1, after the word "control", to strike out "\$292,000" and insert "\$357,370."

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, if I may revert to page 26 for a moment and refer to the amendment in line 9, let me ask what is the project at Beltsville, Md.? That is not Tugwelltown, is it?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; it has no connection whatever with any subsistence homestead. It is the great central laboratory of the Department of Agriculture for dealing with the treatment of diseases of animals and plants.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Then I have no further interrogation with reference to that item.

Mr. RUSSELL. I may say to the distinguished Senator from Michigan that this language has been in the bill for a number of years. It does not involve any increase in expenditures. When a new disease develops, it is sometimes necessary to build a small temporary building in order that the animal which is being treated may be quarantined and kept away from the animals which are free from disease. Similar language has been contained in agricultural appropriation bills in previous years, and has been stricken out in the House on a point of order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. It was the geography that attracted my attention. It sounded a bit like one of those old crystal-gazing, boondoggling projects.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator referred to Greenbelt. There is no connection between Greenbelt and Beltsville.

Mr. TAFT. On page 23 of the bill, in line 3, there is reference to Puerto Rico. Is there to be built a new agri-

cultural experiment station in Puerto Rico?

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, no. That station has been in existence there for a long period of time.

Mr. TAFT. We visited it. The language on page 23, in line 23, is as follows:

To enable the Secretary to establish and maintain an agriculture experiment station in Puerto Rico, including the erection of buildings—

And so forth.

Mr. RUSSELL. That language has been in similar bills year after year. As is oftentimes true, in preparing agricultural appropriation bills the pertinent part of the legislative provision is inserted year after year. There is no new language in the bill, and no new powers are granted.

Mr. TAFT. It is simply an appropriation for the existing agricultural experiment station, is it?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes. The \$16,000 increase grew out of the fact that an increase of 25 percent was allowed all Federal employees stationed in Puerto Rico, the Panama Canal Zone, and Hawaii, except those at this experiment station, when they are assigned to stations in those outlying possessions. I was not aware of the fact that that was the case. I think it is a very erroneous policy to follow. I know of no reason why a Federal employee stationed in Puerto Rico, the Panama Canal Zone, or Hawaii should be allowed a 25-percent increase in his salary by virtue of the fact that he is stationed in one of those places; and then when the Congress votes an increase in his compensation, the increase is predicated upon the 25-percent increase received because of serving outside continental United States.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, of course not only is that true as to Americans from continental United States who go to Puerto Rico and who conceivably have some extra expense, but it is true as to all native Puerto Rican employees of the Federal Government who receive more, although the general standard of living is lower than for similar employees doing the same class of work in the United States.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is exactly correct. I have given my views to the Senate as to what I think should be done in the way of legislation. I think the Civil Service Committee or other proper committee should bring before the Senate a bill repealing that increase. I did not know it was in effect until we were studying this bill but I can see no justification for allowing Federal employees in one of our possessions where oftentimes the standard of living and the cost of living are lower than in continental United States, increased compensation in addition to the increase we allowed them the other day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 34, line 1.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 34, line 8, after the word "application", to

strike out "\$239,100" and insert "\$256,945."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, line 17, after the word "storage", to strike out "\$1,361,828" and insert "\$1,428,249."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, line 21, after the word "soils", to strike out "\$134,900" and insert "\$142,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, line 17, after the word "surveys" to strike out "\$286,160" and insert "\$301,223."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, line 20, after the name "Maryland", to strike out "\$48,550" and insert "\$51,109."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, line 9, after the word "use", to strike out "\$320,130" and insert "\$336,976."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, line 13, after the word "surveys", to strike out "\$49,595" and insert "\$205,430."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, line 19, after the word "plants", to strike out "\$350,340" and insert "\$368,780."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, line 22, after the word "handling", to strike out "\$120,520" and insert "\$126,860."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, line 24, to increase the total appropriation for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry, from \$4,687,376 to \$5,113,525.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine—Salaries and expenses", on page 38, line 8, after the word "nuts", to strike out "\$399,130" and insert "\$404,130."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, line 14, after the word "moths", to strike out "\$350,000" and insert "\$363,060."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, line 20, after the word "Provided", to strike out "That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in any State subsequent to the final adjournment of any session of the legislature thereof which shall have begun subsequent to the enactment of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, unless the laws of such State contain provisions, deemed adequate by the Secretary, requiring the owners of elm trees suffering from the Dutch elm disease to remove and destroy the same without expense to the Federal Government: *Provided further.*"

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, line 9, after the word "concerned", to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso "*Provided further.* That expenditures incurred by landowners for removal of trees from their own lands shall not be considered a part of such appropriations, subscriptions, or contributions."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 16, after the word "shrubs", to strike out "\$150,000" and insert "\$199,680."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 19, after the word "crops", to strike out "\$232,340" and insert "\$323,520."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 23, after the words "corn borer", to strike out "\$330,170" and insert "\$380,170."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, line 4, after the word "purposes", to strike out "\$173,250" and insert "\$423,250."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, line 13, after the word "cotton", to strike out "\$140,730" and insert "\$148,139."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, line 21, after the word "authorities", to strike out "\$400,000" and insert "\$637,460."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, line 4, after the word "animals", to strike out "\$150,000" and insert "\$174,675."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, line 11, after the word "control", to strike out "\$125,000" and insert "\$140,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, line 17, after the word "arthropods", to strike out "\$19,740" and insert "\$20,775."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, line 23, after the word "control" to strike out "\$60,000" and insert "\$66,585."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, line 4, after the word "fungicides", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$119,815."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, line 12, after the word "Quarantine" to strike out "\$4,612,580" and insert "\$5,383,479"; and in line 13, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$615,000" and insert "\$630,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering—salaries and expenses", on page 47, line 19, after the word "reports", to strike out "\$217,128" and insert "\$297,504."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, line 10, after the word "Engineering", to strike out "\$782,829" and insert "\$863,205"; and in line 11, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$450,000" and insert "\$495,019."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Home Economics", on page 48, line 24, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$156,657" and insert "\$193,194"; and on page 49, line 10, after the word "subject", to strike out "\$366,131" and insert "\$508,781."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "White pine blister rust control", on page 50, line 9, after the word "elsewhere", to strike out "\$1,900,000" and insert "\$1,946,342"; in line 10, after the word "amount", to strike out "\$170,747" and insert "\$174,910"; in line 15, before the words "of said", to strike out "\$1,018,160" and insert "\$1,042,992"; and in line 18, before the words "of said" to strike out "\$711,093" and insert "\$728,440."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Forest Service—salaries and expenses", on page 56, line 6, after the word "Act", to strike out "\$12,826,826" and insert "\$15,393,537."

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia explain that amendment?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes, Mr. President, I shall be glad to undertake to do so. This is in part a restoration of the Budget estimate for looking after tree plantings in the Great Lakes area. Four hundred and fifteen thousand dollars was stricken from the Budget estimate by the other House. As I stated in my opening remarks the remainder of the increase is a restoration to the present appropriation of the funds which are available for the protection of the national forests against undue and unusual hazards growing out of the war. Two million one hundred and fifty-one thousand seven hundred and eleven dollars of this appropriation was added by the committee to bring the appropriation up to the current amount. A large number of witnesses appeared before the committee and testified to the fact that greatly increased protection was needed in the national forests as well as on private lands. It involves not only fire protection but protection against other things. There was a fire along the coast of North Carolina last year which silhouetted all coastal shipping at night and a submarine came in there and sank three or four ships which otherwise possibly would not have been located. It is very important that we protect our forests during this period, for in protecting the forests we are protecting the lives of people who are engaged in many lines of activity.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee on page 56, line 6.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment reported by the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 57, after line 3, to strike out:

FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

To enable the Secretary (1) to carry into effect, through such agencies of the Department as he may designate, the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b) (not to exceed \$397,368) and the provisions of sections 4 (not to exceed \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed \$65,100), of the act entitled "An act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly

suitable therefor," approved June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568), and acts supplementary thereto; and (2) through the Forest Service to cooperate with and advise timberland owners and associations, wood-using industries or other appropriate agencies in the application of forest management principles to federally owned lands leased to States and to private forest lands, so as to attain sustained yield management, the conservation of the timber resource, the productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of employment and economic continuance of forest industries, not to exceed \$100,000; in all, not to exceed \$646,168; including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the purchase of reference books and technical journals; not to exceed \$30,000 for the construction or purchase of necessary buildings, and other improvements: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation which is available for carrying out the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act and sections 4 and 5 of the act approved June 7, 1924, shall be expended in any State or Territory unless the State or Territory, or local subdivision thereof, or individuals, or associations contribute a sum equal to that to be allotted therefrom by the Government or make contributions other than money deemed by the Secretary to be the value equivalent thereof: *Provided further*, That any part of this appropriation allocated for the production or procurement of nursery stock by any Federal agency, or funds appropriated to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating States for the production or procurement of nursery stock, shall remain available for expenditure for not more than 3 fiscal years: *Provided further*, That in carrying into effect the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, no part of this appropriation shall be used to establish new nurseries or to acquire land for the establishment of such new nurseries.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 59, line 15, after the word "elsewhere", to strike out "\$30,000" and insert "\$542,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 59, line 19, after the word "elsewhere", to strike out "\$150,000" and insert "\$267,200."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 59, line 22, after the word "elsewhere", to strike out "\$800,000" and insert "\$989,765."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 59, line 24, after the numeral "9", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$199,363."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, line 2, after the numerals "10.", to strike out "\$75,000" and insert "\$118,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, line 9, after the word "therefor", to strike out "\$75,000" and insert "\$132,600."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, line 11, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$15,646,074" and insert "\$18,316,045" and in line 18, after the word "exceed," to strike out "\$886,034" and insert "\$887,074."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Forest-fire Cooperation", on page 61, line 13, after the word "act", to strike out "\$2,492,210" and insert "\$6,300,000"; in line 14, before the word "and", to strike out "\$72,418" and insert

"\$87,418", and in the same line, before the word "shall", to strike out "\$2,500" and insert "\$5,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 61, after line 16, to insert:

FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

To enable the Secretary (1) to carry into effect, through such agencies of the Department as he may designate, the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed \$547,368) and the provisions of sections 4 (not to exceed \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed \$65,100), of the act entitled "An act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568), and acts supplementary thereto; and (2) through the Forest Service to cooperate with and advise timberland owners and associations, wood-using industries or other appropriate agencies in the application of forest management principles to federally owned lands leased to States and to private forest lands, so as to attain sustained-yield management, the conservation of the timber resource, the productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of employment and economic continuance of forest industries, not to exceed \$111,942; in all, not to exceed \$808,110, of which not to exceed \$44,110 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia; the purchase of reference books and technical journals; not to exceed \$30,000 for the construction or purchase of necessary buildings, and other improvements: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation which is available for carrying out the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act and sections 4 and 5 of the act approved June 7, 1924, shall be expended in any State or Territory unless the State or Territory, or local subdivision thereof, or individuals, or associations contribute a sum equal to that to be allotted therefrom by the Government or make contributions other than money deemed by the Secretary to be the value equivalent thereof: *Provided further*, That any part of this appropriation allocated for the production or procurement of nursery stock by any Federal agency, or funds appropriated to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating States for the production or procurement of nursery stock, shall remain available for expenditure for not more than 3 fiscal years: *Provided further*, That in carrying into effect the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, no part of this appropriation shall be used to establish new nurseries or to acquire land for the establishment of such new nurseries.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia explain the difference between this amendment and the one that was stricken out of the House bill on page 57?

Mr. RUSSELL. The House undertook to consolidate farm and other private forestry activities, and they reduced the appropriation—limited the activities. The Senate committee restored \$161,000, a restoration that was recommended by the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. BYRD. Does the Senate committee enable the cooperative work that has been going on to be continued?

Mr. RUSSELL. We are endeavoring to make such provision so that the cooperative work that is going on under this head shall not be hampered or crippled. That is the purpose of the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 61, line 16.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment reported by the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 63, at the end of line 19, to increase the total appropriation for the Forest Service, from \$18,238,284 to \$25,524,155.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Commodity Credit Corporation", on page 66, line 11, after the word "amended", to strike out the colon and "*Provided further*, That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall be used for administrative expenses connected with the sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938" and in lieu thereof to insert the following: "*Provided further*, That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall be used for administrative expenses connected with the sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 or the comparable price as provided by section 4 (a) of the act of July 1, 1941 (Public Law, No. 147, 77th Cong.): *Provided further*, That the foregoing shall not apply to the sale or other disposition of any agricultural commodity for distribution exclusively for relief purposes, nor to commodities which have substantially deteriorated in quality or are sold for the purpose of feeding or the manufacture of ethyl alcohol, butyl alcohol, acetone, or rubber, or the extraction of oil, or commodities sold to farmers for seed or commodities sold for export or new or byproduct uses: *Provided further*, That no wheat or corn shall be sold for feed at a price less than the parity price of corn at the time such sale is made: *Provided further*, That in making regional adjustments in the sale price of corn or wheat the minimum price need not be higher in any area than the United States average parity price of corn."

Mr. McNARY. I think this amendment should go over.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have no objection whatever to it going over. However, I have heard of no opposition to the provision.

Mr. McNARY. I am not speaking personally at all, and my reason for mentioning it is that a Senator spoke to me about this item a few days ago, and he is not present today.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have no objection to the amendment going over.

Mr. McNARY. Inasmuch as the bill is to go over until tomorrow, I should like to have this amendment go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be passed over, and the clerk will state the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources", on page 68, line

2, after the word "newspapers", to strike out "\$300,000,000" and insert "\$400,000,000."

Mr. BYRD. I ask that the "Conservation and use" amendments go over until we can have further study of them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be passed over.

Mr. RUSSELL. Does the Senator mean the entire paragraph, or merely the amount?

Mr. BYRD. I expect it is interlocked, is it not?

Mr. RUSSELL. No, it is not. If the Senator will look at the bottom of page 69 he will see that we inserted a limitation on next year's program of \$300,000,000, instead of \$400,000,000.

Mr. BYRD. There will be no objection to it going over, I think.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments will be passed over, and the clerk will state the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Parity payments," on page 70, line 18, after the numerals "1943" to strike out "\$193,623,000" and insert "\$170,281,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 71, line 11, after the word "as" to strike out "follow" and insert "follows."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McNARY. Have we reached the item at the foot of page 71?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is the next amendment.

Mr. McNARY. Very well. When we reach that I shall ask that it go over until tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The next amendment was, on page 71, after line 23, to insert:

To enable the Secretary to make parity payments to producers of wheat, cotton, corn (in the commercial corn-producing area), rice, and tobacco, pursuant to the provisions of section 303 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, he is authorized and directed to make such commitments or incur such obligations as may be necessary in order to provide for full parity payments for each of the crop years 1943 and 1944: *Provided*, That such payments with respect to any such commodity for the crop year 1943 shall be made upon the normal yield of the farm acreage allotment established for such commodity under the 1943 agricultural conservation program and for the crop year 1944 on the normal yield of the farm acreage allotment established for the commodity under the 1944 agricultural conservation program: *Provided further*, That for each of the crop years 1943 and 1944 the Secretary may provide by regulations for reduction in payments for failure to comply with the acreage allotments, limits or goals under the agricultural conservation program for 1943 or 1944, as the case may be.

For payments on the 1943 crop, if the sum of the prevailing basic loan rate (if marketing quotas for the commodity have been disapproved, such basic loan rate shall be the basic loan rate which would have prevailed except for such disapproval) or the average farm price, whichever is the higher, for the crop year 1943 and the applicable rate of the payments under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, for the purposes of the 1943 agricultural conservation program,

and the parity payments herein provided, exceed an amount sufficient to increase the farmers' returns to parity prices, parity payments shall be so adjusted as to provide a return to producers which is equal to but not greater than parity price; and for payments on the 1944 crop, if the sum of the prevailing basic loan rate (if marketing quotas for the commodity have been disapproved, such basic loan rate shall be the basic loan rate which would have prevailed except for such disapproval) or the average farm price, whichever is the higher, for the crop year 1944 and the applicable rate of the payments under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, for the purposes of the 1944 agricultural conservation program, and the parity payments herein provided exceed an amount sufficient to increase the farmers' returns to parity prices, parity payments shall be so adjusted as to provide a return to producers which is equal to but not greater than parity price.

Mr. McNARY. I ask that the portion beginning in line 24, page 71, and ending on page 73, line 17, on the subject of parity payments, go over.

Mr. RUSSELL. That all refers to parity payments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be passed over, and the clerk will state the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Federal Crop Insurance Act," on page 74, line 9, after "55 Stat. 255-256", to strike out "\$3,500,000" and insert "\$7,818,748."

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I should like to have this provision for Federal crop insurance go over.

Mr. RUSSELL. I understood it was to go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment, together with that on page 74, line 13, will be passed over, and the clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Soil Conservation Service," on page 76, line 2, after the name "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$401,315" and insert "\$451,315."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 76, line 15, after the word "installations", to strike out "\$1,071,573" and insert "\$1,196,573."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 76, line 25, after the word "information", to strike out "\$17,130,000" and insert "\$20,130,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 77, line 17, after the word "Service", to strike out "\$18,675,136" and insert "\$21,850,136"; and in line 18, after the words "exceed", to strike out "\$1,004,691" and insert "\$1,231,741."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 77, after line 19, to insert:

WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMIARID AREAS

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the act entitled "An act to promote conservation in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States by aiding in the development of facilities for water storage and utilization, and for other purposes", approved August 28, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), including the purchase, exchange, operation,

and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles, \$1,278,649, of which not to exceed \$11,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, those funds were transferred from the item for the Farm Security Administration to a separate item. The action of the Senate on this item might in some wise be influenced by what occurs to the suggested appropriation for the Farm Security Administration, and I presume this amendment also should go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment will be passed over, and the clerk will state the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Marketing Service", on page 79, line 5, after the word "products", to strike out "\$1,084,570" and insert "\$1,141,655."

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Will not the Senator explain the "Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land" provision, on page 78?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, that item relates to the liquidation of the so-called rural rehabilitation projects. At one time the Government had about 15 or 16 agencies which were acquiring land. The submarginal lands were acquired in large areas in various sections of the country. Congress has stopped buying the land, and this appropriation is to provide for looking after those lands which have been acquired. I have forgotten how many million acres the Government owns, but this appropriation is to enable the Government to make use of the seven and a quarter million acres which are administered under this program.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. It is just for the administration of the lands we have now?

Mr. RUSSELL. No money can be spent for the purchase of additional lands; it is merely to look after the property in which we have already a very substantial investment.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I should like to have this provision go over, if the Senator has no objection.

Mr. RUSSELL. There is no amendment to the provision; it is in the bill as it came from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 79, line 5.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 80, line 10, after the word "contained", to strike out "\$450,430" and insert "\$474,137."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 80, line 20, after "473d)", to strike out "\$363,250" and insert "\$388,250."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 81, line 12, after the word "Agency", to insert "and Standard Container"; in line 19, after "491-497)", to insert a comma and "the Standard Baskets Act, approved August 31, 1916, as amended (15 U. S. C. 251-256), and the act to fix standards for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint baskets for fruits and

vegetables, and for other purposes, approved May 21, 1928 (15 U. S. C. 257-257i)"; and at the end of line 23, to strike out "\$167,520" and insert "\$187,520."

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will not the Senator from Georgia explain whether this increases the authority of the Government?

Mr. RUSSELL. It does not; it combines two items. It provides for the work which has been done heretofore in attempting to police these containers. It is done by having a few field men go around to the plants where the containers are manufactured.

Mr. BYRD. It does not provide for any new authority?

Mr. RUSSELL. It does not. However, it does provide for a slight increase in the appropriation. For a number of years \$30,000 was provided for this activity. The House has from time to time whittled the appropriation down, and this year they cut it to \$10,000. It developed before the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate that we might as well abolish the work as reduce the appropriation to \$10,000, so we restored it to \$30,000.

The purpose of the work is twofold; first, to protect the consumer, and, second, to insure fair competition between producers of various agricultural commodities. The evidence was to the effect that one man could lift the bottom of a basket containing strawberries or blackberries by a very slight degree, and even if it amounted to only 10 or 12 berries to each basket, not only would the consumer lose that much but in competition with his neighbor who is giving the extra 10 or 12 berries he has an undue advantage. This appropriation provides for work which is extremely important to consumers, as well as to all those engaged in producing vegetables, fruits, and the like, which are placed in containers. It would seem to be an overwhelming task to do the work, but it developed that there are only two or three hundred manufacturers of these containers, so instead of going out into the shops and markets and inspecting the containers, the plants are inspected to see that the baskets and other containers are uniform. I think it is a very important work.

Mr. BYRD. I agree with the Senator that it is very important.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 81, line 12 and line 23.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 82, line 18, after the word "agreements", to strike out "\$992,428" and insert "\$1,042,428."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 82, line 24, after the word "act", to strike out "\$400,000" and insert "\$464,115."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 83, line 17, after "181-229)" to strike out "\$350,000" and insert "\$378,140."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 84, line 7, after "(U. S. C. 2)" to strike out "\$225,000" and insert "\$325,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 84, line 8, after the word "Service", to strike out "\$5,866,708" and insert "\$6,234,755"; and in line 9, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,298,413" and insert "\$1,369,763."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Rural Electrification Administration", on page 84, after line 24, to strike out:

Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and 5, and for the purchase of property and costs and expenses incurred in connection therewith in accordance with section 7 of the Rural Electrification Act of May 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), \$20,000,000.

Total, Rural Electrification Administration, \$22,258,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I think it is only fair to say that this amendment does not provide for a reduction in or an abolition of the funds available to the Rural Electrification Administration. A floor amendment will be offered later providing that these loans be furnished through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, as they have been in years past. The language providing for loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was stricken out on a point of order on the floor of the other body, and an amendment was offered making a direct appropriation instead of the authorization. The Committee on Appropriations felt it was highly desirable to continue the present method of financing, which has been rather successful through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and a floor amendment will be offered later for the full amount.

Mr. WILSON. I ask that that amendment be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be passed over.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. As I understood the Senator, in making his explanation of the appropriation for the Rural Electrification Administration, said that was being handled now as a loan under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; it has been so handled for years. The Rural Electrification Administration has borrowed funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and has pledged as collateral the notes of the cooperatives. There is no intention on the part of the committee to discontinue the Rural Electrification Administration. We hope to strengthen this amendment if we can when we reach consideration of it, but at the request made by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] the amendment goes over until tomorrow.

Mr. WHERRY. It is taken care of under the loan features rather than by a direct appropriation?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; and that is legislation, and amendments dealing with it must be offered from the floor.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. Is it the intention to increase the amount in that item over

the appropriation approved by the House?

Mr. RUSSELL. No. We intend to press an amendment which would authorize the Rural Electrification Administration to borrow \$30,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for carrying on its work. Of course, that is less than the Rural Electrification Administration has received in years past, but in view of the very tight situation in connection with critical materials, that is as much money as the administration would be able to use advantageously.

Mr. MAYBANK. Does the Administration believe that would be sufficient money with which to carry on their work?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is all they can use, in view of the tight situation with respect to critical material such as copper and other materials.

Mr. MAYBANK. The R. E. A. is one of the most important departments of the Government.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think the establishment of the Rural Electrification has brought about a greater permanent contribution in the way of improving agricultural conditions in this country than any other single thing the Congress has done in the last 10 years.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Rural Electrification Administration is helping a great deal in the way of increased production and preservation of food.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes, it is a very important factor in increasing food production and in improving working conditions on the farm. In view of the scarcity of farm labor it is especially important. Electricity on the farm takes the place of two or three hands, and in the case of dairy production electricity takes the place of more hands than in the case of other farm products.

Mr. MAYBANK. I believe that if the materials had been available the committee would have increased the amount of loan to be authorized.

Mr. RUSSELL. The committee, and the Senate itself for that matter, have always espoused the progress of the Rural Electrification Administration. For years past we have made available as high as \$140,000,000 in one year for the Rural Electrification Administration, and this organization has made an amazing showing in their collections. They have collected a great deal more than the maturities from the cooperatives. In addition many of the cooperatives have purchased bonds and placed them in reserve to hold until the maturity of their obligations to the Rural Electrification Administration.

Mr. WHERRY. The reason I ask the question is that in my State we are very much concerned with respect to the continuation of the Rural Electrification Administration. It appears the item has been taken out of the appropriation in the bill. That is the reason I wanted the explanation made.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is the reason I wanted to explain the amendment which has gone over at the request of the Senator from Iowa. The amendment which will be pressed would authorize the Rural Electrification Administration to borrow \$30,000,000 from the Reconstruc-

tion Finance Corporation for its purposes.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I should like to have an explanation from the Senator from Georgia with respect to the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, the item concerning which appears on pages 87 and 88. It is my understanding that the provision for continuing farm mortgage loans or Commissioner's loans ends July 1. Is that what the paragraph refers to?

Mr. RUSSELL. No, there is nothing in the paragraph which would continue the loans. This is merely making provision for administrative expenses of that organization.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Does the Senator from Georgia know whether or not the provision with respect to Commissioner's loans by the Federal Land Bank Commissioner ends on July 1?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am sorry but I cannot tell the Senator. If it does, I do not know why an appropriation was estimated by the Bureau of the Budget unless it was done on the assumption that the Congress would extend the time.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. I think I can explain that point. The other House has already passed a bill extending for a few years the life of Federal farm loans to which my colleague from South Dakota refers. The Senate Committee on Banking and Currency has the bill now under consideration and I understand will report it to the Senate floor quite soon.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask that the next amendment, appearing on page 89 down to and including line 3 on page 95, go over.

Mr. RUSSELL. That amendment has been passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Liquidation and management of resettlement projects," on page 95, after line 11, to strike out:

SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture, or any bureau, office, agency, or service of the Department or any corporation, institution, or association supervised thereby, who engages in, or directs or authorizes any other officer or employee of the Department or any such bureau, office, agency, service, corporation, institution, or association to engage in, the making of loans under the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (12 U. S. C. 1148), as amended, or the making of loans or advances in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in Food Production Financing Bulletins F-1 or F-2 of the Farm Credit Administration operating under the Food Production Administration, Production Loan Branch.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask that that amendment go over until tomorrow.

Mr. RUSSELL. That amendment has already been passed over until tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed that the last committee amendment deals with renumbering of sections.

Mr. RUSSELL. I ask that the sections be not renumbered at this time because there are some amendments to be offered from the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Very well.

Mr. RUSSELL. Under instructions of the committee I offer an amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 18, line 10, after the word "Columbia", it is proposed to insert "including the salary of the chief of bureau at \$10,000 per annum."

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, is it the purpose by the pending amendment to raise the salary of certain officials from \$9,500 to \$10,000?

Mr. RUSSELL. No, Mr. President, it is not. It is proposed by the amendment to insert in the bill language which has been in similar bills for a number of years. The House committee reported the language but it was subject to a point of order and objection was made to it on the floor of the House. But the Senator will recall that three or four of these items were before the committee. Two of them dealt with the restoration of salaries to the amount the officials affected are already drawing. Two others were to increase salaries. The pending amendment refers to the Director of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. He has been in the Department for a number of years and has always drawn \$10,000 a year, but there was no statutory authority for it. The amendment merely proposes that he shall continue to draw the amount he is receiving now and has received for a number of years.

Mr. LODGE. Then the amendment will not result in building up the Bureau and creating a number of more highly paid positions within the Bureau?

Mr. RUSSELL. It does not have that effect at all. It merely maintains the salary of this individual at what it is at the present time, and does not affect any other persons whatsoever.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered on behalf of the committee on page 18, line 10.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. On behalf of the committee I offer another legislative amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 19, line 21, after the word "Administrator", it is proposed to insert "including the salary of the Administrator at \$9,200 per annum."

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, may we have an explanation?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes, Mr. President, I shall be glad to explain the amendment. It relates to the salary of the Administrator of Agricultural Research. There has been a reorganization in the Department of Agriculture, and all the research agencies have been consolidated and coordinated. The head of the agency is

Dr. E. C. Auchter, who has been with the Department for a number of years. For a long time he was Director of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Unless the amendment is agreed to, he will suffer a reduction in salary.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I should like to say that there is no abler or more expert man connected with the Government, in my judgment, than Dr. Auchter.

Mr. RUSSELL. I agree entirely with the Senator from Virginia. Dr. Auchter is a very able man. He has been appointed the head of all the research agencies. If the amendment were not agreed to, he would have a number of subordinates who would receive more money than he would receive.

Mr. LODGE. How would his salary be reduced if the amendment were not agreed to?

Mr. RUSSELL. Because he would then receive the same salary he was receiving under his old classification, which would be below that received by a number of subordinates serving under him.

Mr. LODGE. He has been receiving the salary provided for in the amendment; has he?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; at the present time he receives \$8,500. However, he has just been appointed the head of this agency.

Mr. LODGE. He has been promoted; has he?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; this is a promotion, under the reorganization which has just been put into effect; because he has been placed at the head of all the research work in the Department. He has great responsibilities, and at the present time has working under him a number of persons who are receiving \$9,000 a year or more. The amendment proposes to pay him \$9,200 a year. The proposed action would not result in the increase of any other person's compensation; but it is merely to avoid the very unfortunate situation, I think, of having the man who is the head of a bureau receive less money than is received by three or four of his subordinates.

Mr. LODGE. I am entirely disposed to accept the item, under the statement of the Senator from Georgia and the Senator from Virginia that this gentleman is an extremely able public servant; but I should like to know whether the item is to be used as a springboard and leader for conducting a program of the magnification of salaries for other persons in the Division in which he is serving.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think I can assure the Senator that the item is only for the salary of Dr. Auchter. In fact, his salary should be \$10,000, because a number of persons in the Department, doing work less important than his, are receiving \$10,000 a year. However, the committee merely offered an amendment so as to have him paid slightly more than some of his subordinates are paid.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Georgia, on page 19, line 21.

The amendment is agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, by direction of the committee, I offer the

amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** The amendment will be stated.

The **CHIEF CLERK.** On page 54, line 3, after the words "Chief Forester", it is proposed to insert "at \$9,500 per annum."

Mr. **HAYDEN.** Mr. President, the amendment proposes to increase the salary of the Chief Forester so as to make it somewhat commensurate with the salaries of the heads of a number of other bureaus of the Department of Agriculture. The Bureau of Forestry is one of the principal agencies of the Department of Agriculture.

In answer to the inquiry previously made with respect to whether the proposed increase, if granted, would affect other salaries within the Department, let me say that possibly it would, depending upon what ratings the Civil Service Commission might make as to other subordinates; because I believe there is a relationship between the salary received by the head of a bureau and the salaries received by subordinates. However, whatever is done must be done under a recommendation by the Civil Service Commission. I should be glad to have printed in the *RECORD* a letter—I do not happen to have it with me—to indicate the attitude the Civil Service Commission would take with respect to the matter.

Mr. **LODGE.** Mr. President, let me ask the Senator what salary the Chief Forester now receives.

Mr. **HAYDEN.** He is paid \$9,000.

Mr. **LODGE.** The amendment would increase his salary by \$500; would it?

Mr. **HAYDEN.** Yes.

Mr. **LODGE.** So, if we do that, there is reason to believe that our action would be taken as a compelling reason for an increase of salary for others in the Bureau—

Mr. **HAYDEN.** It would be a justification for a request to the Civil Service Commission for some increases inside the Bureau. Whether the Civil Service Commission would allow such increases, I am not prepared to say, because that would depend upon the justification shown.

However, I did not want the Senate to adopt an amendment of this kind—one which might possibly have that effect, although not certain to do so—without making this statement.

Mr. **LODGE.** Of course, Mr. President, the thought also occurs to me—I realize it is not a fair question to ask if no Member of the Senate now present can answer it—that if we start piecemeal raising the salary of this official and of that official, our action will be taken as a precedent on the basis of which to raise the salaries of a number of other officials. Of course, everyone has had a cut; everyone in Congress has, in a manner of speaking, had a reduction of salary; and the present time is as good as any to face the question of whether we want to establish such a precedent.

Of course, with the inflationary tendencies which are abroad in the country, probably we are embarked on a program

of altering the compensation of persons who are paid by the Government, and probably we shall not be able to alter it as fast as the cost of living increases. But I still have grave doubt about the advisability of taking a step of this kind. While I am sure the official referred to is a splendid man and a good public servant, and is entitled to the proposed increase, considering it on the basis of his individual case, nevertheless there are other factors of which we cannot be oblivious. Consequently, I should like the *RECORD* to show that, so far as I am concerned, I do not enthuse about this particular item. I do object to it.

Mr. **RUSSELL.** Does the Senator desire to have the amendment go over until tomorrow.

Mr. **LODGE.** I do not want to have the *RECORD* show that the amendment was agreed to by unanimous consent, because I do not think it is proper.

Mr. **TAFT.** Mr. President, I suggest that the amendment go over, with the other controversial amendments, until tomorrow.

Mr. **HAYDEN.** Very well.

Mr. **RUSSELL.** Very well.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** Objection being heard, the amendment will be passed over.

Mr. **RUSSELL.** Mr. President, I send to the desk another noncontroversial amendment, which I offer and ask to have stated.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** The amendment will be stated.

The **CHIEF CLERK.** On page 59, line 22, after the figure, it is proposed to insert "of which not to exceed \$30,000 may be expended for the purchase of land adjacent to the present site of the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis."

Mr. **RUSSELL.** Mr. President, the evidence disclosed that the land could be purchased for almost as much as is being paid by the Government in annual rental for land and buildings which are necessary for carrying on the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis. The amendment would not increase the amount of the appropriation, but merely would enable the laboratory to spend \$30,000 for the necessary land.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia. The amendment is agreed to.

Mr. **RUSSELL.** Mr. President, I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** The amendment will be stated.

The **CHIEF CLERK.** On page 61, line 16, under the caption "Forest Fire Cooperation", and following the words "District of Columbia", it is proposed to insert "Provided, That the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize expenditures not to exceed \$2,300,000 from this appropriation for preventing and suppressing forest fires on critical areas of national importance without requiring an equal expenditure by the State and private owners."

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. **RUSSELL.** Mr. President, I offer another amendment, which I ask to have stated.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** The amendment will be stated.

The **CHIEF CLERK.** On page 65, after line 8, it is proposed to insert:

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the War Food Administration to perform its functions, including those prescribed by Executive Orders 9280, 9322, 9328, and 9334, independently or in cooperation (by transfer of funds or otherwise) with public and private agencies and individuals, including not to exceed \$10,000 per annum for an Administrator; other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$50,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; printing and binding; the purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; the purchase, operation, and maintenance (including two in the District of Columbia) of passenger-carrying vehicles; \$25,000,000: *Provided, That transfers of funds to other offices or administrative units in the Department with respect to which transfers of funds are otherwise authorized in this act shall be in addition to, and subject to the same restrictions as, the amounts provided therefor in the Budget schedules.*

Mr. **RUSSELL.** Mr. President, this item provides for the administrative expenses of the Division of Food Administration and Distribution. A Budget estimate came to the committee after the bill had passed the House. Mr. Chester Davis appeared before the committee and outlined the necessity for this administrative expense, and the purpose for which the money would be expended.

Mr. **BYRD.** Mr. President, on what page is the amendment?

Mr. **RUSSELL.** The amendment occurs on page 65, after line 8. A supplemental Budget estimate has been submitted for all the administrative expenses of the new Division of Food Administration and Distribution, to which Mr. Chester Davis was recently appointed.

Mr. **BYRD.** I should like to have it go over. I should like to see an itemized statement of the expense.

Mr. **RUSSELL.** I have it before me. Probably it would be easier to let the amendment go over.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** Without objection, the amendment will be passed over.

Mr. **TAFT.** Mr. President, would the Senator care to make a statement now of the character of the expense? Does it include suboffices throughout the United States? What is the \$25,000,000 for primarily?

Mr. **RUSSELL.** Mr. President, it includes, not offices throughout the United States, but a committee in every agricultural county in the United States, to see that questions of priority for farmers for gasoline, tires, and farm equipment are promptly handled. I can conceive of no more important expenditure of public funds that could be made today than to do something to clear up the unspeakable confusion which now exists as the farmers of the country are trying to get ma-

chinery, gasoline for their tractors, and tires for their trucks and cars, in order to produce the food necessary for the war effort. It has been handled in a very haphazard fashion up to the present time. Mr. Davis is reorganizing that activity, and has already obtained an increase of more than 40 percent in the farm machinery available for the production of crops this year.

Mr. TAFT. I received a call from an officer of one of the leading farm organizations in Ohio, in which he protested against setting up a completely new bureau, and said that obviously, apparently—in Ohio, at least—a new Federal bureau under the Food Administration in every county seat in Ohio was contemplated.

Mr. RUSSELL. I had heard nothing about it.

Mr. TAFT. We already have three or four agricultural agencies. He felt very strongly that they could be combined, and that it would not be necessary to set up a completely new organization for this purpose.

Mr. RUSSELL. I had not heard anything about setting up a completely new organization. This is an effort to consolidate the ones which are now in existence. We now have in each county a U. S. D. A., to deal with war efforts. There must be someone there to represent the Office of Defense Transportation. We also have the local A. A. A. committee. All of them have had some functions in connection with the program of increased food production and distribution.

Mr. TAFT. Can the Senator assure us that any of them will be abolished; or will they continue, and will we have in addition a new bureau?

Mr. RUSSELL. I cannot give the Senator any assurance, other than that which Mr. Davis gave the committee. He assured us that he would endeavor to simplify and coordinate the various committees throughout the country in order that confusion might be eliminated.

Mr. TAFT. My information is that in Ohio a new Agricultural Department bureau is being created in each of the Ohio county seats, leaving all the others in existence.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think the Senator has been misinformed. I shall be glad to obtain definite information and have it here tomorrow. The amendment has already gone over.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I suggest to the Senator from Georgia that he insert in the RECORD today a full explanation of the amendment, so that we may consider it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I have before me a table which was submitted to the committee by Mr. Davis. I ask unanimous consent that the table, together with the statement submitted by the Bureau of the Budget requesting this appropriation, appear in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the table and statement were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Rough approximation of supplementary financial requirements for War Food Administration, fiscal year 1944

	Total funds	Washington	Field (State)	County
Determination of total food requirements and assignment of allocations based on Nation's food supply; planning, preparation, administration, securing compliance and legal enforcement of food distribution orders; determining civilian food requirements, and administering nutrition and food conservation activities.....	\$8,800,000			
Determination of requirements and development of programs for obtaining, distributing, and conserving farm and food industry supplies, facilities, and services.....	2,000,000			
Total.....	10,800,000	\$5,330,000	\$5,470,000	
Supervision, operation, and legal enforcement of farm machinery rationing, farm construction and repair permits, farm transportation permits; meat grading arising out of order that all beef, veal, and mutton be federally graded; issuance and enforcement of slaughter permits; and other enforcement work of this character which is almost certain to develop.....	13,600,000	200,000	1,600,000	\$11,800,000
General administration.....	600,000	600,000		
Total.....	25,000,000	6,130,000	7,070,000	11,800,000

NOTE.—Division of funds by projects and spread by areas subject to rapidly changing conditions.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TRANSMITTING SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FISCAL YEAR 1944, AMOUNTING TO \$25,000,000 (May 24, 1943.—Read; referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed)

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 20, 1943.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation, in the amount of \$25,000,000, for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1944, in the form of an amendment to the Budget for said fiscal year.

The details of the estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

Washington, D. C., May 19, 1943.

The PRESIDENT,

The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your consideration a proposed supplemental estimate of appropriation, in the amount of \$25,000,000 for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1944, in the form of an amendment to the Budget for said fiscal year, as follows:

On page 299 of the Budget, in column 2, immediately preceding the head "Commodity Credit Corporation," insert the following new item of appropriation:

"WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

"Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the War Food Administration to perform its functions, including those prescribed by Executive Orders 9280, 9322, 9328, and 9334, independently or in cooperation (by transfer of funds or otherwise) with public and private agencies and individuals, including not to exceed \$10,000 per annum each for an Administrator and a total of 8 deputy, assistant, and associate administrators; other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to

exceed \$50,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; printing and binding; the purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; the purchase, operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles; \$25,000,000: *Provided*, That transfers of funds to other offices or administrative units in the Department with respect to which transfers of funds are otherwise authorized in this act shall be in addition to, and subject to the same restrictions as, the amounts provided therefor in the Budget schedule—\$25,000,000."

The War Food Administration was created by Executive Order 9334, dated April 19, 1943, for the purpose of administering the Nation's war food program. Included among the responsibilities placed under this agency are: (1) The determination of the total food requirements and assignment of allocations based on available food supplies; (2) planning, preparation, administration, securing compliance and legal enforcement of food distribution orders; (3) providing for adequate food industry facilities and their effective utilization; (4) civilian food requirements, nutrition, and conservation; (5) determination of requirements and development of programs for obtaining, distributing, and conserving farm supplies, facilities and services; (6) supervision, operation, and legal enforcement of farm-machinery rationing, farm construction and repair permits, farm transportation permits, and related war activities; (7) the elimination of black markets, involving issuance of slaughter permits; and (8) meat grading arising out of requirements that all beef, veal, and mutton be federally graded. To meet the expenses of the War Food Administration for the fiscal year 1944, the funds herein recommended will be required.

The foregoing supplemental estimate of appropriation is made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1944. I recommend that it be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,

Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I offer another amendment, which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 70, line 11, after the words "this item", it is proposed to insert "Provided further, That such amount shall be available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary in the 1943, 1944, and 1945 programs under said act of February 29, 1936, as amended; for the reimbursement of any Federal, State, or local Government agency for fertilizers, seeds, lime, trees, or other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, furnished by such agency; and for the payment of all expenses necessary in making such grants, including all or part of the costs incident to the delivery thereof."

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, on what page is this amendment?

Mr. RUSSELL. Page 70, line 11.

Mr. BYRD. That amendment has already been passed over.

Mr. RUSSELL. No, Mr. President. This amendment has not been passed over. This language has been in the appropriation act for years, and was stricken out on a point of order in the other House.

Mr. BYRD. But that section was passed over.

Mr. RUSSELL. I understood that we passed over the amendments which had been proposed to that section, not that we were prohibited from offering amendments to it. If the Senator wishes to have this amendment go over, I have no objection, but I cannot see why there should be any objection to it. The language has been in the appropriation act for years. As I have said, it went out on a point of order in the House of Representatives. This identical language is in the act under which we are operating at the present time. It was in the act the previous year. It merely provides that the Department may, where the farmers desire it, let the farmer buy seeds, lime, and things of that kind to carry on soil-conservation practices, and deduct the cost thereof from his payments at the end of the year.

Mr. BYRD. That explanation is satisfactory. I withdraw my objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia is agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 70, line 11, after the words "the item", it is proposed to insert "Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, persons who in 1943 carry out farming operations as tenants or sharecroppers on cropland owned by the United States Government and who comply with the terms and conditions of the 1943 agricultural conservation program, formulated pursuant to sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, shall be entitled to apply for and receive payments,

or to retain payments heretofore made, for their participation in said program to the same extent as other producers."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, this language has been in the act for a number of years. It was reported by the House committee this year, and went out on a point of order on the floor of the House. Briefly, this is what it means:

There are a few cases throughout the country of small farms in forest areas and on other federally owned lands. Those isolated farms in the national forests are rented to farmers. Under a peculiar construction of the conservation laws, without this language, a person who is farming on forest land or other land owned by the Government cannot receive any of the soil conservation benefits, even though he complies in full with the program. This language simply puts a man who happens to be on Federal land in the same position as those on private land, and enables him to participate in the program. It has been in the act for years, and I think it has relieved some injustice.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia is agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I offer another amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 75, line 23, after the word "Service", it is proposed to insert "and for sale and distribution to other Government activities, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equipment are procured from the appropriations chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, this is another legislative provision which has been in the act for a number of years. It was stricken out on a point of order. It is under the subhead of the Soil Conservation Service. This is the reason for the language:

At the present time the Soil Conservation Service has some warehouses and storage facilities which are in isolated areas. It permits the Forest Service and other field organizations to use its facilities, and is reimbursed by the Forest Service. If this language is not in the act, it will be necessary for the Forest Service to establish its own storage facilities. This amendment is in the interest of economy and efficiency in Government operation, and I can conceive of no objection to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia is agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 78, after line 12, it is proposed to insert:

EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to further carry out the provisions of section 32, as amended, of the act entitled "An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes," approved August 24, 1935, and subject to all provisions of law relating to the expenditure of funds appropriated by such section, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, funds appropriated by or for the purposes of section 32 of said act shall be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for the maintenance, expansion, and operation of a school milk and lunch program under clause (2) of said section 32: *Provided*, That such funds shall be available for such purposes during the fiscal year 1944 without regard to the requirement therein relating to the encouragement of domestic consumption.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, this is a modification of an amendment which was proposed by the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. Lucas] relating to the school-lunch program. I have already undertaken to explain it. The amendment is offered to obviate any question of the legality of carrying on the school-lunch and school-milk program for the year 1944. I wish to point out, however, that it is confined to the year 1944 and does not give the school-lunch program any permanent status under section 32. I ask all Senators who are interested in the continuation of the school-lunch program to take note of that fact in order that they may be encouraged to submit this question as a legislative proposition.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. What would be the cost of carrying out the provisions of the Senator's amendment?

Mr. RUSSELL. The approximate cost would be \$59,000,000 for the coming year.

Mr. BYRD. Does the amendment provide equal distribution of the fund?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; there is no rule for distribution. That is what I have been inveighing against—the fact that this whole system has just grown up and there is no uniformity about it.

Mr. BYRD. Does the amendment make any provision for contributions from localities?

Mr. RUSSELL. No such provision is made. However, the committee has made a provision in the report that is binding upon the Administrator, and has stated that in no case should the contribution from the Federal Government exceed the cost of food used in preparing the luncheons. In other words, the several schools would have to defray all the expense of the equipment and all the expenses of those who conduct the activity.

Mr. BYRD. Would there be any objection to writing that into the amendment?

Mr. RUSSELL. It would be very difficult to do that. It sounds like a simple proposition, and if the Senator from Virginia can prepare language which will not make it too cumbersome, I shall be glad to accept it. We have never had any trouble with this particular Bureau not carrying out the injunctions of the Congress.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Will the Senator from Georgia tell us who actually administers the school-lunch program, and decides how much every school is to receive?

Mr. RUSSELL. The gentleman's name is Roy F. Hendrickson. He is Director, Food Distribution Administration, which has taken the place of the old Surplus Commodities Corporation.

Mr. TAFT. I thank the Senator.

Mr. RUSSELL. Insofar as the committee has been able to determine from going into the matter, Mr. Hendrickson has done a very fine job, considering that he has had to proceed without the slightest definition of policy from the Congress. I think he has done a magnificent job, when it is considered that he is dealing with thousands of schools scattered throughout the country, and with all kinds of pressure made upon him. He has insisted at all times on the policy of local participation and local contribution. I think he has done a good job, but I do not think it is fair to give any Federal employee this much money and tell him to carry out a program without giving any legislative direction as to how the program should be carried out.

Mr. BYRD. Has the amount been increased?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; there is a substantial increase in the funds available for next year over those available for the present year. As I stated a few moments ago, there is one very sound reason for that. These projects grew up by the use of funds which were turned over by the Surplus Commodities Corporation, and the labor of the W. P. A. The W. P. A. has been liquidated and that expense has been placed in the local subdivisions of government to furnish all the employees who prepare the lunches and handle the lunches, and who collect from the children. It is using a misnomer to call them free lunches, for they are not free.

In practically all the schools a charge is made to all children who are able to pay some nominal amount for the luncheons. There is a great deal of administration, and all expense incident thereto has been placed upon the local school authorities, and I do not think improperly so. I think they should bear it. We took that situation into consideration in increasing the amount of the Federal contribution for food. The price of food has gone up, too, and even with the increase which has been recommended, I doubt that there will be much increase in the amount of food and milk to be made available for the use of the schools in carrying out the program.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I wish to thank the able Senator from Georgia for his excellent explanation of this particular phase of the appropriation bill. I am very much interested in it because the city of Chicago would be vitally affected by the adoption of this amendment. I wish it understood, however, that my amendment does not in any way provide for

any increase in the amount. The only purpose of my amendment is definitely to advise the department officials that they will have the right to go ahead and continue to do what they have been doing heretofore.

Mr. RUSSELL. There was involved a very serious legal question as to whether they had the right to do it, because heretofore they had been dealing with surpluses of agricultural commodities. Now there is no surplus. Unless an amendment following the line of that suggested by the Senator from Illinois were adopted, this whole program might be stricken down by a ruling of the Comptroller General of the United States, or by action of a court somewhere. The effect of the Senator's amendment would not be to increase the amount available, because it does not deal with that, but it would clarify the legal status of the program and make sure that there would be ample legal authority to continue the program in 1944. In my opinion, there is a very grave doubt as to the legal authority for continuation of the program under the present circumstances unless the amendment shall be adopted.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator very much. My reason for offering the amendment was that the Senator from Illinois had received information from the Department that unless Congress clarified the situation up by an amendment there would possibly be a ruling which would prohibit it from spending any of the money for school luncheons under the present arrangement.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Does the Senator from Georgia know whether it was the intention of the Surplus Commodities Corporation to take over a great number of the W. P. A. staff, which is being legislated out of existence?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; none of these funds can go to the W. P. A. staff that has been preparing food and serving it, because the funds are limited to the purchase and handling of food for the schools.

Mr. TAFT. I understood the Senator to say the purpose of the increase is to pay for the things for which the W. P. A. has paid up to this time.

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, no; I did not intend to say that. I said there were two reasons why increased funds were recommended by the Budget.

The first reason is that the abolition of the W. P. A. had increased the expenses to the local sponsors so that the sponsors could not buy as much food as in the past. Only about 40 percent of this program is represented in the cost of the food. The remainder is in necessary personal services and equipment. Under the report which we have made, the funds would be limited to the purchase of food. So, under the national average of 40 percent, even with a billion dollars available, if they heeded that national average, they could not spend more than 40 percent in connection with any one project.

The other reason why there has been an increase is because the cost of food has tremendously increased, as the Senator knows. As a matter of fact, we intended to prohibit the taking over of the functions which had heretofore been performed by the W. P. A. employees as they related to the preparation and handling of food in the schools. There has been an entirely new program adopted. Instead of sending out food to the several schools, as used to be done in the past, when surpluses were available now they check on what the school buys and pay for a part of the food thus purchased.

Mr. TAFT. There are, of course, no surplus foods any more.

Mr. RUSSELL. There are no surplus foods that I know anything about.

Mr. TAFT. The former method of disposing of surplus food has now become a Federal program to feed school children.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes, for the year 1944. That is what I was pointing out and complaining of when I first discussed the matter.

Mr. TAFT. Was the question dealt with in more detail in the hearings?

Mr. RUSSELL. There were rather extensive hearings in the committee. We did not print all the testimony in our hearings, but in the Senate committee hearings and in the House hearings I think the Senator will find a very thorough statement of the matter.

Mr. TAFT. Would the Senator be willing to allow this item to go over until tomorrow?

Mr. RUSSELL. I have no objection to that being done.

Mr. TAFT. I do not know that I shall discuss it, but I should like to find out more about it.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I shall take but a few moments to give my view about the school-lunch program, which, as the Senator from Georgia and the Senator from Ohio have said, originated because we had a surplus of foods and also because we had a surplus of labor. The surplus of foods and the people who were on W. P. A. were combined to create the school-lunch program. It has been a marvelous program in a great many ways, and certainly it would be a harsh thing to cut it right off when so many school children have become dependent upon it; but this amendment, as the Senator from Georgia has very frankly said, in a stopgap, and that is all it should be. It is not sound, in my opinion, for the Congress to appropriate \$59,000,000 and turn it over to an official in the department to allocate in any way he desires. I believe there is sufficient ingenuity and ability in the Congress to devise a formula or precept and embody it in a legislative bill which will establish the school-lunch program on a proper footing. The minute there are made available foods that can be allocated according to the whim of one official in Washington the tendency is immediately to provide foods for places where he happens to like certain individuals and not to provide them for places where he does not like those in charge, and he becomes more or less a king-maker.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Does the Senator find any evidence in the House hearings or in the testimony taken by the Senate committee to indicate that this program has been administered on that basis?

Mr. LODGE. No; none at all, so far as the school-lunch program is concerned. If I gave that impression, I misspoke myself; but I think in the early days of Federal relief there was a great deal of that. I cannot give specific instances now, but it was a matter of common knowledge that a certain mayor who stood in very well with those in control would get a good deal more per capita for the people of his city than the people in another city would get.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. If the Senator will yield further, I was apprehensive that the inference might be drawn from his statement that there had been some such unjustified practices and policies in connection with the school-lunch program. The Senator from Wisconsin is so anxious to make sure that that program shall not be cut off and that Congress shall have time to pass enabling legislation that I think Senators reading the remarks of the Senator from Massachusetts or those who heard them might come to the conclusion that he had found something to criticize in the manner in which Mr. Hendrickson had been endeavoring to carry out the program.

Mr. LODGE. I am delighted to assure the Senator that there is nothing of that kind at all. Everything we found out about Mr. Hendrickson's administration of the school lunch program was entirely favorable; but I think this program is too important, and it is going to mean too much as time goes on for it to rest on a discretionary basis of this kind. I think it is a subject of sufficient importance to be the topic of a legislative bill which will definitely enunciate congressional policy. I favor the amendment, but it is merely a stopgap; that is all it is.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I may say, if the Senator will yield further, that I think the Senator from Georgia made it very clear that he was serving notice upon those interested in the school lunch program, both in and out of Congress, that this provision is only for 1 year, and that if they desire to see the program continued in the future they should get busy and present and press in the Congress legislation to authorize this type of program.

Mr. RUSSELL. I certainly endeavored to express that view.

I may state further, Mr. President, that I do not think this program ought to be in the Department of Agriculture. It should be administered by the Federal Security Agency. Going further, I think we ought not to take section 32 funds to finance this program. The man who has the type of duties assigned to Mr. Hendrickson—and he is a very efficient public servant—should not be cluttered up with this program. Talk about a man having all this power, Mr. Hendrickson has never sought this power and authority, but it has been thrust on him. If anybody is to blame,

it is the Congress. Congress ought to enact legislation on the subject.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I agree with the Senator that if there is any one at fault in handling the program over a long period of years it has been the Congress.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have so indicated.

Mr. LUCAS. Let me ask how long this program has been going on?

Mr. RUSSELL. It has been going on for some time. As I recall, since 1933.

Mr. LUCAS. So for 8 years this type of program has been under way. Without the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, it would not have been possible for this type of program to continue without the Congress apparently knowing anything about it, or at least having this discussion; that is to say if the department wanted to pursue this same course in spending funds under section 32 as they did in the past, they could not have spent it for this kind of milk program.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not know that I agree absolutely with the Senator, because, up to now, it has been disposing of agricultural surpluses, and there was ample authority under the law to spend section 32 funds, to dispose of all agricultural surpluses any way they saw fit, but today there are no agricultural surpluses in the United States. Without the amendment of the Senator from Illinois any citizen of the United States might have been able to stop this program if he had desired to do so.

Mr. LUCAS. It is my understanding that there was a question of doubt as to whether or not they had authority to continue spending the money.

Mr. RUSSELL. They have changed the whole method of handling from that of furnishing agricultural products, and are now turning over the funds to the local trustees to defray part of the cost of the food. Without the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, I doubt very seriously whether they could have carried on the program.

Mr. LUCAS. I agree with the Senator that it is very important that it be put on a solid foundation, but I am not condemning anybody in any department for not being able to do that or for not having had it done. That is the responsibility of the Congress.

Mr. RUSSELL. I will say again that, if anybody is to blame for the present confusion, it is the Congress. We certainly cannot pass it off to anyone else.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, I wish to state, after having given some thought to the matter, that I feel, as does the Senator from Georgia, that \$59,000,000 is not a sufficient fund to run the program, and that the sooner the Congress of the United States sets up a permanent agency to care for the school-lunch program the better it will be for the children and the better it will be for the health, welfare, and happiness of future generations.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I offer a legislative amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 78, after line 12, it is proposed to insert the following:

CONSUMERS' COUNSEL DIVISION
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$150,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation made by section 12 (a), title I, of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, as amended (7 U. S. C. 612), shall be available during the fiscal year 1944 to enable the Secretary to further perform the duty imposed upon him under applicable laws to protect the interests of consumers with due regard to the maintenance of a continuous and stable supply of agricultural commodities adequate to meet consumer demand at prices fair to both producers and consumers, which sum shall be available for administrative expenses (including not to exceed \$31,800 for printing and binding) in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of the aforesaid section 392, but without regard to the limitations prescribed in subsection (b) thereof.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, may I interject an inquiry?

Mr. RUSSELL. Certainly.

Mr. McNARY. Of course, the amendment proposes legislation.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; it proposes legislation.

Mr. McNARY. Did the committee authorize the Senator to offer the amendment?

Mr. RUSSELL. The committee authorized and instructed me to offer this language from the floor. It had been in the bill in the House, the House committee having put it in the bill, but it was stricken out on a point of order.

There is rather a peculiar situation, when we get funds for a consumers activity out of section 32 funds, but it has been financed in that method in the past. The amount of the appropriation we are suggesting is \$25,000 below the Budget estimate. The Budget estimate was \$175,000, and we made the appropriation \$150,000. The appropriation was recommended by the Budget, the House committee approved it, but it was stricken out on the floor of the House on a point of order, and I was instructed by the Senate committee to offer it as an amendment from the floor.

Mr. McNARY. I have often stated my objection to legislation so complex as this on an appropriation bill. Why should it not take the ordinary course, and go to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and there receive the sanction of the committee, and an authorization, and then come in as a regular bill?

Mr. RUSSELL. I should be delighted to have it take that course. As a matter of fact, I am not particularly interested in this appropriation. I did feel, however, that in this day, when the consumer is complaining somewhat about the prices of agricultural commodities, perhaps this little appropriation of \$150,000 out of agricultural funds could properly be made to carry on an activity which had been followed in the past. I do not know whether it has ever been worth 2 cents to the consumer, I may say to the Senator from Oregon. I do not know of anything particularly spectacular that has ever been done by the

organization effected to protect the consumer, but inasmuch as the organization was in the department, and was functioning, under a provision which had been placed in the law in the House of Representatives in times past, I offered the amendment as a floor amendment, under the instructions of the committee, in order that the work might not cease on the 1st of July.

Mr. McNARY. I do not think this item has ever had any separate legislative authority from the Congress.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course it has not; otherwise it would not be necessary to offer it as a legislative provision from the floor.

Mr. McNARY. I do not like to short circuit provision for anything important. Uniformly the practice is growing of offering legislative amendments to appropriation bills. It is not a good way to legislate, as I have said many times. I do not know anything about this particular item. I recall that one year it was carried in the appropriation bill, but I thought that in the meantime a legislative provision had been brought to the attention of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, either in the Senate or the House; but here we are asked to legislate on an appropriation bill for something which should be considered as a matter of policy by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. That is my objection, not that I particularly object to this particular item. But every year this comes up in this fashion, and the Committee on Appropriations has not any authority to include such a provision. That committee does not make the proper inquiry, it has not the facilities for doing so. The matter should come before the appropriate legislative committee. I want this amendment to go over for today. I wish to read it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Very well, that ends the discussion of it. I wish to offer another legislative amendment. Does the Senator wish to insist on his objection to all of these legislative amendments?

Mr. McNARY. Sometimes, when I am in a better humor, I do not insist; but I do not like the practice, and I know the Senator does not.

Mr. RUSSELL. I dislike it very cordially, but I can see no other action to be taken, in view of what has transpired with regard to the bill. For example, here is a little item which legislatively permits the Secretary to require a bond of those under the jurisdiction of the Stockyards and Packers Act. Similar provision has been in the agricultural appropriation bill for some 10 or 12 years. The Department says it is absolutely essential, if we are to protect the producers of the United States. The provision was stricken out on the floor of the House on a point of order, because this year, for the first time in legislative history, the Committee on Rules of the House did not give the Committee on Appropriations a rule on the bill. Just because I object to the general policy of legislating on appropriation bills, I do not think I should stand aside and see as important a matter as this stricken down, so that when the Secretary cannot require bonds of the stockyards and

packers to protect the producers of livestock, all these bonds will be invalidated on the 1st day of July, when the pending bill will become law if this amendment be defeated.

Mr. McNARY. The distinguished Senator recalls that in 1921 we passed what was known as the Stockyards and Packers Act. Why has the Secretary waited all these years to get appropriate legislation?

Mr. RUSSELL. I regret that I cannot answer the Senator's question.

Mr. McNARY. Of course, the Senator cannot. I want this amendment to go over, and to accompany the other one.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be passed over.

Mr. RUSSELL. All the other amendments I have to offer are legislative, I may say, if the Senator from Oregon objects to legislative amendments.

Mr. McNARY. I stated a moment ago that the Senator is always fair and I try to be. If he has something in which negligence does not appear so impressive, probably we can work it out. What has he to offer?

Mr. RUSSELL. The language of all these amendments has been in the bill a number of years, and went out this year on a point of order on the floor of the House, and must be restored on the floor of the Senate if the provisions are to get back into the bill. I was not willing to assume responsibility for the Congress enacting legislation on all these questions between now and the 1st of July. These are very important matters. The custom of putting these items in appropriation bills may be a vicious one, but it is a custom which is hallowed by years of practice. They have been reported by the Budget year after year, and they have been approved by the House committee year after year, and year after year the House Committee on Rules has given the Committee on Appropriations a rule which protected it in the matter of these legislative items in the bill. Year after year these provisions come to us, and members of the Senate committee scarcely had realized the importance of some of these items in the bill, until this year, when they were stricken out on points of order on the floor of the House and we held extensive hearings in regard to them.

The amendment I hold in my hand is one with which the Senator is very familiar. It is one which permits the R. E. A. to borrow from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds which are loaned to rural cooperatives throughout the country, rather than have a direct appropriation made by the Congress. Similar provision has been in the bill for a number of years, and this year it was stricken out on the floor of the House on a point of order.

Mr. McNARY. I appreciate that some of the amendments have the sanctity of age, but only this year the point has been raised that proper authorization has not been given for the appropriations.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is true. However, the point has not been up in the Senate before.

Mr. McNARY. I am speaking of the other House.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is correct. This year in the other House the standing Committee on Agriculture protested against the Committee on Rules giving the Committee on Appropriations a rule. The Senator may have read some of the rather acrimonious debate between the two committees in the other body, and the House proceeded to strip the bill of all these items which did not have the sanction of basic legislation.

Some of the provisions are rather important. I have one in my hand, for example, which is legislation, which permits the Federal land bank to assess the various production-credit associations and the banks and cooperatives an amount sufficient to defray the expense of the audit of those enterprises. Such a provision has been in the bill for a number of years. If we do not add it to the bill this year, and the Congress should fail to legislate on the subject by the 1st of July, it would mean that we would have to make a deficiency appropriation of \$2,140,000 to carry out the law requiring the audit of the land banks. This has been in the bill for years, providing that the Governor or the land bank should assess these various production-credit associations in an amount sufficient to defray the expense of their annual audits. This year the provision was stricken out. Either we must provide the means by legislation, or there will be a deficiency appropriation of \$2,140,000.

I do not like legislation offered from the floor, but it seems to me to be thoroughly justified in a case of this kind. The bill has never been in this shape before. We have never had to offer all these legislative provisions. It is very seldom that I have offered such provisions in the past, because I do not like the practice, but I think most of these amendments are justified, and the greater number of them will save money to the Federal Treasury.

Mr. McNARY. Let me say to the Senator, that so far as I am personally concerned, these amendments may be taken up and the items included in the bill, if the Senator will notify these agencies that they must secure legislation before the provisions are acted on again.

Mr. RUSSELL. The House Committee on Agriculture is now conducting hearings on this matter, and considering the enactment of legislation which would cover the questions which are involved in these various points of order. However, I think it would be rather dangerous for us to act today on the assumption that such provision will be enacted into law by the 1st of July.

It seems to be a safer policy to replace them in the bill than to assume a number of bills carrying this authority in statutes can be enacted.

Mr. McNARY. No, Mr. President, for my part I am willing that these items be written into the bill, which is a procedure conformable to past practices, but I should like to have the Senator to tell me that in the future he will advise these Government agencies that they must obtain the proper authority from Congress before the items can again appear in the bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. I shall be glad to do so, and I will state that I think that they should do so, because I believe they will be in a precarious condition next year if they do not sponsor proper legislation before the standing committees.

Mr. McNARY. I shall feel inclined, in whatever capacity I may serve next year, to make the objection as final if the items appear without authority of statute.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am sure that they will heed that suggestion from the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to interject an observation at this point?

Mr. RUSSELL. I shall be glad to yield to my colleague.

Mr. GEORGE. A great many things have appeared in the appropriation bills of which the Committee on Agriculture had not the slightest jurisdiction. Extraneous matter has been placed in appropriation bills from year to year, and there are some very notable instances of embarrassment that flows from that practice. The only sound program is not to write legislation into an appropriation bill. If everything that is placed in an appropriation bill is matter over which the Committee on Agriculture has jurisdiction the situation might be different. But I can show the Senator where matters which are within the definite jurisdiction of the Finance Committee, and which affect our whole tax program, have been interjected into appropriation measures by amendment. Of course there was a good purpose to be served, and the Senate went along, or perhaps the House was to blame, but whoever was to blame for it, the only sound program is simply to adhere to the rules of the Senate and not place new legislation in appropriation bills.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, as I have repeatedly stated, I think it is a very bad practice to legislate on appropriation bills as a general policy. I have seen times however when various minor matters could be cleared up by legislation, and I could see no objection to doing so. For example, a few minutes ago we approved an amendment which carried the provision "including the construction of temporary buildings at Beltsville." I do not know that the standing committees should be required to go into any very great detail concerning matters of that kind. I doubt if the standing committees would consider them if they were presented to them. Some of these amendments are very important, and I think they ought to have a legislative basis, but I do not believe that because in theory the Appropriations Committee should not legislate—and I might say that I do not bring such amendments into the Senate in the bill when I bring a bill to the floor. I offer such amendments from the floor as legislative provisions, and I stated on the floor today when offering each one of them, that each one was a legislative provision. I do not intend to cover up a legislative provision in the bill as I bring the bill to the floor. I offer such amendments from the floor. Legislation on appropriation bills may be a bad prac-

tice. But I do not believe that we can justify abandoning programs which are now in operation, some of them vitally affecting all the people of this country, dealing with the purity of the meats, dealing with the purity of the food we buy; I do not believe we can justify omitting provisions which have been contained in agricultural appropriation bills for years because such provisions are legislative.

Of course, the better practice is always to enact such provisions as separate legislation. But we are now in the last days of this fiscal year. The pending bill will be operative on the 1st of July. The Senate has the right if it sees fit to reject the amendments. Any Senator can offer a point of order against them if he wishes to do so, and if we cannot obtain a two-thirds votes in their behalf we cannot get the amendments placed in the bill. But for my part I am not going to assume the responsibility of wasting two or three million dollars out of the National Treasury for the purpose of auditing the cooperatives for example, when we can avoid it by a simple amendment here, merely because it happens to be legislative in character.

I am not going to say that the Secretary of Agriculture shall not be obliged to require a bond under the Packers and Stockyards Act when such bonds have been required under similar bills for a great many years, merely because provision to that end is legislation on an appropriation bill. We know that we are not going to pass legislation dealing with such matters between now and the 1st of July. Such provisions have been in agricultural appropriation bills before. Other Senators have seen them in appropriation bills long before I came to this body. Certainly the present time is as awkward a time as possible to strike such provisions out of a measure or reject them as any we could find, because we are several weeks later than we were last year in our consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. McNARY. I tried to make it plain that I am not going to object to the amendments. In view of the excellent statement made by the Senator from Georgia, I shall in all fairness withdraw the objection.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad the Senator has done so.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Of course, the fact of the matter is that under the precedents, whenever the House enters into the field of legislation it has always been appropriate for the Senate to go through that open door and itself to legislate. Therefore it is only fair to say that as a matter of actual practice these particular items have to all intents and purposes had legislative sanction as a result of the long practice of incorporating them in the agricultural appropriation bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Any Senator, under all the circumstances, would have been in a position to offer a point of order against these amendments had they been incorporated in the bill in the House. Therefore it seems to me that we are confronted, as a result of what occurred in the House, with what might be termed "a very exceptional situation," and one of acute emergency. Therefore, while I agree with every word that has been said about the unwisdom of legislating on appropriation bills, in this particular instance it seems to me that the Senator from Georgia, the Appropriations Committee, and the Senate are justified in restoring these items, which really as a matter of fact went out not on their merits, but on the technical point of order raised in the House.

Mr. RUSSELL. And these items have been contained in similar bills for years. No one in the Senate has offered to strike them out of the bill when they came here in years gone by.

Mr. President, in view of the statement made by the Senator from Oregon, I will reoffer the two amendments which I offered on behalf of the committee, and which were just passed over.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, let me ask the Senator whether the amendments deal with any question of policy, or simply with matters of detail.

Mr. RUSSELL. They deal with matters of detail, but they do touch questions of policy. For example, the amendment to which I referred requires the Production Credit Associations to continue to defray the cost of their audits. If we were to stop that practice now, we would have to make a deficiency appropriation of \$2,049,000 to pay for such audits. The credit agencies are amply able to pay for these audits. Most of them have done so for years. All of them have set up reserves to pay for the audits this year. But it is a policy which is contrary to the act creating the credit agencies.

Mr. GEORGE. It seems to me that we ought to go very slowly in adopting in an appropriation bill legislation which really deals with policy, sometimes a policy which is extremely important. Sometimes such items are placed in an appropriation bill, I may say to my colleague, solely because those who are interested in them can work them into the bill, but cannot get the items through the other committees, because when the naked policy is presented, it does not sound so good, but when it is tied in with a great many appropriations, and a great many persons and agencies are interested in them from various angles, those who present them are able to slip them through. I always entertained the view—and, because of my colleague's experience, I want to ask him if I am not correct in my understanding—that the Senate Appropriations Committee has the power and authority to reject anything coming to it from the House which is purely legislation on an appropriation bill. Is that correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course it has; the Senate Appropriations Committee can reject anything which comes from the House.

Mr. GEORGE. I mean on the ground that it is new legislation.

Mr. RUSSELL. No; it is not subject to a point of order on that ground. Each House can take action based on a point of order only with respect to legislation originating in that body. Under the circumstances, legislation attached by the House to an appropriation bill is not subject to a point of order in the Senate or in the Senate committee.

Mr. GEORGE. I was asking if it is subject to a point of order.

Mr. RUSSELL. No. If the House has attached legislation to an appropriation bill, and if no point of order was made against it in the House, the item is not subject to a point of order in the Senate. If the Senate attaches legislation to an appropriation bill and if the item goes to the House, it is not there subject to a point of order. I think there is a House rule against attaching legislation to an appropriation bill in a conference report.

However, if the House committee proposes legislation to an appropriation bill, and if no point of order is made against the item in the House, the matter is not subject to a point of order when it reaches the Senate.

Let me say that I do not think any of these amendments are tremendously important as representing a change of policy. If they do involve a change of policy, the departure is not made this year, because all the amendments have been contained in previous appropriation bills. Not one of them is new matter. All of them have been in the appropriation bills in years past.

So, instead of changing the policy which has been in effect during the year 1943, they would simply enable the Department to continue on the basis of the policy which has been in effect during the current year.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 83, line 17, after the figure "\$378,140", it is proposed to insert "Provided, That the Secretary may require reasonable bonds from every market agency and dealer, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to secure the performance of their obligations, and whenever, after due notice and hearing, the Secretary finds any registrant is insolvent or has violated any provisions of said act he may issue an order suspending such registrant for a reasonable specified period. Such order of suspension shall take effect within not less than 5 days, unless suspended or modified or set aside by the Secretary or a court of competent jurisdiction."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL].

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, let me ask my colleague to what marketing agencies and dealers the amendment relates?

Mr. RUSSELL. The amendment is proposed to the section of the bill which deals with the appropriations for the

enforcement of the Packers and Stockyards Act.

The witness before the committee testified as follows:

That language has been carried in the appropriation act since the fiscal year 1925; and our experience has been, over the 19 years, that the elimination of this bonding provision would remove a great protection now afforded to livestock producers and shippers. Thousands of dollars have been paid out on these bonds, and there are now outstanding bonds totaling about \$18,000,000. We increased the bonds a few months ago to take care of the present situation, and to provide some additional protection to livestock shippers.

Let me say to my colleague that the bonds are conditioned on the payment by the packer for the producer's stock when he ships it in on consignment. There have been many cases in which the farmer would ship his livestock to the stockyard, and the man who handled it would fail or would refuse to pay him. The bonds are conditioned on payment being made to the producers of the livestock and other protection to the shipping producer.

I read further from the testimony before the committee:

The removal of the authority to suspend registrations also will impair the act considerably, because that means that no matter how flagrant the practice may be, or how fraudulent a practice may be, all we can do is to issue a cease-and-desist order. With this language we can do both and we did do both.

We feel that the language which was eliminated on a point of order in the House is very important to the effective administration of this act. It has been in there for years; and time after time, as amendments to the act have been suggested, we have always included it along with other proposed amendments.

Mr. President, it seems that they have suggested this legislation to the standing committees, and some of the standing committees have failed to take cognizance of it.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I am not presently attempting to discuss the merits of the particular amendment, but on the subject of a general appropriation bill—a bill which, until the last very few years, always has been protected from legislation—I have a question to propound relative to the Appropriations Committee, the only committee charged with responsibility for controlling appropriations: Is it entitled to take upon itself the proposing of legislation to an appropriation bill, simply because it says the standing committee having jurisdiction of the subject has not seen fit to deal with it?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I was instructed by the committee to take up the matter on the floor of the Senate, because of the fact that if the amendment were not agreed to, great losses can be caused among the producers of livestock, who for 19 years have handled the matter in the way in which it would be handled if the amendment were agreed to. No Member of the Senate is

subject to taking orders from the Appropriations Committee, of course. Any Senator can make a point of order against the amendment. If the Senator from Missouri desires to make the point of order, he is at liberty to do so, of course.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I am endeavoring to arrive at some explanation of the remarkable development which, in the last few years, has occurred in both the House and the Senate, with the Appropriations Committees of the two bodies suddenly commencing to take jurisdiction of every possible legislative subject. For many years no rule was more strictly and religiously enforced than the rule against legislation on a general appropriation bill. In the House, in the last 4 or 5 years, there suddenly has developed a practice of having the Appropriations Committee report legislation, if necessary getting a special rule from the Committee on Rules. That procedure keeps the item from being subject to a point of order in the Senate, and makes it subject to any germane amendment which any Member of the Senate may choose to offer to it. I think that practice is a very bad one.

As to this particular amendment, I am inclined to think, as I say, that the legislation should be passed. I do not think it is properly a part of a general appropriation bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President. I just stated that all the amendments being offered have been carried in the appropriation bills for years, and are offered here only in the effort to prevent a change at this late date in the fiscal year. Personally, I do not like legislation on an appropriation bill; and, as a general proposition, when legislative matters are proposed in the Appropriations Committee, I have voted against them. But as I have stated previously, in this case the committee culled through the provisions which were stricken on a point of order on the floor of the House, and we offered those which we felt were absolutely essential for the carrying on of the program of the Department. The Senator from Missouri states that the policy of offering legislation on an appropriation bill has grown up in the last 4 or 5 years. The provision we are now discussing has been in similar bills for 19 years; and certainly now, when it has been stricken out on the floor of the House on a point of order, I believe the Senate committee was entitled to submit it, and that it was due the producers and consumers of the country to have the item offered on the floor of the Senate, and to let the Members of the Senate vote either for or against it, or let some Senator make a point of order against it.

I am not attempting to take advantage of anyone in respect to these legislative provisions; and, so far as I am concerned, any Senator who wishes to do so is at liberty to make a point of order against it, and to have it stricken from the bill.

These items are now a part of the integral policy relative to dealing with the Stock Yards Act and other acts affected thereby. As I have said, one of them is

to permit the R. E. A. to borrow from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The item is legislation which has been in similar bills for years. However, any Member of the Senate can make a point of order when the amendment is offered. I have carried out my responsibilities to the committee by offering the amendment on the floor. I think it would be a very short-sighted policy as to this bill, when we find that this year, for the first time in many years, the Committee on Rules would not give a rule to the House Appropriations Committee, to say that now, on this important amendment, not in the sense of representing any upheaval in the administration in the Department of Agriculture, but in affording the protection the people must have, we should not offer the amendments. I think we are justified in offering the amendments, and I am not willing to assume the responsibility of not doing all within my power to see that the various acts are carried out as effectively as possible. I do not like legislation on an appropriation bill, but I certainly think we had some responsibility when the bill came to us with items which had been in the act for 19 years stricken at the whim of one Member of the House. Those provisions ought to be voted somewhere, or some Senator ought to make the point of order against them on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. I do not think it is altogether the fault of the Appropriations Committee. The discussion so far has placed the blame on the Appropriations Committee. Most of these provisions have been contained in appropriation bills for years. The appropriate committees dealing with the various subjects must have some knowledge of that fact, and yet they have taken no action whatever, either against such legislation or in favor of it; nor have they taken up the subject matter in order to provide proper legislation. So the Appropriations Committee is in the situation that unless it does something, nothing will be done. Therefore it has had to continue these legislative provisions, because the appropriate committees of the Senate have not taken any action.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I have not the floor.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Will the Senator from Georgia yield to me for the purpose of replying to the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield if the Senator from Louisiana wishes.

Mr. OVERTON. I shall be glad to have the Senator yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. The Senator's own statement certainly indicates that in this particular case the Appropriations Committee has usurped the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The Senator says that the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry probably ought to have known about this matter, but that it did not legislate on the subject, and therefore

the Appropriations Committee had to legislate. Why does the Appropriations Committee have to legislate if the appropriate committee having jurisdiction of the subject matter has not proposed any legislation? Is the Appropriations Committee a catch-all to supervise other standing committees of the Senate, and fill in the gaps?

Mr. OVERTON. No. My objection to the argument of Senators who aline themselves on the opposite side is that they go to the other extreme. The Senator from Missouri now asks, "Is the Appropriations Committee a catch-all to legislate on every subject matter?" It is not. It puts in the appropriation bill only such legislative provisions as are necessary administratively to carry into effect the appropriations contained in the bill. That is the general practice when nothing has been done about it. Of course, in this particular instance, if the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry were to take cognizance of the matter and enact some legislation as a guide to the Appropriations Committee, the Appropriations Committee would follow it; but when it does absolutely nothing, and administratively it is necessary that something be done in order that the appropriation bill may be carried into execution administratively, then it is done. That is the way I view the question.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. SMITH. I think all this confusion has arisen because of the change from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to the Appropriations Committee of jurisdiction over agricultural appropriation bills. That change was made a comparatively few years ago. Formerly agricultural appropriation bills came before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. We were supposed to know something about agriculture. They now go before a body of men who know very little about agriculture. There we are. When questions arise, the Appropriations Committee invites, not the farmers, but those interested in the appropriation, to appear before the committee. I believe that the system is working a detriment to the agricultural appropriation bill. It is in the hands of men who know nothing about the real merits of the subjects discussed. So far as I am concerned, with the exception of the few items which I try to save, I have lost interest in the agricultural appropriation bill.

I thought it appropriate to invite the attention of the Senate to the change which has been made in handling the agricultural appropriation bills.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. As I recall, when I first came to the Senate in 1917, the various legislative committees considered the appropriation bills. Later the Senate, by rule, changed the system. Now certain members of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, the ranking members of the committee, are asked

to sit with the Appropriations Subcommittee and the full committee to pass on items in agricultural appropriation bills.

The Senator from South Carolina may be correct. I do not know who should consider the appropriation bills, but I do not think he is justified in his criticism of the Appropriations Committee as not knowing anything about agriculture.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I placed the members of the Appropriations Committee in the same category as members of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate. We are supposed to look after the agricultural interests. That is the reason why our committee is called the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. But when it comes to an appropriation, that is sent to another committee. We are supposed to know the agricultural situation.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me say, on behalf of the chairman of the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee which handles the agricultural appropriation bill, that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] has been chairman of that subcommittee for a number of years. I have never known a man who studied agriculture more faithfully to serve the best interests of the farmers as he sees it, than has the Senator from Georgia. I do not always agree with him; but whether I do or not, he is a remarkable head of a subcommittee, and I wish to bear testimony to that effect.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I agree with the Senator; but he is not a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I am a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry; but I do not see that that has anything to do with this question.

Mr. SMITH. I hardly ever see the Senator present at sessions of the committee.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am fairly regular in my attendance. I have been a member of the committee for only a short while, but I venture to say that I have attended more meetings of the full committee this year than has the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. SMITH. The Senator must have attended at night; I have been there most of the time. [Laughter.]

Mr. RUSSELL. I have attended meetings of the full committee with considerable regularity. The committee has some subcommittees functioning. I do not attend the subcommittees of which I am not a member. Neither does any other Senator. I do attend the meetings of the full committee.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I have no criticism to make of the Senator from Georgia. He has done splendid work. However, I think it was a mistake to take the agricultural appropriation bill away from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. I do not know that we could have done as well with it as has the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Let me ask the Senator from South Carolina what agency in the

Senate took that power away from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry?

Mr. SMITH. I suppose the Senator from Illinois was a party to it. I do not know.

Mr. LUCAS. I am not a member of the Appropriations Committee. I am a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. SMITH. I do not know who took it away.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senate of the United States took it away.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senate of the United States took the power away from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry?

Mr. McKELLAR. As I remember, that is true.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am not a member of either of these committees, but I wish to say that the policy of centering the appropriation bills in the Appropriations Committee was adopted in 1921 or 1922.

Mr. McKELLAR. It was adopted in 1919.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I accept the correction. It was adopted in 1919, and has been the policy and the rule of the Senate ever since.

I merely wish to say that I think the Senator from Georgia and the other members of the subcommittee handling the agricultural appropriation bill are not only entirely familiar with the subject matter of that bill but they constitute one of the most diligent and efficient subcommittees before which it has ever been my privilege to appear. I think no one will challenge the statement that the Senator from Georgia shows extraordinary familiarity with all the details, as well as the fundamental policies, which are involved in the agricultural appropriation bill.

I wish to have it appear in the RECORD that it is the opinion of the Senator from Wisconsin that the Senator from Georgia handles the agricultural appropriation bill, which is one of the most important measures with which we have to deal, with as great skill as is displayed by any other Member of the Senate.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I will not be put in the position of criticizing the Senator from Georgia. I suppose there are many persons who could administer medicine as well as a doctor can; but when we have a doctor we send for him.

I do not care to be put in the position of criticizing the Senator from Georgia. I am criticizing the principle involved.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I wish to say to the Senator from South Carolina that I did not take his statement as criticism of me. Of course, I was not a Member of this body when the change in policy was made. Since I became a member of the Appropriations Committee I have discharged the responsibilities placed upon me to the best of my ability.

Mr. SMITH. I understood the change was made in about 1919. That was about 40 years after I became a Member of the Senate. [Laughter.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 78, after line 12, it is proposed to insert the following:

CONSUMERS' COUNCIL DIVISION
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$150,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation made by section 12 (a), title I, of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, as amended (7 U. S. C. 612), shall be available during the fiscal year 1944 to enable the Secretary to further perform the duty imposed upon him under applicable laws to protect the interests of consumers with due regard to the maintenance of a continuous and stable supply of agricultural commodities adequate to meet consumer demand at prices fair to both producers and consumers, which sum shall be available for administrative expenses (including not to exceed \$31,800 for printing and binding) in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of the aforesaid section 392, but without regard to the limitations prescribed in subsection (b) thereof.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I offer another amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have read. It is the last amendment which I wish to have acted upon, with the exception of those which have been passed over until tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 86, line 16, after the words "Farm Credit Administration" and before the semicolon, it is proposed to insert "Provided, That the requirement (12 U. S. C. 952) that Federal land banks and joint stock land banks shall be examined at least twice each year is hereby modified so that such examinations need be made only once each year: *Provided further*, That the expenses and salaries of employees engaged in such examinations shall be assessed against the said corporations, banks, or institutions in accordance with the provisions of existing laws except that the amounts collected from the Federal land banks, joint stock land banks, and Federal intermediate credit banks pursuant to the Act of July 17, 1916, as amended (12 U. S. C. 657), shall be covered into the Treasury and credited to a special fund, and the Administration shall estimate the cost to the Farm Credit Administration of the administrative supervision of the Federal land banks, the banks for cooperatives, the Federal intermediate credit banks, and the production credit corporations for the fiscal year 1944 and shall apportion the amount so determined among such banks and corporations on such equitable basis as said Administration shall determine, and shall assess and collect

such amounts in advance from such banks and corporations and the amount so collected shall be covered into the Treasury and credited to said special fund, which fund is hereby made available to said Administration for expenditure for the purposes set forth in this appropriation: *Provided further*, That as soon as practicable after June 30, 1944, said Administration shall determine, on a fair and reasonable basis, (1) the cost of the examination services rendered during the fiscal year 1944 to each Federal land bank, joint stock land bank, and Federal intermediate credit bank and (2) the amount which fairly and equitably should be allocated to each Federal land bank, bank for cooperatives, Federal intermediate credit bank, and production credit corporation as the cost during the fiscal year 1944 of their administrative supervision, and if the sum of these two items in any case is greater than the total amount collected from the bank or the corporation concerned, the difference shall be collected from such bank or corporation or, if less, shall be refunded from said special fund to the bank or the corporation entitled thereto."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, if the Senator from Georgia will permit, I believe that this amendment should go over until tomorrow, because it is too complicated to be understood by anyone not familiar with it. I should like to have it go over until tomorrow so that in the meantime I may have an opportunity to examine it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment will be passed over.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I have nothing further in the way of amendments to propose to the pending bill.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Megill, one of its clerks, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. Ulysses S. Guyer, late a Representative from the State of Kansas, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message informed the Senate that, pursuant to the provisions of the foregoing resolutions, the Speaker had appointed Mr. HOPE, Mr. REES of Kansas, Mr. CHENOWETH, and Mr. RIZLEY members of a committee, to join with such members of the Senate as may be appointed, to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

The message announced that the House insisted upon its amendments to the bill (S. 796) relating to the use and operation by the United States of certain plants in the interests of the national defense, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. MAY, Mr. THOMASON, Mr. MERRITT, Mr. SHORT, and Mr. HARNES of Indiana were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 133) to permit additional sales of wheat for feed, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HILL. I understand that the Senator from Louisiana wishes to bring up the naval appropriation bill. I therefore suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gillette	Nye
Andrews	Green	O'Daniel
Austin	Guffey	O'Mahoney
Bailey	Gurney	Overton
Bankhead	Hatch	Radcliffe
Barbour	Hayden	Revercomb
Bilbo	Hill	Reynolds
Bone	Holman	Russell
Brewster	Johnson, Colo.	Scrugham
Buck	La Follette	Shipstead
Bushfield	Langer	Smith
Byrd	Lodge	Stewart
Capper	Lucas	Taft
Caraway	McCarran	Thomas, Idaho
Chandler	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Chavez	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Clark, Mo.	McKellar	Tunnell
Connally	McNary	Vandenberg
Danaher	Maloney	Van Nuys
Eastland	Maybank	Wheeler
Ellender	Mead	Wherry
Ferguson	Millikin	White
George	Moore	Willis
Gerry	Murray	Wilson

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT AND THE NAVAL SERVICE

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 2713, making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUCAS in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I think that the Senate may rapidly complete the consideration of the naval appropriation bill, and, so far as I am concerned, I have no objection.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I have no objection. I am anxious to dispose of all the appropriation bills. Will the Senator from Louisiana make a brief statement concerning the bill?

Mr. OVERTON. I expect to occupy about 15 or 20 minutes in doing so.

Mr. McNARY. Very well, I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Louisiana that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the naval appropriation bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2713) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. OVERTON. I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the amendments of the committee be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, this bill as reported to the Senate carries the sum \$24,850,427,198, making it the largest naval appropriation bill which has ever been considered by the Senate. It exceeds the appropriation for 1943, which, up to that time, had been the largest naval appropriation bill considered by the Senate, by \$1,215,819,417. Notwithstanding this fact, the bill as reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations is \$4,808,906,802 under the estimates, and as reported by the committee there is in the bill a reduction of \$2,613,260,000 as compared to the amount provided in the bill as it passed the House of Representatives.

This reduction, however, is more apparent than real. The reduction is what may be considered a paper reduction, because the Appropriations Committee of the Senate has transferred from cash appropriations certain items which will not be expended during 1944 and has converted them into the category of contract authority. The contract authority so transferred amounts to the sum of \$2,786,860,000.

In addition to that, certain items which appeared in the House bill could be regarded as deficiency items, and, since the Senate committee has placed all deficiency items under a separate title, title II, of the bill, there has been a further reduction in the cash appropriations under title I of the bill.

Mr. President, before presenting the details of the bill, I should like to discuss the current status of the Navy with respect to prior authorizations granted to the Navy Department by Congress. Since June 30, 1940, to date, the total has been \$68,800,000,000. If the amount proposed to be appropriated by this bill is approved, eliminating funds in it, approximating \$10,000,000,000, to liquidate prior contract authority, we will have \$22,800,000,000 more, or a total of \$91,700,000,000.

The Senate has heretofore, especially when the last regular naval appropriation bill was before it, been interested in the obligation status of naval appropriations and in the cash balances. By June 30, excluding this bill, there will remain unobligated \$1,374,639,450. This total consists of two items of contract authority and two items of cash. The first item is under the appropriation "Armor, Armament, and Ammunition," the shipbuilding appropriation, which material will be contracted for by the Bureau of Ordnance in time to have it delivered to the ships when required.

The other is an item of \$65,000,000, which is a part of contract authority for the construction of floating drydocks, which was granted in the amount of \$210,000,000. There has not been time to place these orders, as the authority was not received until the last day of March.

The two cash items consist of \$10,000,000 under "Pay, Marine Corps," an overestimate for family allowances, which will revert to the Treasury on the last day of this fiscal year, and an item for "Care of lepers, Guam," in the amount of \$39,450, which amount will also be returned to the Treasury since Guam is in the possession of the enemy. So much for unobligated balances of authority on June 30, exclusive, of course, of this bill.

As to cash on hand at the present time, which has been obligated to pay the bills, on June 30, the cash credit in the Treasury for the Navy Department, all obligated against old bills, will be \$15,245,000,000. All this will be obligated by the end of the fiscal year. Of this sum of \$4,300,000,000 is owed on 1942 contracts; \$8,900,000,000 is owed on contracts made this year so far, and \$2,000,000,000 will be obligated on contracts being effected between May 1 and the 30th of June.

This cash credit is not in the hands of the Navy Department; it is simply to the credit of the Navy Department on the books of the Treasury, and as the Navy requires the money to meet contractual obligations it makes requisitions on the Treasury, usually about twice a month, to obtain the necessary funds. So there is not that much cash, \$15,245,000,000, in the hands of the Treasury, but that amount is in the hands of the Treasury with which to meet obligations heretofore contracted or that will be contracted in the future for which appropriations have been made, and, as I have said, at the end of the fiscal year all that \$15,245,000,000 will have been obligated.

The cash expenditures of the Navy are running over \$2,000,000,000 a month. As a matter of fact, the March figure was \$2,292,000,000, and the April figure will be in excess of that. Moreover, the obligations likewise are running over \$2,000,000,000 a month. In February they amounted to \$2,705,000,000, in March \$2,283,000,000. The April figure will be approximately \$3,000,000,000.

This means that the expenditure and obligation curves are running somewhat parallel, which I think is a healthy condition, showing that the expenditures are keeping pace with the obligations as they are incurred. Of course, unless they are financed for cash beyond the appropriation year, the Department should in theory each year conclude the year with no cash on hand. However, that is, of course, impracticable, and as a rule they must have some cash on hand carried over.

The House made a departure in this bill in that it included in the aviation program contract authority in the amount of \$2,000,000,000 against an aviation program. It was developed at the hearing that it would be practicable to place further contract authority in the bill, which would mean that this authority, which would pay off obligations incurred in the fiscal year 1944, would be liquidated in the fiscal year 1945. I explained that in the opening of my remarks.

Under the caption "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships," we have taken \$560,-

toward attaining these ends, in that said organization—

(1) Will assist in the coordination and complete utilization of the military and economic resources of all member nations in the prosecution of the war against the Axis;

(2) Will better enable the establishment of satisfactory temporary administrations for Axis-controlled areas of the world as these are occupied by United Nations forces until such time as permanent governments can be established;

(3) Will further the administration of relief and assistance in economic rehabilitation in territories of member nations needing such aid and in Axis territory occupied by United Nations forces;

(4) Will enable the development of procedures and machinery for peaceful settlement of dissensions and disagreements between nations; and

(5) Will provide for the assemblance and maintenance of a military force and the suppression by immediate use of such force any future attempt at military aggression by any nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring), That the Legislature of Alabama does hereby approve United States Senate Resolution 114, and does urge its speedy adoption by the Senate of the United States; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Senators from Alabama, and to each of the four Senators who joined in presenting this resolution.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. VAN NUYS, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

H. R. 1203. A bill to eliminate private suits for penalties and damages arising out of frauds against the United States; with amendments (Rept. No. 291).

By Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

S. 674. A bill authorizing the payment of allowances in lieu of quarters or rations in kind to certain enlisted men; with an amendment (Rept. No. 292).

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. WHITE:

S. 1169. A bill for the relief of Samuel Margolin; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WALSH:

S. 1170. A bill authorizing the conveyance to the State of Virginia, for highway purposes only, of a portion of the Naval Mine Depot Reservation at Yorktown, Va.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

ADDITIONAL SALES OF WHEAT FOR FEED

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, I wish to have a measure taken up in order to expedite an issue raised last Friday, when the Senate unanimously amended the lend-lease bill by adopting a provision enabling 50,000,000 bushels of wheat to be released for sale. I find, on my return today, that last Friday the House of Representatives passed a joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 133, identical with the Senate amendment to the lend-lease bill, and it is now on the desk of the Vice President.

I ask unanimous consent that House Joint Resolution 133 be considered and passed at this time, in view of the fact that the Senate unanimously adopted

the same provision last Friday, in exactly the same form, as an amendment to the lend-lease bill, as I have already stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 133) to permit additional sales of wheat for feed, which was read twice by its title.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES ADOPTED BY AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a declaration of principles recently adopted by the American Agricultural Institute.

There being no objection, the declaration of principles was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

1. The increase and dissemination of information in the fields of agricultural science and economics.

2. Adequate production on American farms and in American factories.

3. Recognition of the right of American producers to the American markets, and full protection of such rights.

4. Support of sound cooperative associations.

5. Continued study of the problem of securing for agriculture its fair share of the national income in peacetime as well as war, and of efforts to bring about a just and permanent solution.

6. A better understanding between agriculture, industry, and labor, with mutual confidence, respect, and cooperation.

7. Protection of individual rights and liberties. Encouragement of individual initiative. Support of the doctrine of self-help.

8. The right of every man to sell his services or his products without interference, and to increase his earning power by improving his skill or increasing his output.

9. Evaluating every business institution or activity by the service it renders to society.

10. The best possible transportation facilities, at the lowest costs consistent with good service. Impartial encouragement of rail, water, highway, and air transport, and coordination where possible.

11. Restriction of governmental activities to the legitimate and necessary functions of government. Abolition of unnecessary bureaus, boards, commissions, and authorities. A simplified but effective regulatory system, with industry and labor subject to equal controls, and assuming equal responsibility.

12. Rigid control of Federal, State, and local governmental expenditures. An equitable taxation system, with levies held to the lowest possible levels.

13. Preservation of American institutions and the American way of life.

14. Promotion of international commerce and good will.

The board of directors announce that plans are under way for extending and enlarging the research and educational work of this organization. A long-time program for the economic and social welfare of agriculture is being developed. The Institute hopes to make substantial contribution to the national effort to avoid a repetition, in the coming post-war period, of the disastrous experience of agriculture following World War No. 1.

EFFECTS OF ROLL-BACKS AND SUBSIDIES ON FOOD PRODUCTION—ADDRESS BY SENATOR CAPPER

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address delivered by him on June 6, 1943, discussing the disastrous effects of roll-backs and subsidies on food production, and two letters on the same subject, which appear in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY SENATOR BURTON AT COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF MOUNT UNION COLLEGE

[Mr. BURTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a commencement day address entitled "Look Up America, Look Up!" delivered by him at Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, on June 6, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY SENATOR MCFARLAND BEFORE JEWISH WAR VETERANS

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Senator MCFARLAND at the Forty-eighth National Memorial Service of Jewish War Veterans of the United States, in New York City, May 22, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

ENLARGEMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY—STATEMENTS BY WILLIAM GREEN AND PHILIP MURRAY

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD statements by William Green and Philip Murray, and an editorial in the Washington Daily News, concerning the Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security bill, which appear in the Appendix.]

UNIFORM OPENING OF POLLS ON ELECTION DAY

[Mr. LUCAS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial concerning pending legislation providing for the uniform opening of the polls on election day, published in the Springfield (Mass.) Republican of May 19, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

CONFIRMATION BY THE SENATE OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENTAL EMPLOYEES

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 575) to provide that officers in the executive branch of the Government who receive compensation at a rate in excess of \$4,500 a year shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in the manner provided by the Constitution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] in the nature of a substitute.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate resume the consideration of House bill 2481, the agricultural appropriation bill.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, that is entirely satisfactory.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2481) making agricultural appro-

priations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the first committee amendment passed over.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 66, line 11, after the word "amended", it is proposed to strike out "*Provided further*, That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall be used for administrative expenses connected with the sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938" and in lieu thereof to insert "*Provided further*, That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall be used for administrative expenses connected with the sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 or the comparable price as provided by section 4 (a) of the act of July 1, 1941 (Public Law No. 147, 77th Cong.): *Provided further*, That the foregoing shall not apply to the sale or other disposition of any agricultural commodity for distribution exclusively for relief purposes, nor to commodities which have substantially deteriorated in quality or are sold for the purpose of feeding or the manufacture of ethyl alcohol, butyl alcohol, acetone, or rubber, or the extraction of oil, or commodities sold to farmers for seed or commodities sold for export or new or byproduct uses: *Provided further*, That no wheat or corn shall be sold for feed at a price less than the parity price of corn at the time such sale is made: *Provided further*, That in making regional adjustments in the sale price of corn or wheat the minimum price need not be higher in any area than the United States average parity price of corn."

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I think this is the amendment which I asked to have go over until today.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. McNARY. I did not make the request in my own capacity, but a Senator who was absent yesterday and is absent today asked me to have the amendment go over. I am advised through his office that he has no objection to the amendment. Therefore I am willing that action be taken without further discussion, so far as that Senator is concerned and so far as I am concerned.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Georgia if this is the amendment on page 66 restoring the parity-price provision?

Mr. RUSSELL. The amendment is found on page 66 of the bill, and it is practically the same language as that carried in the present appropriation law, under which the Commodity Credit Corporation is now functioning, the difference being that last year the Senate committee placed a limitation of 125,000,000 bushels on the quantity of wheat that could be sold for feed. Early in this year the feed situation became so acute throughout the country that it was necessary to pass an act permitting the sale of another 100,000,000 bushels of wheat for feed. The Senator from

New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] a few moments ago presented and the Senate passed a House joint resolution permitting the sale of 50,000,000 more bushels of wheat for feed between now and the beginning of the next fiscal year. The provision of the committee amendment as it applies to next year contains no limitation on the amount of wheat which may be sold for feed. Today a very acute condition prevails throughout the entire country, and there is an unquestioned need for more feed for livestock and poultry, due to the unusual demands of the war for foodstuffs.

Mr. President, I do not think there is any objection to the committee amendment. As yet none has been raised. Even those who opposed a similar provision which was placed in the bill last year have favored legislation subsequently enacted increasing the amount of wheat which would be available for this purpose.

Mr. LODGE. I thank the Senator from Georgia for the information.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next committee amendment passed over will be stated.

The next amendment passed over was, on page 68, after the word "newspapers", to strike out "\$300,000,000" and insert "\$400,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment passed over was, on page 68, line 3, after "\$400,000,000", to strike out the comma and the words "to remain available until June 30, 1945, solely for programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for compliances with soil-building practices and water-conservation practices under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, pursuant to 1943 programs carried out during the period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1943, inclusive," and in lieu thereof to insert a comma and the words, "to remain available until June 30, 1945, for compliance with programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and the act of February 29, 1936, as amended, pursuant to the provisions of the 1943 programs carried out during the period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1943, inclusive."

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, has the amendment at the top of page 68 been acted upon?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Yes, that amendment was agreed to. Does the Senator wish that the vote by which the amendment was agreed to be reconsidered?

Mr. BYRD. I simply wanted to express my opposition to the increase from \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000. I think the time has come when the farmers, instead of being given subsidies, should have an increased price for their products. I do not intend to ask for a ye-a-and-nay vote on this amendment.

Mr. TYDINGS. I hope the Senator will do so, because I think it is important that the question be voted on. I hope

that even if it be by voice vote only, a vote will be taken on the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Virginia desire that the vote by which the amendment was agreed to be reconsidered?

Mr. BYRD. I ask that the vote by which the amendment was agreed to be reconsidered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the vote by which the amendment appearing in line 2 on page 68 was agreed to will be reconsidered.

Mr. BYRD. I am opposed to the Senate committee amendment. I am willing to support a \$300,000,000 appropriation, as provided by the appropriations bill as passed by the House, but I think that is a sufficient amount, and that we should not increase it to \$400,000,000. The time has come when we should give the farmers a reasonable and proper price for their products and eliminate subsidies. If we cannot eliminate them now, I do not think we can ever do so.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, we naturally feel reluctant during time of war to change the system which has been in effect and which primarily was introduced as a depression aid to agriculture. However, today all the money which is appropriated in this bill for any purpose whatsoever is borrowed money. The Government is not taking in sufficient money to pay for its war effort, and of course agriculture is a part of its war effort, but not primarily a governmentally operated war effort, because the farmer is an individual businessman. If he needs \$300,000,000 for aid in one way or another, it seems to me that in these times the prices he receives should be fair and should furnish the aid, and it should not be sought through an indirect appropriation by the Government, which only adds to the national debt.

Let me briefly illustrate, that if \$400,000,000 is appropriated a year for this purpose, and the war lasts 3 years, it means that a sum in excess of \$1,000,000,000 will be added to the national debt, which the returning troops, as well as our own generation, and perhaps future generations, will have to pay. I think we have reached the point in these times when a great many of the depression agencies should be eliminated. I do not believe it is sound to carry them through this period. If after the war is over, we fall into a period of business depression, as is not unlikely, pending the readjustment, and have to establish these agencies and functions over again, that is one thing, but I believe we have today reached the point where many of the depression-created agencies and functions should be reduced or eliminated.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I merely wish to repeat the statement I made yesterday in regard to this item. For a number of years this appropriation for soil conservation payments to farmers has been \$500,000,000. Last year it was reduced to \$450,000,000. This year the Bureau of the Budget reduced the amount to \$400,000,000. To assure a further reduction next year language has been placed in the bill as it appears at the bottom of page 69, which provides

that the program for the next fiscal year cannot amount to more than \$300,000,000.

There is more involved in this matter, Mr. President, than any mere question of substance, as stated by the Senator from Maryland and the Senator from Virginia. These payments are made to farmers for following certain soil-conserving practices on their lands. The program was announced in December 1942, and was carried into every agricultural county in the United States. The farmers were told that if they would follow certain practices with regard to soil conservation and the handling of crops, they would receive certain payments this year. That announcement had been made each year for the 6 previous years. The farmers in many cases, on practically 6,000,000 farms in the country, acting upon the announcement of the Secretary of Agriculture, have expended large sums of money in buying the material which was necessary to be had in order to comply with the program. Of course, the Congress can break that contract with the farmers; it can say it has no sanction of law. That is a debatable question. However, my own construction of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 is that the Secretary of Agriculture is required to make the announcement to the farmers, and I think the Congress is morally bound to make the appropriations. Approximately \$200,000,000 of this money represents what are in effect out-of-pocket expenditures by the farmers in order to carry on the soil-conservation practices, and in no event can properly be considered a subsidy.

The program has been reduced from year to year, as I have outlined. It may be that these questions pertaining to agriculture are of no importance in time of war; but I think they are of just as vital importance as the production of planes and tanks; because all the equipment obtained with the moneys which are expended for military purposes—and yesterday afternoon we passed an appropriation of more than \$20,000,000,000 for the Navy Department, and not a word was said or not an objection was raised as to a single item in the bill—is not worth 2 cents to us without adequate food and clothing to take care of the men who are to operate the machinery.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator said the farmers were promised \$200,000,000. Who, except the Congress of the United States, has the authority to promise an appropriation?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, evidently the Senator did not follow my remarks. I said the question as to whether the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 permitted the Secretary of Agriculture to promise those payments to farmers was a debatable one.

Mr. BYRD. Does the Constitution authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to obligate the Congress to make an appropriation from year to year?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, in the passage of the War Department appro-

priation bill and the Navy Department appropriation bill we have authorized contractual obligations running into the tens of billions of dollars.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator does not contend that we have authorized a contractual obligation with respect to soil conservation; does he?

Mr. RUSSELL. Most assuredly I do. It is my construction of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 that, within the limit of appropriations authorized by law—

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, that is exactly the point. Without authorization by law an appropriation of \$400,000,000 could be said to be just as much an obligation as an appropriation of \$200,000,000. Does the Senator contend that the Congress is obligated to appropriate \$200,000,000 for this activity?

Mr. RUSSELL. I say that so long as we have adopted language, as we have, limiting the amount to \$300,000,000 for next year, the Secretary of Agriculture is obligated to make the expenditures in conformity with the authorization and the announcements.

Mr. BYRD. Will the Senator find that particular point in the bill?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, while the Senator is finding it, will he yield to me so that I may ask him a question?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. The money is for payments in the next fiscal year—

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, no; it is to carry out the program authorized for this year.

Mr. TYDINGS. If that be so, when shall we reach the point of being able to reduce the appropriation, if we can only follow in line with the commitments made?

Mr. RUSSELL. The provision is—

That such amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection with the formulation and administration of the 1944 program or plans hereafter authorized under section 7 or 8, or both, of said act of February 29, 1936, or under said provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938—

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, let me interrupt the Senator, if he will yield to me at that point. Did I understand him to say the 1944 appropriation?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is for next year.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct. We appropriate in the 1944 appropriation bill to pay for this year's program; and that is why I say it would be a breach of faith to appropriate less than the farmers have been led to believe they will receive. I was showing the Senator how we were undertaking to limit the appropriation for next year without any breach of faith.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me again so that I may ask him a question?

Mr. RUSSELL. First, I should like to read the remainder of the paragraph:

the total expenditures of which including administration shall not exceed \$300,000,000.

At least by such action, which would be a limitation on an appropriation—a clumsy way to approach the problem, but the only approach we had—we would

undertake to assure a reduction of \$100,000,000 in the appropriation next year.

Mr. TYDINGS. What I am getting at is whether, if that appropriation is put in the bill, when this time next year comes, we shall have to appropriate more money because the Secretary of Agriculture will have bound us in connection with the program and commitments for the following year. Shall we have to do that?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; because in the bill we limit to not exceeding \$300,000,000 the total expenses which are to be made in promulgating the program.

Mr. TYDINGS. So, if the Secretary of Agriculture were to carry the program to a point involving appropriations beyond the amount of the appropriations we authorize, he would do so at his peril, and the Congress would not be bound to appropriate any further money for soil-conservation payments; is that correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. Absolutely.

Mr. TYDINGS. Am I to understand that the Senator's statement is that if the Secretary of Agriculture perhaps incurred an obligation to carry out the program, he will have been circumscribed and curtailed by the limiting language to which the Senator has referred?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is exactly the purpose of the committee.

Mr. TYDINGS. So that, hereafter, Congress could refuse to appropriate any money for this function, if it deemed such a course to be wise; is that correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. It could do that now. As a matter of fact, all the work sheets issued to the 6,000,000 farmers throughout the United States carry a statement that the offer is made subject to appropriations to be made by the Congress. There is no question about that.

Mr. TYDINGS. I agree as to that. However, the point is that when those work sheets are issued, the farmer has a right to believe that the Congress will back up what its servant, the Secretary of Agriculture, is attempting to do.

What I should like to know is whether the work sheets will go out again next year. If they do go out, shall we not be in the same position next year we are in now?

Mr. RUSSELL. Within the limitation of this amendment, because we put them on notice, and notify the Secretary of Agriculture that he should not enter into a program next year that will cost more than \$300,000,000.

Mr. TYDINGS. Why limit it to \$300,000,000? What is the magic of that figure?

Mr. RUSSELL. Because we were endeavoring to reduce appropriations, not to strike down all the soil-conservation program.

Mr. President, let me say that if the Congress wants to abolish the program it should do so with a limitation now that will provide that no payments shall be made next year. I am opposed to such a course. I think it would be a mistake, even in time of war, to strike down the program.

However, if the Congress should decide that it desired to strike down the

program, it should place a limitation in the bill to the effect that no part of the funds should be available for formulating a program next year that would cost one dime, instead of taking the money out of appropriations made to apply to contracts which already have been entered into in good faith by the farmers.

Mr. TYDINGS. I can appreciate the sense of the Senator's statement, to wit—that after we have made agreements in one form or another with the farmers, the Congress would not be keeping faith if it did not appropriate the money. I can understand that; but I am curious to know how we can get in a position so that, if we desire to change or amend or alter the program, or even eliminate it, that can be done.

Mr. RUSSELL. There are two ways by which that could be done. One would be by repealing the section of the act of April 27, 1935, which authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to incur obligations not exceeding \$500,000,000 for any one fiscal year for this program. The other would be by placing in this appropriation bill a limitation which would prohibit the formulation of any program whatever for next year. Of course, I should be opposed to either of those courses.

Mr. TYDINGS. Of course, I do not have detailed information on these matters. I think the Senator from Georgia is one of the best-informed Members of Congress on this whole program.

Mr. RUSSELL. I wish I could deserve the Senator's encomium.

Mr. TYDINGS. I am sure the Senator deserves it, and I commend him for his long and tireless efforts in behalf of agriculture—efforts which I think have been in almost all cases constructive, as I view the picture. But all the money being paid out on the soil-conservation program is not, in my judgment, achieving the results for which it has been paid out. For example, many farmers are doing what they previously were doing, and are collecting the payments for adhering to certain practices which they have been employing for generations.

I understand that there are certain places where these practices have not been put into effect and where this program is being used as an educational program in order to bring the soil to a point of higher fertility. I cannot speak for many States, but I think that generally in the East—in New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and some of the other nearby States—most of the soil-conservation practices have been used by the farmers for many years. In the future, where the fruits of the educational program are being borne, I think we might consider limiting it and applying it only to sections of the country where it is not practiced. What we are doing today in many communities under the guise of soil-conservation payments is simply paying farmers for doing exactly what they have been doing for 15, 20, or 40 years.

That being the case, I would rather see the prices of farm products sufficiently high to compensate the farmer for the expenses to which he is put, rather than to have indirect subsidies paid as a means

of lowering the prices. The farmer is entitled to no more than a fair price, and he is entitled to no less than a fair price; but, in the long run, all these indirect payments from the Federal Treasury, added to the national debt, will do the farmer more harm than if we were to proceed, so far as possible, on a pay-as-you-go basis, because the farmer will have to make his contribution to the whole debt structure. Therefore we are not quite candid when we let him believe that he is getting something for nothing, because in the end, like every other workman, whether he be on the farm or in the factory, he will have to pay his share if our bank deposits and the integrity of our financial structure are to remain unharmed. There is no other way to do it. Therefore I am hopeful that the amount will be reduced in line with what the Senator from Virginia has recommended, because I think the curtailment ought to take place now, while farm prices, on the whole, are good, and when we can reduce this expenditure without hurting the farmer.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McFARLAND in the chair). Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from West Virginia?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. We have been discussing the amendment on page 68, line 2, under the heading "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources." The House provided an appropriation of \$300,000,000. The Senate committee has raised the amount to \$400,000,000.

On page 74 of the bill we find the heading "Soil Conservation Service." The total appropriation recommended for that Service is \$21,850,136. What is the difference between the purposes of the two provisions?

Mr. RUSSELL. Both programs have the same objective, but it is approached from different standpoints. The appropriation which the committee is seeking, of \$400,000,000, is to pay the individual farmers the amounts which they were assured they would receive when the work sheets were issued to the local A. A. A. committees last December. That is for the work the farmer does on his land.

The whole philosophy of the Soil Conservation Act was that the Nation had a stake in preserving the fertility of the soil, so as to assure that in years to come the soil will not become so depleted that it cannot produce adequate supplies of food to take care of an increasing population.

The Soil Conservation Service item to which the Senator refers is the technical service in the Department of Agriculture. It makes investigations and furnishes information to farmers as to methods of soil conservation to pursue.

Furthermore, I believe 43 of the States have enacted State laws providing for the establishment of soil-conservation districts. Whenever the farmers within a certain area, at an election duly held, vote for the creation of a soil-conservation district, the lands within that area are subject to a certain program. The appropriation of \$21,850,136 to which the

Senator refers is for the technical force in the field, in the soil-conservation districts, to serve each individual farm and make suggestions to the farmer as to the soil-conservation practices he should pursue. A map is made of each farm. Suppose a farm consists of 60 acres. The map will show the lands which the expert from the Soil Conservation Service regards as suitable to be devoted to crops. Suggestions will be made as to planting wood lots or trees in a certain area which is not susceptible to cultivation. Advice is given and surveys are made for the erection of terraces, to see that the soil of the entire farm is properly drained and not eroded because of improper terracing and drainage.

That is the difference. The Soil Conservation Service deals with the soil-conservation districts and with the technical aspects of the problem, making research into soil-conservation practices. The other item is for payment to the farmers for carrying out those practices.

Mr. REVERCOMB. In other words, both appropriations are, in fact, really under the same head.

Mr. RUSSELL. Both have the same objective, which is conserving and preserving the fertility of the soil on the farms of the United States.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Why are the items divided in this manner?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is a question of opinion. Congress has enacted various laws. All of this program is authorized by acts of Congress. I believe the items were divided in this manner because the Congress would have been hesitant to place a compulsory program upon the several States and incorporate them into soil-conservation districts. Therefore Congress enacted legislation inviting the States to hold elections within the watersheds to determine whether or not the farmers would go into the soil-conservation districts.

The other appropriation applies to the individual farmer. He may carry out the practices suggested, or he may not carry them out. The option is with him, whereas in the soil-conservation districts, when three-fourths of the farmers or landowners in a certain area so vote, all are bound to carry out certain soil-conservation practices.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. In the last analysis, however, we appropriate a little more than \$420,000,000 for this single purpose, under these two items.

Mr. RUSSELL. For the objective of conserving the soils of the Nation.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. How much of the \$400,000,000 is used for the type of payment which it is sought to deduct in determining parity prices? What is that program called?

Mr. RUSSELL. Under the present Executive order all these funds may be deducted in price fixing. As a matter of fact, they are not now all deducted. As to these funds that order is an injustice, and I hope they will not be deducted. A large part of these payments are to reimburse the farmer for out-of-pocket expenditures and to deduct them

has the effect of fixing his prices below parity and causes him an actual loss.

Mr. TAFT. As I understand, when a farmer does certain specific things on his farm, or installs certain kinds of improvements, those are not taken into consideration specifically, but there is a general payment program. Is most of the \$400,000,000 used for what, in effect, is a subsidy for particular crops?

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, no. As I recall, \$197,000,000 would go for the general soil-conservation practices, such as liming, planting trees, and building terraces. So much per running foot is allowed for terraces of a certain height. Then there is the administration expense, which next year would be limited to not more than \$32,500,000. That would leave approximately \$160,000,000 for payments for the other purpose to which the Senator refers, less than half the amount of the appropriation.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Referring to the provision at the top of page 69, it reads:

Provided further, That not to exceed \$32,500,000 of said amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying out such programs.

Does that mean that a general administrative pay roll of \$32,500,000 is required to operate this \$400,000,000 program?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator has heard previous discussion on that subject. Of course, there is a limitation on the amount which may be expended in the District of Columbia. I was the author of that amendment some years ago. I thought the administrative expenses were too high. In some cases the expenses of the local county committees have been perfectly staggering. For the current year all expenses of administration amount to approximately \$54,000,000. We are trying to reduce those expenses. We think they are excessive. In some areas the county committees would meet only a very few days during the year, to formulate the program and see that it was enforced. In other cases they would meet as many as 100 days a year. We are seeking to reduce the administrative expenses from \$54,000,000 this year to \$32,500,000 next year. That applies to all the locally elected county committeemen in every county of the United States where there is any agricultural interest, as well as the community committees, and all other administrative expenses. As the Senator knows, this program is broken down into the community committeemen, the county committeemen, the county representatives, and the Washington office.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Do not many of these committees do various other things besides attending to soil conservation?

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, yes.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Do they not do many things which they are not supposed to do?

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not know that they do. I have not heretofore heard that charge made.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Is this not the group which has been repeatedly charged

with widespread propaganda, to such an extent that recently the Secretary of Agriculture had to chastise them?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; there has been a terrific fight in some States between the Farm Bureau and the Extension Service on the one side, and the triple A committees on the other side. I think that is not true throughout the entire United States, but it has been true in some cases, I will say, in all frankness to the Senator from Michigan. In defending their conduct of the program, the triple A committeemen criticized the Extension Service and the Farm Bureau, and their ideas in taking over the program. There has been quite a political fight between those agencies. I do not think it has been a partisan matter. I do not think there is any line of demarcation between Democrats and Republicans. It has been a fight waged for power between the Farm Bureau and the Extension Service, on the one side, and the triple A committees on the other, as to who should administer and control the farm program.

Mr. VANDENBERG. As I understand the Senator from Georgia, the expense of administration for the past year reached \$54,000,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; that is true.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Out of a total expense of how much?

Mr. RUSSELL. Out of \$450,000,000.

Mr. VANDENBERG. And the committee found that to be indefensible, and tried to reduce it to \$32,500,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; we thought it excessive.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Why is \$32,500,000 the figure? Is not that still a tremendously extravagant figure for administrative expenses?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I cannot answer the question categorically. The Senator from Michigan knows that in trying to bring about reductions, it is sometimes necessary more or less to use a rule of thumb. I think the committee seized upon that figure because some officials of the farm organizations, when they appeared before the committee, said that they did not believe that in any event the appropriation for administrative expenses should be reduced below that amount.

My judgment is that this program should be administered, and can be administered, with approximately \$25,000,000, but I do not think that the committee would be justified in making such a drastic reduction in 1 year. I believe that it would be better to reduce the amount from \$54,000,000 to \$32,500,000, and next year try to reduce it to approximately \$25,000,000. That is my own view. I am not attempting to express the view of others. I do not know what prompted the committee to adopt the figure of \$32,500,000 unless someone in the committee—I may have been the culprit—thought that that was the amount suggested by the Farm Bureau as the minimum amount upon which the program could be administered.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I am glad that the committee is starting to curb this particular item. It seems to me totally indefensible to think of a 10

percent administrative charge against a farm encouragement program. I think if the Senator should suggest \$25,000,000 he might find many other Senators agreeing with him right now.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, before the Senator takes his seat, I should like to propound an inquiry. Assuming the analysis of the matter which the Senator has given to be accurate—I am sure that he believes it to be correct—I should like to have him explain why the House feels that this program could be carried out with an appropriation of only \$300,000,000 and why the Senate committee feels that an appropriation of \$400,000,000 is necessary to meet our commitments, in line with the Senator's explanation of those commitments which he gave a few minutes ago.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, I do not know what prompted the House to reduce the amount to \$300,000,000. I read the record. No real reason was given, other than that some Member of the House expressed the fear on the floor that some of these funds would be paid out for incentive payments. There was also an impression abroad that if these payments were made to farmers for carrying out this program, it would be like putting money into one pocket, and then, under the price-fixing theory, the farmer would be denied the money by having the payments deducted before his ceiling prices were established, thereby taking it out of the other pocket.

Mr. TYDINGS. It would be treated as a subsidy.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct. That is my impression as to what prompted the House in doing what it did. However, Mr. President, I will say that if I should undertake to explain what motivated the House in its action on this bill I would be attempting something which I believe no man could possibly do. In the shape in which the bill came to the Senate, that would be impossible.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I believe the Senator from Georgia has given a very fair explanation of the situation, but my own opposition springs primarily from the fact that I think it would be a very serious mistake now to embrace a system of what would amount almost to direct subsidy payments. That is one reason why I shall support the \$300,000,000 appropriation rather than the \$400,000,000, in the belief that in the final result agriculture itself would be better served than by pursuing the opposite course.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I hope that no Member of the Senate will get the impression from the Senator's remarks that we are embarking on any new program under the proposed \$400,000,000 appropriation. The plan is merely to carry out a program announced last December to the farmers of the country, and represents a reduction of \$100,000,000 in the funds available year before last.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. In line with what the Senator from Michigan has said, I should like to relate two instances which may have some explanatory effect in connection with the size of the administrative expense.

Two years ago the Department of Agriculture brought a party of approximately 600 persons, representing the department in many sections of the United States to the State of South Dakota, and spent nearly a week there, partly in vacationing and partly in conferences.

From the Senator's explanation, I assume that the expense of that activity was met from the fund for administrative expense.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, all the administrative expenses of this program are paid by the farmer because of the fact the expenses are deducted from the appropriations made for payments to the farmer. Under the policy which the Department was finally prevailed upon to adopt, each farmer was supposed to be shown on his check what proportion had been deducted for administrative expenses of the Triple A.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Then the farmer has not been receiving all the money he should have received?

Mr. RUSSELL. That does not follow at all.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I should like to relate another incident. About the same time as the occurrence to which I have referred, the Secretary of Agriculture who was then in office held a meeting in the city of St. Paul, or Minneapolis, in the State of Minnesota. Representatives of the Department went into my State, as well as adjoining States, and solicited people to go to St. Paul or Minneapolis to hear the Secretary speak.

A special train went from the section of the State in which I live, and all expenses were paid to St. Paul. Was that expense a part of the administrative expense which we are discussing?

Mr. RUSSELL. I have never previously heard of that incident. I think the Senator should have come before the Committee on Appropriations and told us about it so that we could have had an opportunity to investigate. I would have appreciated hearing about it. I certainly do not consider such expenses a proper part of the administrative expense of this program. I do not believe any member of the Senate would.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I should like to endorse the suggestion of the Senator from Michigan that if the amount were reduced to \$25,000,000 we might agree to it more readily.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] made the point that \$32,000,000 is the total of the administrative expenses of the Department of Agriculture. It is my understanding that \$32,000,000 is for the payment of per diems and expenses of the 90,000 committeemen. Am I correct in that understanding?

Mr. RUSSELL. I think not. That amount includes all administrative expenses, in Washington and elsewhere.

Mr. BYRD. It could not possibly include all administrative expenses.

Mr. RUSSELL. It does.

Mr. BYRD. The Department of Agriculture has 76,624 regular employees, in addition to the 90,000 committeemen. Last year there was actually expended \$42,000,000 for compensation to committeemen, so the amount stated could not possibly include all the administrative expenses.

Mr. RUSSELL. It includes all the expenses of the triple A. That is what is dealt with in this item.

Mr. BYRD. I was talking about the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, it does not include all the administrative expenses of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. BYRD. Under the pending bill what would the 90,000 committeemen be permitted to withdraw from the Treasury?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I have no idea what they would be permitted to withdraw from the Treasury, because we have reduced the appropriation so that no more than \$32,500,000 may be spent. I do not know how much of this would go for the committee's expense.

Mr. BYRD. Does that have reference to the committeemen?

Mr. RUSSELL. No. That is for all the triple A administrative expenses.

Mr. BYRD. What will the triple A cost for the present year?

Mr. RUSSELL. Approximately \$54,000,000. I do not have all the figures before me now.

Mr. BYRD. Does not that all go to the committeemen?

Mr. RUSSELL. The department is limited to \$32,500,000 for Washington in the field and for the committeemen under the amendment.

Mr. BYRD. How many regular employees have they?

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not have the figures, and I cannot tell the Senator.

Mr. BYRD. I do not want to contradict the Senator from Georgia, but the committeemen drew—

Mr. RUSSELL. No; I insist that the administrative expenses for the triple A program, wherever they are, are contained in this \$32,500,000 appropriation.

Mr. BYRD. Ninety thousand committeemen have been drawing per diem for traveling around the country as they please, going here and there, for a great many years, and last year they drew out of the Treasury \$42,000,000. That is a matter of record.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am not prepared to controvert that, but we are trying to cut it down to such a point that compensation for the committeemen and all other administrative expenses including those in Washington could not exceed \$32,500,000.

Mr. BYRD. Is that in the bill?

Mr. RUSSELL. It is in the bill. We have been discussing it on the floor. If the Senator will look at the top of page 69 he will find the limitation. We are trying to limit and reduce the expenses of the triple A.

Mr. BYRD. I should like to ask the Senator if he made any investigation of communications expenses of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think I have the figures here.

Mr. BYRD. For 5 months, from July 1 to December 1, 1942, their expenditures for telephone and telegraph service were \$1,153,000. Does that conform with the Senator's record?

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not have the figures for 6 months. I find that the communications services for the entire Department for the whole fiscal year 1943 were, approximately, \$2,000,000. So the Senator's figure is about correct for 6 months.

Mr. BYRD. For communications by long-distance telephone for 6 months the expenditure was \$736,000. That would be a million and a half dollars for the year.

For travel expenses the Department of Agriculture expended \$5,175,796 for 6 months, or in excess of \$10,000,000 on a yearly basis.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am trying to find the figures as to travel expenses. I think the Senator's figures are about correct.

Mr. BYRD. Then, the paid employees with the Department of Agriculture, exclusive of the committeemen, number 76,624.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator's figures with regard to travel expenses are approximately correct.

Mr. BYRD. Has the committee made any attempt, in this bill, to reduce travel expenses?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; travel expenses are reduced. The Senator will recall that last year we made a reduction in travel expenses in several items spread throughout the bill; we made a small further reduction this year.

Mr. BYRD. Is that contained in the bill?

Mr. RUSSELL. Not as a specific item. It appears in the Budget estimates.

Mr. BYRD. There has been a reduction of travel expenses?

Mr. RUSSELL. There was a substantial reduction in the 1943 bill over the preceding year, and we have reduced it almost half a million dollars more in the current bill.

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. TUNNELL. I understand from the Senator's statement that a good deal of the money which has been appropriated has really been expended already on the promise by the Secretary of Agriculture that it would be forthcoming or in the belief that it would be forthcoming.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is undoubtedly true; large sums have been expended by farmers throughout the country on the assurance that they would be reimbursed from the appropriation of these funds.

Mr. TUNNELL. Time has been bought, I take it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Lime and trees, and terracing practices have been carried out, involving a considerable expense.

Mr. TUNNELL. The farmers of the Nation had reason to believe that the necessary amounts would be appropriated by Congress?

Mr. RUSSELL. They had reason, based upon the construction of the act I read a few moments ago, and on the

fact that for 6 years Congress had appropriated funds sufficient to discharge the obligations of the Department of Agriculture to the farmers.

Mr. TUNNELL. And a refusal to appropriate now would fall upon the farmers who have already spent the money and who believed that they would be reimbursed?

Mr. RUSSELL. Undoubtedly, in part, that would be the effect of it, because it would be undertaking to discharge a dollar debt, as I see it, by the payment of 75 cents. It is true that we are at war, but I do not see any reason why, if we can pass a bill appropriating approximately \$24,000,000,000 for the Navy in 15 minutes, we should attempt to make a reduction in the payment of funds to the farmers who have already expended in many cases funds out of their own pocket. It is not fair; indeed, it is a breach of faith to the farmers of this country.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, with respect to this issue, I agree in principle with the Senator from Maryland and also the Senator from Virginia. I hope to see the day come when we will abandon this kind of a program, but, in view of the obligation that has either been expressly incurred or exists by strong implication, we would be breaking faith if we did not appropriate sufficient money to carry out the program which has been established and under which the farmers have operated this year. Is it the judgment of the Senator and the judgment of the committee that it will take \$400,000,000 to discharge that obligation?

Mr. RUSSELL. The best authority the committee has is the statement of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Administrator of Food Distribution and Production, both of whom appeared before the committee and said that the announcement which was made to the farmers last year contemplated the payment of \$400,000,000, and that the appropriation of less than that amount would not enable the Department to meet the obligations which were incurred when the program was formulated last December.

Mr. McCLELLAN. In other words, if we reduced it now to \$300,000,000, we would be breaking faith to the extent of about 25 percent of our obligations.

Mr. RUSSELL. I certainly so understand the matter.

Mr. McCLELLAN. With respect to the amendment the committee has incorporated in the bill dealing with 1944, it is attempted by that method, rather than by repealing the section of the A. A. A. statute, to continue further to reduce the program.

Mr. RUSSELL. We are undertaking to assure that the program next year will be reduced \$100,000,000 and will not exceed \$300,000,000, under the language the committee has recommended.

Mr. McCLELLAN. With this amendment in the bill the Secretary of Agriculture and no one else would be author-

ized to obligate the Government beyond \$300,000,000 to the farmer, and the Senator now understands that that would be the limit of next year's program?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is exactly what the committee is proposing and trying to do.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I want to commend the committee and the Senator for what I regard as a progressive step to get rid of some of these programs.

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President—
Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GILLETTE. Perhaps the Senator answered the question I am about to ask before I came into the Chamber; but did the Senator state the reason which induced the committee to drop the House proviso that no part of this appropriation should be used for incentive payments?

Mr. RUSSELL. I shall be happy to refer to that; I have not touched on it, and I shall be glad to tell the Senator the reason. The committee struck that provision because nobody on the committee knew exactly what it meant. I should like to have any Senator define for me exactly what is meant by the words "no part of this appropriation shall be used for the purpose of making incentive payments."

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I am not familiar with the background of this situation.

Mr. RUSSELL. I was going to explain that.

Mr. TYDINGS. I should like to put in the Senator's mind an idea which he can consider when he explains the matter. I interpret that language to mean that the Secretary could go ahead with soil-building and conservation programs, but he could not use this money as an inducement to farmers to plant a particular crop by promising to give them so much a bushel, for example, or so much a ton; but the money would have to be spent for soil-building and conservation programs. I think that is reasonable. If that is the limitation and that is the interpretation of the provision, I should be inclined to support it. If, however, we are to have a soil-conservation program which will be so hamstrung that it cannot be carried out, then I should not want to support it. I hope the Senator will explain it.

Mr. RUSSELL. I should be glad to explain it so far as I can, but, frankly, I do not know what the effect of the language will be. I think I know the reasons why the House put the provision in the bill. The Budget submitted estimates to the House of Representatives for \$100,000,000, and in endeavoring to describe the payments which are to be made from the \$100,000,000, the Department of Agriculture, in making up the Budget, referred to the payments as "incentive payments." That appropriation was rejected by the House, and the Senate committee has not undertaken to insert it in the bill. However, this statement of the reasons for the insertion of the provision is a mere conjecture on

my part. The House was opposed to those payments and used the same term to describe them in the limitation.

I can conceive of a situation in which it would be impossible even to make a soil-conservation payment if this language were contained in the law, because a soil-conservation payment is in the nature of an incentive payment. It is paid as an incentive for the farmer to improve his land. The appropriation which the committee is recommending is for the purpose of meeting obligations entered into last December. I could see no good reason for cluttering up the bill with language which no one could clearly understand or define.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I believe that if the word "direct" were inserted in the bill before the word "incentive," the Department of Agriculture, with the rulings of its own attorney, who would be favorably inclined toward the provision, would interpret it as Congress means that it should be interpreted—namely, that the money shall not be used directly as a part of the price, per se, for the production of crops, and I think even those who are its greatest friends, or those moderately inclined toward it, are not voting for it as money to be used for incentive payments. I think we are voting it to be used for soil-conservation practices, and I believe we would be wise to reinsert the House provision and, if necessary, make it plainer than it is in the words of the amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. I wish to point out that we are dealing here with a very complex problem. The soil conservation payments are not made only to the producers of basic commodities, they are made also to dairy farmers, they are made in small programs affecting only commodities having a limited production area scale. For example, the law applies in some way to the naval stores program in my own State. Some small payments are made there out of this fund. I think we would be doing a very dangerous thing if we put this limitation on an appropriation to pay for a program which has already been promulgated by the Department and carried out by the farmer. If we insert this limitation on this appropriation, we are likely to cause some rulings or interpretations which would prevent the farmer from being paid funds which are due him now. If it is to be inserted in the bill, it should be inserted as applying on the program for next year, not to tie this program down by language which is not applicable to it, which no one clearly understands. I doubt whether any man living could now predict the effect this language might have on these payments.

We are not undertaking a new program, we are complying with the program which was announced to the farmer last December and on which the farmers signed worksheets before they planted their crops this year. Payments have to be made for this purpose, because that is the program which was announced, and if we are undertaking to control the

program in the future, the language should be put at the bottom of page 69, in the committee provision affecting the program next year, because I do not know what would be construed to be incentive payments; the Senator from Maryland does not know, and no one else knows. The Senator knows what he has in mind, and I know what I have in mind, but when in an appropriation bill reported to the Senate we are defining something which has not been defined by statute, we are doing a very dangerous thing, because this program has many ramifications, and applies to many commodities throughout the country other than wheat, corn, and cotton.

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. GILLETTE. I am very glad the Senator made the explanation as lucidly as he has made it, as he always does explain a matter, because it was evident to me that there was a widespread feeling throughout the country that the purpose of the provision inserted in the bill by the House was to prevent the payment of the so-called subsidy payments. The use of the term "incentive payment" raised the question that is in the Senator's mind, which he has just presented to the Senate, that a soil-conservation payment is an incentive payment. But there is a deep-rooted and bitter antagonism in the Congress toward the payment of subsidies, or to the diversion of funds appropriated for specific purposes to pay subsidy payments, as a policy.

I have in mind that that was the motivating thought in the House when it put this provision into the bill.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield for one observation?

Mr. RUSSELL. I wish to say that I did make inquiry as to whether there was going to be any undertaking to switch these funds from the purposes announced last December to any new purpose, and I was assured that no such idea was contemplated, that they would be used for the purposes announced when the Secretary announced the program last December.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator has answered my question. I could not see where there would be any authority, even if the House amendment were eliminated, to use for the payment of direct subsidies funds appropriated specifically for soil building and conservation purposes, and, in my humble judgment, if that is done, it will be an affront to the intent and will of the Congress, and without any authority of law. In view of the Senator's explanation, and the general understanding that these funds are not to be diverted in whole or in part, having gotten that from the administrative authorities, we might with some reasonable degree of assurance assume that the funds will not be used in the payment of direct subsidies for crops.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I would not undertake to say that not one dollar of this fund would be expended for what some might term a subsidy payment, but it will not be expended under the new program; it will be used in the pro-

gram that was announced last December, before the submission of the extra Budget estimates for the so-called incentive payments, which were regarded as a direct subsidy. This program affects a great many commodities, and I am not advised as to how it all is to be applied, but I do know that it is to be applied only in conformity with the regular soil-conservation and domestic-allotment program that was announced by the Secretary last December, and that none of the money is to be diverted for any new purpose or any new program.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. It has been suggested repeatedly this morning by the able Senator from Georgia, and I believe by the able Senator from Arkansas, that there would be some breaking of faith if we should not pass this appropriation bill with the \$400,000,000 item in it. I should like to be advised upon what ground that statement is made. What assurance has Congress given that this appropriation would be made at this time?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I read the statute once, but I shall read it again. It appears in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, and is the last section in it. After stating the payments which the Secretary may make, and the obligations he may incur for various purposes, for the planting of pasture land, range land, and for the planting of forests, and general soil-conservation practices, this language occurs.

Mr. REVERCOMB. But was not an appropriation made?

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, no; I am reading the language of the obligations:

The obligations incurred for the purpose of carrying out, for any calendar year, the provisions of section 590g, 590h, 590i, 590j, 590k-590n, of this title shall not exceed \$500,000,000.

That is the language on which the Secretary relied for his authority. It may be a debatable question. I expressed it as my opinion that the Congress authorized the Secretary to promulgate the program. Any other Senator, of course, has a right to a contrary view.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Does the Senator from Georgia hold that that would be a recurring obligation?

Mr. RUSSELL. For 6 years we have been making appropriations to fulfill the obligation. Congress has followed that policy for 6 years, and appropriated the full amount of payment to farmers that the Secretary has obligated. This is the first year any question has been raised concerning the authority of the Secretary.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Does the Senator contend that there is a recurring obligation from year to year to appropriate \$500,000,000?

Mr. RUSSELL. I certainly do, and I pointed out to the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] that it was my opinion that the only way that situation can be relieved is by repealing the statute, or by, as in this bill, limiting the amount to the appropriation for next year. I

think this matter is similar to the provision with respect to appropriation of one-third of the customs receipts to the Department of Agriculture. That is done by permanent statute. There is not even an appropriation item in this bill carrying those funds, because 10 years ago Congress passed an act providing that one-third of the funds collected from customs receipts shall be paid over as a continuing appropriation to the Department of Agriculture for specific purposes. That item is not even in the bill. Yet the Senator says that Congress cannot authorize such matters. We have done it in that particular case. I think we had a right to do it in that case, and we have passed bills year after year which authorized the making of contractual obligations by various departments. It has run into the billions in authorizing contracts for ships as provided in one bill.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I must say in all candor to the Senator that I cannot follow his reasoning that when a statute is enacted providing that the Secretary of Agriculture may expend \$500,000,000 under the law passed in that year—

Mr. RUSSELL. It says "obligate." It does not say "expend."

Mr. REVERCOMB. Obligate?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I cannot follow the Senator's reasoning that that would be a recurring obligation from year to year.

Mr. RUSSELL. That represents a difference of opinion. My viewpoint is that it is a recurring obligation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, on page 68, line 2, to strike out "\$300,000,000" and insert "\$400,000,000."

Mr. RUSSELL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Green	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Guffey	Overton
Austin	Gurney	Radcliffe
Bailey	Hatch	Revercomb
Bankhead	Hayden	Reynolds
Barbour	Hill	Russell
Bilbo	Holman	Scruggs
Bone	Johnson, Colo.	Shipstead
Buck	La Follette	Smith
Burton	Langer	Stewart
Bushfield	Lodge	Taft
Byrd	Lucas	Thomas, Idaho
Capper	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Caraway	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Chandler	McFarland	Tobey
Chavez	McKellar	Tunnell
Clark, Mo.	McNary	Tydings
Connally	Maloney	Vandenberg
Danaher	Maybank	Van Nuys
Davis	Mead	Walsh
Eastland	Millikin	Wheeler
Ellender	Moore	Wherry
George	Murray	White
Gerry	Nye	Willis
Gillette	O'Daniel	Wilson

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-five Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, in view of the fact that the time available for final passage of the bill is so short, and that its consideration in conference will be so involved, I think the Senate con-

erees are entitled to know the sentiment on this question. Therefore, I ask for the yeas and nays on the question of agreeing to the amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, before the vote is taken, I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia if he will inform me regarding one or two points.

Mr. RUSSELL. Certainly.

Mr. TYDINGS. As I understand, the \$400,000,000 appropriation includes almost \$200,000,000 which is to be paid to farmers for not producing more than their acreage allotment. Is my understanding correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. It is not exactly correct. Some of the money is to be paid to farmers under the program which has been in effect. That provides for the limitation of acreage planted to some commodities.

Mr. TYDINGS. I am not talking about the program which has been in effect; but I think I am correct in stating that a large proportion of the money—upward of \$200,000,000—is to be paid to farmers for not planting such crops on more than a certain amount of acreage on their farms. That is the rule in my State, and I think it is the rule in the Senator's State. So I understand that the program is to be used in part to restrict the production of certain crops; is that correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the only crops which are under marketing quotas at the present time are cotton and tobacco.

In the program this year, as I understand, there is no limitation on the acreage of wheat or corn which can be planted.

Mr. TYDINGS. Let us take cotton, alone. Is it not a fact that if a farmer plants only so much of his acreage in cotton he gets a part of the money, under the program, whereas, if he plants his acreage as he sees fit, to cotton, without limit to the acreage put in cotton, he does not get a part of the money?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is correct in part.

Mr. TYDINGS. The point is that those procedures are not soil-conservation processes. They involve nothing more than utilization of the money to restrict the acreage planted to certain crops. As I recall, even in Maryland, a farmer can plant only so much acreage in corn and only so much acreage in wheat, if he desires to receive a soil-conservation check.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is in error about that.

Mr. TYDINGS. I myself received this spring one of the questionnaires which had to be signed.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator got it on last year's payment and last year's crop, too.

Mr. TYDINGS. It showed how much was allowed to be planted in a certain crop; and if more than that acreage was planted in the crop, the payment would not be received. That is my recollection of the questionnaire.

Mr. RUSSELL. That procedure has been used.

Mr. TYDINGS. If that be true, there is no use in calling this program a soil-conservation program. It is a crop-limitation program, insofar as the money can be used for that purpose.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator can call it what he pleases. Of course, heretofore, last year, for example, under the program there were marketing quotas on wheat, cotton, tobacco, and rice.

Mr. TYDINGS. And corn.

Mr. RUSSELL. There were no marketing quotas on corn, and there never have been.

Mr. TYDINGS. I mean production quotas.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; production quotas; but they represented goals. There was no restriction on the planting by the individual farmer; he could plant all the corn he wished to plant.

Mr. TYDINGS. But if he did, could he receive the soil-conservation payments?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes, if he planted a certain number of acres in cover crops and leguminous crops, and so forth. As to cotton, the quotas on cotton have not been lifted. There has been considerable discussion as to whether they should be lifted. They have been increased by 10 percent.

If a farmer who has a basic allotment of cotton does not plant that acreage to cotton, to enable that farmer to receive one of these payments out of the soil-conservation funds, it is necessary that he either plant the land which is not planted in cotton to the production of a leguminous or cover crop approved by the A. A. A. and plow that crop under, or that he plant the land to one of the essential food crops needed this year.

Mr. TYDINGS. If he plants it to an essential food crop, that is not soil conservation and soil-building practice, because in raising an essential food crop he takes substance out of the soil and does not put it back. I think it is only fair to say that a large part of this program was used to cut down the acreage of cotton as a national policy.

Mr. RUSSELL. Not only cotton, but wheat.

Mr. TYDINGS. It was not used primarily as a soil-building and conservation measure. I do not believe it is fair to confuse the two appropriations, one of which attempts to limit production of certain commodities on the farm, and then call that a soil-conservation program, because the land taken out of one crop is often put into another crop which is just as injurious to the soil as was the previous crop.

Mr. RUSSELL. It may not be fair to call it a soil-conservation appropriation, but all these payments have been embraced under this head, which is the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, ever since that statute was enacted by the Congress.

Mr. TYDINGS. What does the Senator mean by "domestic allotment"?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is the allotment program to which the Senator refers. Payments have been made for those practices for the past 6 years. There is no difference in the character of the payments which are made to cotton pro-

ducers this year, as compared with those which have been made for the past 6 years. The difference in the case of the wheat producer is that the restrictions on the marketing of his wheat have been entirely removed this year, whereas he was under restrictions last year.

Mr. TYDINGS. That may be true; but I still maintain that with an appropriation of \$300,000,000 there is ample money for the soil-conservation program, and that during the war the Congress ought to discontinue the limitations on production which we used to cut down surpluses. That was the purpose of them. That was why we appropriated the money. There was a tremendous surplus of some commodities on the agricultural market. A great many of those surpluses are being whittled down. Some have disappeared; but under the guise of soil conservation we are continuing a program devised primarily to cut down surpluses, when it is not soil conservation at all. In my humble judgment, if we appropriate \$300,000,000 there will be sufficient money available to carry out the soil-conservation program in accordance with the commitments made by the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, if we are referring to the funds expended by farmers by soil-conservation practices, \$197,000,000 would cover that. That has nothing to do with this question. For 6 years we have carried on this program under the same act, the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. No question has been raised heretofore about any division of funds. It is all on the same work sheet which the farmer signs, which is similar to those which he has signed in years gone by.

The Senator has referred to cotton. I am always a bit hesitant about discussing cotton on the floor of the Senate, because naturally I have a basic interest in cotton as a commodity produced in my State. However, I wish to say, in all fairness to the cotton producers who receive these almost infinitesimal payments, that if the Senator from Maryland or anyone else had to buy seed out of his own pocket and sow his land with leguminous crops, and then turn those crops under before he could receive the little payment, which in many cases amounts to not more than three or four dollars, he would feel that he had earned it, and that there was no absolute grant or gift for taking the land out of cultivation, because he must devote the land which he takes out of cotton production either to a soil-building crop or, this year, to such crops as peanuts. We have a shortage of approximately 1,000,000,000 pounds of vegetable oils.

It does not make any difference whether the crop be cotton, corn, tobacco, wheat, or rice, or whether the farmer be a grain farmer or a dairy farmer. It is not fair to him to change the rules after the game starts, and after the program was announced in December. It is not fair for us to say, when the time comes to make the appropriation, that we are going to change the rules because Congress has changed its mind as to what is a soil-conserving practice.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator suffer an interruption? Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, it seems to me that it would be a great mistake for the Senate to alter this important agricultural program in the midst of war. This Nation has been most profligate in the development of its natural resources. We have sacrificed our timber, until in more recent times when we have made an effort, by the expenditure of huge sums of money, to check the sacrifice of our timber resources by bringing about more scientific methods of cutting the timber. We have spent hundreds of millions of dollars in reforestation.

The loss of our timber assets was more spectacular than the loss of our soil resources; but it does not require an expert to travel through the areas of this country which have been longest under cultivation, to see that the apprehensions which Thomas Jefferson felt when he saw how the soil was being wasted and eroded have come to pass.

It is estimated that we are losing annually 3,000,000,000 tons of topsoil in this country through erosion. In short, we have been mining our soil resources; and the older areas of cultivation in this country all bear visible testimony to the fact that we have been mining the soil.

Mr. President, some effort has been made in the past few minutes to indicate that this program is devoted in part to the purpose of curtailing production. That is true only in a limited sense. How could we ever get any soil conservation and rebuilding of the assets which have been mined out of the soil unless we diverted some of the acreage which has been planted for generations in cotton to some type of crop which would restore nitrogen and fertility to the soil?

If Senators have been in certain areas of the South, they have seen entire counties eroded beyond any hope of redemption. If they have traveled through New England, they have seen the result of the resettlement programs of the past. In New England the soil was mined, and today farms are abandoned.

We solved our resettlement problems in the past because we had a vast public domain, and once farms became infertile as a result of erroneous and profligate practices in their cultivation, the oncoming generation of younger men and women could move back, take new soil, and repeat the process. It has been only within recent years that we have come to understand that unless we conserve our soil resources, unless we restore the fertility of the millions of acres from which it has been taken, the ultimate fate of civilization in this country will be the same as that of civilizations of the past which have gone down because they have not conserved their soil. The cradle of civilization is now a virtual desert. Go to China, or read about China; study the history of China, and see what has happened to the millions of Chinese as the result of the wastage of their soil resources.

Mr. President, insofar as the curtailment of the acreage of cotton is concerned, I believe it is a tragedy that it

has not been further reduced and some effort made to convert those acres to the production of food which the people of this Nation will need vitally before this war is over. As a matter of fact, I fear that the people will go hungry in this country next winter, not because they do not have money with which to buy food, but because the money which they possess, and the rationing coupons which they have in their books, will not permit them to secure the delivery of the food which they require.

The farmer has been a much-abused member of society ever since this war began. It has been "open season" on the farmer. I think it is high time that we reverse that policy and realize that unless we have adequate food and fiber essential to the war effort, the prodigious strides which we have made in the production of war materials may turn out to have been a futile endeavor; for I say that in total war we not only have to maintain the dietary standards of those in the armed services, but we have to maintain the dietary standards and furnish the food to the people who are supplying the materials for the fighting forces to use against our enemies.

What has been the attitude and policy of the Government, Mr. President? It has been to turn to industry and say, "Produce the goods—we care not what the cost. We will provide you with a contract providing for a return on your managerial contribution, but your costs may be whatever shall be necessary."

The slogan "Produce the goods regardless of cost" has been, figuratively speaking, the policy of Government insofar as industry has been concerned. But, so far as the farmer is concerned, Mr. President, he has been turned upon in this situation if he asked for a price which would represent his cost of production and his labor. He has been denounced as an individual seeking to enrich himself at the expense of the rest of society in this war effort.

I believe a very unfortunate psychological effect was produced in the farming communities of this country as a result of the address made by the President of the United States on last Labor Day. I do not think the farm communities have yet recovered from that psychological situation. However, I know of nothing which would contribute more to the demoralization of the farmers at this time than to have Congress now turn its back upon an obligation which the farmers entered into in good faith and which they now expect the Government to discharge.

Yesterday afternoon the Senate passed a huge appropriation bill providing \$24,500,000,000 for the Navy in an hour and 20 minutes. No one strained at that camel. It went through the eye of the Senate without any difficulty. But, what would have been the effect upon the contractors who heretofore had entered into contractual relations with the Government and had not yet been paid if a proviso had been added stating that no contractor was to receive any money out of this appropriation in excess of 75 cents on each dollar the Government owed him? Does any Senator believe

that would have had a good effect upon the morale of industry and labor? That, Mr. President, in essence is what is being proposed now. The farmers of this country had every right to assume in good faith that the Government of the United States and the Congress would provide the farmer with the necessary means to carry out the program announced by the Secretary of Agriculture under existing law, and for which the Congress over a period of not less than 6 years had never failed to provide.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Does the Senator from Wisconsin believe that an appropriation of \$300,000,000 will not fully take care of the undertakings made to the farmer?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I certainly do. I am advised that \$400,000,000 is the minimum amount which can be appropriated by the Congress to carry out the program which was announced by the Secretary of Agriculture and which the farmers of the country participating in the program have translated into individual work sheets for every acre of the farm they own.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Have those obligations been incurred?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I think they have been incurred. I think that when the Secretary of Agriculture, acting under a law which was passed by Congress 6 years ago, stated that he had the power to make obligations and announced a program to the farmers, and the farmers in turn translated that program into work sheets covering the acreage of the farms which they owned, I think a moral obligation was assumed, and I think that the Congress of the United States has a moral obligation to carry it out.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. My question to the Senator is: Has the program gone so far in being carried out that the \$300,000,000 will not cover it?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. In my opinion it has. In practically every section of the country I know anything about, although the season is tragically late, dangerously late, I may say ominously late, most of the farmers have already planted their crops, or are preparing to do so, and have purchased their seed and made all their arrangements for obtaining fertilizer, in those instances where they could obtain it, and they have planned their entire program for this year. If the Senator can show me a farmer in the United States of America who has not made his plans for the 1943 season, I will say that such farmer does not know anything about his business.

Mr. REVERCOMB. What about the item of purchase of law books, books of reference, periodicals and newspapers? Does the Senator believe that obligation is one which has been carried through to the point that we shall have to increase this appropriation by \$100,000,000?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. There is a provision in this item for administrative ex-

penses. The Senator well knows that no program can be administered unless there is money spent for administering it. The program under the House bill would amount to \$300,000,000.

Under the program as laid down by the Secretary of Agriculture it would amount to \$400,000,000. Certainly no man can be so naive as to assume that sum of money could be handled and a very substantial portion of it paid out to individual farmers in the United States of America in the form of checks drawn after they had fulfilled obligations worked out on their worksheets, and checked, without the expenditure of some money for the administration of the program.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I appreciate very much the remarks concerning soil conservation. The people of Nebraska are interested in that subject just as much as those who live in the Southern and New England States. We want to do all we can to produce and preserve more food. I should like to propound a question. Does the Senator believe that the provision in question which runs through the Triple A has in reality resulted in the increased production of food?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. In my opinion, it has accomplished greatly in the increased fertility of the soil and in checking the erosion of the soil. I could take the Senator into my own State, which was one of the 43 States—indeed I think Wisconsin was one of the first States to enact legislation providing for the creation of a soil-conservation system—and travel with him over miles and miles of highway, if I could get the gasoline for the purpose, and show him the most amazing evidences of the value of the soil-conservation program. The State of Wisconsin is usually thought of as a State not subject to much soil erosion, because it is a great dairy State; but even in that great dairy State, Mr. President, the soil-conservation program has accomplished wonders in checking the erosion of soil and in bringing about renewed and increased fertility of soil which had already been eroded.

I have traveled, I will say to the Senator from Nebraska, in the South, where I have seen the marvelous work which has been accomplished there in an area where erosion of the soil was much further advanced because of its long-time devotion to the cultivation of two principal soil-depleting crops, namely, cotton and tobacco.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield there?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Aside from conservation and production, which the Senator says have been increased—and I am inclined to agree with him—during the past half dozen years we have had in force a restricted agricultural policy; we have paid millions upon millions of dollars to farmers to take land out of production. Now we are confronted with a food situation referred to by the Senator, which will result, I think, in starvation in many places in this country before another year has passed. Yet during

all these years, right up to February, this administration has adopted a policy of economic scarcity, and has paid the farmers millions of dollars to take land out of production, when it should have been paying them to produce the foods which are so badly needed. I should like to know if the \$300,000,000 appropriation will increase the food supply. Is the farmer going to be allowed to produce all the food he can produce on his land? That is what I should like to have the Senator answer.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Let me respond to the Senator from Nebraska and then I shall yield.

In the first place, I will say to the Senator—and I have previously discussed this matter with him—that I supported the triple A program in this body because I saw no other alternative to meet the problem confronting the farmer during the years of depression when the buying power of the people of this country was at a low ebb and there were great crop surpluses. I personally was committed originally to the so-called McNary-Haugen program, and it has always been my belief that if the two Republican Presidents who vetoed that measure had seen fit to let it become law we might have avoided much of the difficulty and not have fallen so deep into the depression which we experienced.

I may say further that in the program of growing more food, more agricultural products, the Senator must bear in mind that some of these commodities are not edible—cotton, for example. To my mind, as I stated a moment ago, more cotton acreage should have been curtailed this year than was curtailed. I think that every possible resource of Government should have been properly utilized to produce more foodstuffs upon some of the acreage now devoted to the production of fibers. I know that there are certain vested interests which find it difficult to make such a conversion, but I make the prediction, Mr. President, that by the time the 1st of next January rolls around we will bitterly regret that there was not further curtailment of cotton production and a greater production of foodstuffs which would be available to the people of this country and to the fighting forces.

Therefore, I cannot answer the Senator by saying that it was a mistake to curtail all commodities. In trying to mobilize the Nation for production of food for war, Mr. President, a most careful plan has to be laid down in order to provide the commodities necessary to feed our armed forces, to meet our lend-lease commitments, and to feed the civilian population of the United States. I think that when next winter rolls around we will be criticized because there was not more and better planning, because there were not more and better devices utilized to stimulate production of the commodities which we so vitally need. I say that we are not moving in the direction of stimulating the farmers who are already laboring under all the handicaps any producer could suffer.

Do you realize, Mr. President, that the farmers are short of labor? Do you realize that they are short of machinery? Do you realize that they are short of the ordinary supplies the farmer must have from day to day, from week to week and from month to month? Do you realize that they have to go through enough red tape and paper forms to discourage a Philadelphia lawyer in order to get the essentials to their production?

Do we want now, Mr. President, on top of all the difficulties and all the trouble the farmer has experienced, and all the abuse he has received, to turn our backs on an obligation entered into so far as the farmer was concerned last December and pay him only 75 cents of what the Congress stated he would be paid? If any Senator wants to take that position, Mr. President, I want it to be taken on the record, so that I can read it next winter when people are hungry.

Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. TAFT, Mr. WHERRY, and Mr. REVERCOMB addressed the Chair.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I have concluded.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I agree with the Senator from Wisconsin that soil conservation has been a neglected subject in this country, and one that we should pursue both in peace and in war, but I will point out, if the Senator will bear with me, that I think he has been tilting at a windmill when he calls this program a soil-conservation program. As the best evidence is always the law itself, let me read from the law to illustrate my point that a great deal of this program has nothing to do with soil conservation at all. It was a crop limitation program, in part, to get rid of the surpluses which were cluttering up the American agricultural market and had not a single, solitary ounce of soil conservation in it from A to Z. For example, I hold the act in my hand—

Mr. BANKHEAD. What is the act to which the Senator refers?

Mr. TYDINGS. A compilation of soil-conservation and domestic allotment acts brought up to January 2, 1942.

The funds available for payment shall be allotted among the commodities produced with respect to which payments or grants are to be computed.

What were they? They were wheat, cotton, corn, and two or three other commodities. They were to be paid upon their acreage production.

I have informed myself as to how much of this appropriation would go for soil conservation and how much would go for acreage curtailment of one kind or another. The over-all figure is only half of it, so \$200,000,000 would be utilized in the field of soil conservation, and the remainder would be used under the domestic-allotment plan, which is a plan to cut down surpluses.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Does that mean that the remainder of the fund will be used to keep acres idle and not productive?

Mr. TYDINGS. No; I would not want to say that, but it means that as to cer-

tain crops, taking prior years as a yardstick, if a farmer raised more than a certain amount of the designated crops, he would get no payment from the Federal Government. If he raised so much or less, he would get a payment. Again putting on the stand the best evidence, which is the law itself, let me read that section so that there will be no dispute about it. How are these allotment plans fixed for the designated crops?

1. The average acreage planted to the various commodities for the 10 years, 1928 to 1937, adjusted for abnormal weather and other conditions, including acreage diverted from production under the agricultural adjustment and soil-conservation program.

That is one of the measures.

2. The value of the parity prices of the production for the allotted acres of the various commodities for the year with respect to which the payment is made.

The value of the thing determines it. If wheat is selling at a high price, the farmer gets less. The Government wants him to produce more. If it is selling at a low price, it wants him to raise less of it. So that there is not any conservation in this.

I agree thoroughly with the conservation observations made by the Senator from Wisconsin. I am not taking issue in those matters. I say it is continuing in the bill, the philosophy of scarcity, and no one can successfully deny it, because I have read the yardstick, and that is the law under which the Secretary of Agriculture must administer the program.

Mr. TAFT. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. In a moment I shall yield to the Senator from Ohio.

I agree with the Senator from Wisconsin that there is a shortage of food; I agree with the Senator that we should produce more food if possible; but this does not assure that more food will be produced, does it?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes, I think it does.

Mr. TYDINGS. Why?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Because, in the first place, it would not be at all possible to get farmers to stop producing in part a crop, such as cotton, for example, unless there were some way of offering them an inducement.

Mr. TYDINGS. But the Senator's own argument, if I understood it rightly, was that they would take land out of cotton and put it into soil-building crops, which are not food.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Oh, yes; some of the soil-building crops do produce food. Soybeans, for example, are soil-building food.

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. And we are greatly in need of edible fats.

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The people of this country are going to be very short of edible fats, which are essential for the maintenance of human energy.

Mr. TYDINGS. I agree with that statement.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. We cannot expect to convert crops which are not useful to the war effort, or crops which are depleting the soil of the country, unless

it is made possible to offer some inducement to the farmers to make such conversion.

Mr. TYDINGS. Offering an inducement to switch over from producing one kind of a crop to another and call it soil conservation?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. But it is soil conservation.

Mr. TYDINGS. Just a moment, if the Senator will allow me to prove that it is not soil conservation.

First of all, outside one or two crops which put nitrogen into the soil—and the accepted mode of soil conservation is for green fertilizer to be applied to crops, clover, and so forth, as well as commercial fertilizer—the farmers of the South are being asked to raise potatoes and other foods which are not soil conservation crops. Producing potatoes takes substance out of the soil. So that in the main, while there may be a case here and there in which the change does produce the planting of a soil-conservation crop, such as soybeans, or other forms of nitrogen-building legumes, in the main under this program the farmers simply go from one crop to another crop which utilizes the fertility of the soil, which is not soil conservation at all, and the language of the law proves it.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. My complaint is that there has not been more acreage diverted from cotton. It is my understanding, and I should like to be corrected if I am wrong, that in the South this year the emphasis has been laid upon the crops which produce things necessary to the war effort, but which at the same time are soil-conservation crops.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator is Roman riding, he is on two horses. They are essential to the war effort.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes; but they help build the soil.

Mr. TYDINGS. They do not. When a farmer plants corn, when he plants potatoes, when he plants things of that character, they do not help build the soil, they take substance out of the soil.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. But the edible fats do help build up the soil. The Senator is not familiar with the facts if he does not know that there is a prodigious program now going on in this country for increased production of edible oils and fats.

Mr. TYDINGS. Of course I know that.

Mr. TAFT. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Let me suggest that the greatest of the oil-producing crops is peanuts, and that peanuts exhaust the soil possibly as much as any crop which is raised.

Mr. TYDINGS. Take cotton itself, which produces one of the finest oils and cattle feeds of which one can conceive. Cottonseed meal and oil are not only essential for farmers generally, outside the cotton areas, but they are utilized in the production of any number of munitions which are vital to the war. There are all kinds of what I think are called lintels, which come off the seed which are

used in one of the operations in the production of explosives, and are in tremendous demand by the War Department today, far beyond the ability of the farmers of this country to produce.

Returning to the matter which is at issue in connection with the bill, it is a fallacy, it is pure sophistry, to call this a soil-conservation program, when the definition of the law itself, which binds the Secretary of Agriculture, provides for the limitation of certain crops, of which, as every Senator knows, there was a surplus which had so far depressed the market for those crops—cotton and wheat and corn at one time—that the farmer could not sell them and recover the cost of production.

Mr. President, the day of that condition is past; it is fading into twilight and into night. We are in a period now when we need to conserve our soil, it is true, and we shall support appropriations designed for that purpose, but we are also in a period when, as the Senator from Wisconsin has said, we need food, and the program we are discussing is nothing more nor less than an indirect way, if it is properly followed, of producing foods, switching from one crop to another, and it is not a soil-building and conservation program in all its ramifications.

I wish to apologize to the Senator from Ohio, because he rose twice and I promised to yield to him, but in the heat of the debate I forgot to do so. I am willing to yield at any time.

Mr. TAFT. I only desire to call attention to the testimony before the committee, which apparently supports the Senator's viewpoint. I refer to the testimony of Mr. O'Neal, the head of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which appears on page 725 of the hearings. He said:

It is our conviction that additional Treasury funds are not needed to assume maximum productions in 1943. On the contrary, substantial reductions in last year's figures for some appropriation items can be made, and we believe such reductions will be helpful in the war effort.

In line with these principles, we therefore recommend that this committee—

Approve House provisions continuing Agricultural Adjustment Administration and limiting appropriations to \$300,000,000 solely for soil-building and water-conservation practice payments and administrative expenses.

I take it that the head of the American Farm Bureau Federation is making exactly the same distinction the Senator is making.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct, and not only that, but I understand the Grange took the same position.

Mr. TAFT. Soil-building and water-conservation practice payments are those which are made directly for conservation purposes. But apparently it is desired to eliminate entirely the other class of payments, which in fact are restrictive payments.

I wish to make one other observation on that matter. It seems to me that if the American Farm Bureau Federation, probably having more farmers in its membership than any other organization in the country, says the appropriation

should be reduced to \$300,000, they cannot be thinking we are violating any promise made to any farmer who is a member of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Mr. TYDINGS. I think the Senator's logic is unassailable. I cannot speak for the farmers of America, because my acquaintance with them, as every other Senator's must be, is limited, but I have read in numerous newspapers and certain farm magazines, and through their own accredited representatives I have heard, that they think the time has come when this part of the old program should be reviewed and eliminated wherever it can be done without injuring the war effort.

Mr. REVERCOMB, Mr. WHERRY, and Mr. AIKEN addressed the Chair.

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield first to the Senator from West Virginia, who rose first, and then I shall be glad to yield to other Senators.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I may say to the Senator from Maryland and also to the Senator from Wisconsin that I have been very much impressed by the argument with respect to raising more food crops. That is very essential to the United States in time of war. But I may also point out that as recently as November of last year the Secretary of Agriculture in the Wickard case, pressed before the courts, placed a penalty upon an Indiana farmer for raising too much wheat in time of war.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, the Senator took the words out of my mouth.

Mr. REVERCOMB. To me it is an abominable circumstance that in this country in time of war, when we need the food, when we acknowledge that we need it, when we know that we need it, the Secretary of Agriculture is vested with the power of placing a penalty upon a farmer for raising a needed crop such as wheat.

Mr. TYDINGS. A farmer living in Carroll County, a neighboring county to mine, a law-abiding man who tries to farm well and does farm well, but who was not conversant with the law, was confronted when he was ready to sell his wheat with a penalty of over \$500. He wrote to me about the matter, and I felt somewhat humiliated and ashamed to tell him that I had at least indirectly and somewhat unwittingly been a party to that sort of transaction.

Before I yield to the Senator from Nebraska, let me read four lines at the end—I will not read the intermediate part—of the act to prove what the Senator from Wisconsin has so clearly stated:

Provided, That farm average allotments shall be made for wheat in 1938, but in determining compliance wheat shall be considered in the group with other crops for which special acreage allotments are not made.

Mr. President, why bring wheat in merely for the year 1938? If this is a soil-building and a conservation program, why not leave wheat in for all time? The truth of the matter is, however, as every Senator knows, that in that year it was supposed that there would be a carry-over and a surplus together which would depress the price

of wheat; so this program was used to curtail the production of wheat, not for soil-conservation purposes, but so that the price of wheat perhaps would rise to such a point that the farmer could receive a fair price for it. That is all right, but let us call it by its true name. Let us not call it soil conservation, and let us not have it now if we do not need it now. The truth is we now need all the food of every kind we can get.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator now yield to me?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. In other words, the carrying out of the act as originally passed resulted in the benefits with respect to soil conservation which the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] has mentioned, but if we continue to invoke it for the purpose for which it was created, to place limitations on crops, would not that tend to increase the price all the way along the line?

Mr. TYDINGS. I think the deduction might be drawn in line with the Senator's statement.

Mr. WHERRY. Further, what we want to do is produce all the food we can. Is that not true?

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. In my State, we really grow corn. I am not familiar with cotton, but I know something about corn, and I know something about wheat. I know that up to February of this year, if a farmer planted only a wheat crop, and did not in furtherance of the war effort plant some other crops with which we are not familiar in Nebraska, he was penalized on his wheat crop. I went to the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture and had a talk with him. I am sure he told me that there were no restrictions now on anything we wanted to grow. If that is true, and I think it ought to be true because the Secretary is well informed, is there any limitation in this act? For what, if anything, are we paying this money aside from soil conservation?

Mr. TYDINGS. It is not compulsory, but there is a limitation, because the Secretary of Agriculture can promulgate regulations providing that if a farmer plants more than a certain portion of his farm to a given crop he shall not receive any benefit.

Mr. WHERRY. Yes, that is the interpretation I place on the language, and therefore, there is still a restriction or limitation on planting wheat and corn.

Mr. TYDINGS. At least indirectly it is implied in the law.

Mr. WHERRY. Yes. It is implied in the law. I wish to say that I stated in February that what we need is food, and that we should remove the restrictions with respect to these crops, and if we were to pay the farmer anything we should pay him to produce, and not pay him for not producing essentials we shall need.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I had not intended to rise again, but I did so because I felt that the Senator from Wisconsin had misinterpreted my position, which was not in opposition to soil conservation, but to the utilization of so-called soil-conservation funds for the

purpose of limiting agricultural production quite apart from soil-conservation practices.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. Reference was made a short while ago to the American Farm Bureau Federation. The American Farm Bureau Federation is on record as supporting the House amount of \$300,000,000. I simply wish to say a word with respect to the American Farm Bureau Federation. I have not always agreed with it, but it is the greatest farm organization in America. Fortune Magazine recently took a poll to determine which of the farm organizations had the largest membership. Of all organized farmers the American Farm Bureau Federation had 60 percent. Of the high-income farmers the Federation had 60 percent. Of all the medium-income farmers who were organized the Federation had 61 percent. Of the low-income farmers the Federation had 48 percent. The next highest organization was the Grange, which agrees with the Federation in this instance.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I should like to know when the Grange agreed to it. I listened very closely to the hearings and no such statement was made.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is true. Mr. O'Neal spoke for both the Grange and the Farm Bureau Federation, but the Senator will recall that Mr. Goss was there that day—

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Goss of the Grange?

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes; and some others; I do not know how many, but I think they took the position that Mr. O'Neal had stated the case, and they did not identify themselves.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Goss appeared before the committee in his own right.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I withdraw the statement. The Senator may be correct. I do not wish to take advantage by stating something, no matter how sincerely I am doing it, which may not be accurate.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the point I wish to make is that it is inconceivable to me that the American Farm Bureau Federation would advocate something which is charged to be a breach of faith with the farmers of the country. I cannot conceive that to be true, because the American Farm Bureau Federation is directly responsible to the 60 percent of the organized farmers who constitute the membership of that organization. The federation held local meetings. What was decided at those meetings was carried up to State conventions, and the judgment expressed by Mr. O'Neal in Washington is the judgment which comes from the grass roots all over the country. So I must take issue with Senators who contend that we are breaking faith with the farmers, simply because we propose to reduce the appropriation from \$400,000,000 to \$300,000,000. I think the Senator from Maryland will agree with me when I say that no official of this Government

has the right to bind Congress as to any specific appropriation in future years.

Mr. TYDINGS. I thank the Senator, and I shall conclude with three or four brief observations. The first is that the trouble with the farmer does not lie in whether this measure shall be passed. It lies in the great imponderables which always arise in time of war or when war is imminent—shortage of labor, shortage of fertilizer, shortage of machinery, shortage of transportation, the concomitants of war on a total scale. That is the farmer's trouble, and we cannot legislate for those things back on the farm by the appropriation of money.

The second thing is that prices and wages have been bound up into one general formula by the passage of the O. P. A. Act, the War Stabilization Act, and so forth. It is not good government now indirectly to pay a subsidy to any group working for the war effort any more than it would be fair to pay from the Federal Treasury a subsidy to coal miners or shipyard workers or automobile workers or any other group. If we adopt such a policy, quite apart from the national problem of soil conservation, we might find that it will establish a precedent, and the precedent may be used sooner or later, if the war continues sufficiently long, by the workers to ask for equality of treatment and to request that they also be allowed a subsidy, particularly those groups that perhaps have a better case than some of the more highly paid groups now have.

Finally, I am for the soil-conservation program, as I believe the Congress is as a unit, and as I believe the country is as a unit; but I think we have outlived the policy—certainly during the war—of the philosophy of scarcity. I think we have reached the time when, if we want crops of a certain kind produced, we should adopt some other methods than one which was created to relieve the depression, if we tell the truth, because it is the Siamese twin of the old, original Agricultural Adjustment Act, which was knocked out by the Supreme Court and was revamped to fit the Court's objections insofar as they could be met.

So, Mr. President, in my humble judgment, if the appropriation is reduced to \$300,000,000, first, no considerable group of farmers in the country will object; second, an economy, and a deserved economy, of \$100,000,000 will be effected; third, the entire soil-conservation program will not be hurt one iota; and, fourth, an inequality created to help a particular group in a period of depression, the depression since having disappeared, will have been eliminated, as it should be eliminated, as we approach more normal times and more normal prices in the field of agriculture, and particularly as to the crops for which the plan was created.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I desire to say a word in conclusion. I cannot agree with the Senator from Maryland or other Senators who take the position that we can obtain soil conservation and a rebuilding of our soil without having a diversion for the one-crop areas. All that the Senator from Maryland or

any other Senator has to do is to travel by train—he does not even have to travel by automobile—through the cotton areas of the South, to see the effect on the soil of producing only one crop for generation after generation.

We can obtain a diversion, a change in the practices of the farmers, in only two ways: First, by offering the farmers an inducement, which this program attempts to do; and, second, by compulsion, which, in my opinion, would be unconstitutional. I say that any man is blind, indeed, who cannot now go through the South or through any other agricultural area of the country and see what has been accomplished by the appropriation of this money. We could not have gotten the cotton farmers, the corn farmers, the wheat farmers, or the tobacco farmers—the one-crop producers—to adopt any soil-conservation practices unless we had offered them an inducement to do so. That meant a curtailment of the acreage planted to the soil-depleting crops which they had normally and historically produced. If we had not changed that historical basis, we should not have accomplished anything in the way of bringing about soil conservation in the one-crop producing areas of the United States.

So, Mr. President, it seems to me it is to fail to understand the whole theory upon which the program was based, to think that we can divorce soil conservation from the curtailment of acreage planted to crops which are soil-depleting in character. On each farm, on each plantation, there must be made and carried out year after year a program of changing the historical and past practices of the farm owner or plantation owner, and inducing him to curtail the production of certain soil-depleting crops, and to put the acreage into the production of soil-building and soil-conserving crops.

I say that this program has bearing, both direct and indirect, upon food production. I say furthermore that if we go back on the program which was laid down, the farmers of the country will have a right to believe that we have repudiated a moral obligation which they thought we had authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into on our behalf with them; and they will feel that we have repudiated that moral obligation and have agreed to pay them only 75 cents on the dollar of the obligation which our agent incurred.

CONFIRMATION OF COAST GUARD GRADUATES

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I have in my hand a list of Coast Guard cadets who will graduate tomorrow at 11 o'clock, and it is desired that they shall receive their commissions at the time of the graduation, which is the regular order. Therefore I ask unanimous consent, as in executive session, that I may report the list sent down by the President of the nomination of cadets to be ensigns in the Coast Guard, to rank from the 9th day of June, and I also ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the nominations at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be considered en bloc, and confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. BAILEY. I ask that the President be notified forthwith.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be immediately notified of the confirmations.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the debate on the pending amendment has probably covered most of the questions which might arise; but I think certain things which have been said should be clarified. References have been made, particularly by the Senator from Maryland, to the Domestic Allotment Act, in his effort to show that not all these payments are strictly soil-conservation payments. I am ready to agree that not all the payments are made directly for what might be termed soil-conserving practices. But the two programs—that under the Domestic Allotment Act by which we sought to provide what was referred to as the "ever-normal granary" and the soil conservation program—have gone hand in hand in this program, and it is impossible to perform a feat of surgery and to separate one from the other. They are both integral and component parts of the same general program.

Much of the debate which has taken place on this problem would seem to me to be rather far from the question. The point was that the Secretary of Agriculture had undertaken to penalize a wheat farmer who had produced more than his allotment under the program last year. Last year was the only year the wheat farmers have been under marketing quotas. I merely desire to point out that in attempting to enforce that law the Secretary of Agriculture was conforming to the dictates of the Congress. On the question of whether the statute is a good one or a bad one, the responsibility rests upon the Congress of the United States, not upon any individual; because the Secretary of Agriculture was directed by law to enforce that act of Congress.

Mr. President, I should like to point out further that none of the marketing quotas is ever placed in effect upon any commodity until it has been approved by the vote of two-thirds of the producers of the commodity, at elections duly held and supervised by farmers. Under the law passed by Congress, no quotas can be imposed, no farmer can be prosecuted, no limitation can be made in the acreage, unless two-thirds of the producers of the commodity so determine at the polls, in an election duly called in each agricultural county for that purpose. As a matter of fact, at the present time there is no limitation whatever upon the production of corn, there is no limitation what-

ever upon the production of wheat, there is no limitation whatever upon the production of rice—the three products which are regarded as the basic commodities at the present time. On the contrary, the program announced by the Secretary of Agriculture this year, that to which the farmers have responded, and as a result of which I contend that the appropriation should be made in full, was not designed to restrict or curtail production; but, by the express terms of the Secretary's announcement, it was designed to increase the production of the foods of which there is such a shortage in this country today as to cause some persons to be apprehensive lest we shall have a famine.

Mr. President, I hold in my hand a press release of the Department of Agriculture, issued on December 5, 1942, promulgating the program of the Department for the current year. It is the program upon which 6,000,000 farmers have already acted, and as to which an appropriation of \$400,000,000 will be required in order to fulfill the obligations of the Government. I read the announcement:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANNOUNCES THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT
AGENCY'S 1943 ADJUSTMENT PAYMENT RATES

Rates of payment to farmers cooperating with the crop-production adjustment phase of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency's 1943 war program were announced today by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Farmers may earn these production adjustment payments in 1943 by complying with their Agricultural Adjustment Agency's acreage allotments for corn, wheat, cotton, rice, tobacco, and peanuts, at the same time meeting individual farm-production goals for special war crops. Following out the Department's policy of full production of all crops needed in the war, severe deductions will be made from each farm's total crop payments in 1943 for failure to plant at least 90 percent of an acreage allotment and 90 percent of a special war-crop goal.

There are no restrictions in this announcement. There is the requirement that the goal for the production of war crops shall be met before the payments shall be made. I continue to read:

This provision is intended to encourage farmers to make full use of their available land. In many instances, farmers will be encouraged to substitute special war crops for allotment crops, especially for wheat and cotton. After farmers first meet their 90 percent special war-crop acreage requirement, they may take any special war-crop acreage above this figure and substitute it acre for acre for allotment crops in meeting the latter's 90-percent planting provision.

In other words, unless 90 percent of the allotment were planted to the crops needed in the war effort, payments to the farmer would be reduced.

In addition to the crop-production adjustment payment described above, farmers also will be able to earn a production practice—or conservation—payment by carrying out specified agricultural practices which improve soil, help prevent erosion, and increase yields of needed war crops. Since these conservation rates vary by regions and States, they are being announced by State Agricultural Adjustment Agency committees.

Mr. President, how in the world is it possible for any Senator to segregate the

payments which are made for soil conservation practices from those which are made for the production of war crops? Today there are no payments conditioned upon the reduction of acreage for any food product. The only payments which are made which are conditioned upon reduction of acreage are those made to producers of cotton and tobacco, and under this program they may plant up to 90 percent of their allotment, either in cotton or tobacco, or in a war food crop; and they must plant the war food crop acreage required of them before they are entitled to payment.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. In the South, for example, or in the great burley tobacco-producing areas, how in the world could a single acre in those areas ever be utilized for the production of things needed for food in time of war except by getting the farmers not to plant as many acres of cotton or tobacco as they planted last year, and persuading them to plant the crops we need?

Mr. RUSSELL. It would have been impossible to produce such crops without guaranteeing the price from some other source or instituting a program of this kind under the Domestic Allotment and Adjustment Act.

We have for the moment the controversy as to whether or not the Secretary is legally authorized to make these commitments to the farmers. I wish to discuss this question for a moment from the standpoint of good morals and ethics, and what the Congress should do in this situation.

Whether the Secretary has the legal right to make these commitments or not, they have been made year after year for the past 6 years; and the announcement which he has made has been the yardstick followed by Congress in making appropriations to meet these obligations. For 6 years farmers have gone into their county A. A. A. offices, and worked out their program. They have computed the payments which they would receive in December, and the Congress has made the appropriations and the payments have been made.

This year it is proposed to say to the farmer, "You have done your work; Congress has supported the operations of the Secretary of Agriculture for 6 years; but now we are going to refuse to do so. We are going to pay you with 75-cent dollars."

Whether it is legal, or whether we are quibbling over technicalities or not, I say it would be a breach of good faith and morals for Congress to deny payments to the farmers, who in many instances have gone down into their own pockets and expended their own funds for seed and for conservation practices which were required of them in order to earn these payments.

There is no way on earth to divide this program and say, "This is soil conservation, and that is domestic allotment." If this law is wrong, the Congress ought to change it. If the Secretary has not the right, or should not have the right,

to incur obligations for payments under these acts, the Congress should so declare by legislation. However, after the crop has been fixed and the farmer has spent his money in following out the program and checking with his county office as to what he is to receive, after he has already incurred expenditures and put forth his labor and sweat in the fields to conform to the practices, we should not say, "We are not going to make the payments because, forsooth, some of this money has been spent for something that was not a soil-conservation practice."

It would be unfair, unjust, and immoral to take this money away from the farmers, wherever they may be, whether or not the program measures up to what Senators may think is a strictly soil-conservation program. If we wish to adjust this matter we should do it for next year. We should not, after the farmer has acted in good faith, attempt to reduce the appropriation and deny him the payments which he has honestly earned.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 68, line 2, which will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 68, line 2, after the word "newspapers", it is proposed to strike out "\$300,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$400,000,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gillette	Nye
Austin	Green	O'Daniel
Bailey	Guffey	O'Mahoney
Bankhead	Gurney	Radcliffe
Barbour	Hatch	Revercomb
Bilbo	Hayden	Russell
Bone	Hill	Scruggam
Buck	Holman	Shipstead
Burton	Johnson, Colo.	Smith
Bushfield	La Follette	Stewart
Byrd	Langer	Taft
Capper	Lodge	Thomas, Okla.
Caraway	McCarran	Tobey
Chandler	McClellan	Tunnell
Chavez	McFarland	Tydings
Clark, Mo.	McKellar	Vandenberg
Connally	McNary	Van Nuys
Danaher	Maloney	Walsh
Davis	Maybank	Wheeler
Eastland	Mead	Wherry
Ellender	Millikin	White
George	Moore	Willis
Gerry	Murray	Wilson

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Sixty-nine Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 68, line 2.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TAFT. Am I correct in understanding that to vote "yea" is to vote for an increase to \$400,000,000, and that to vote "nay" is to vote in favor of maintaining the amount at \$300,000,000?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

The yeas and nays having already been ordered, the clerk will call the roll. The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McNARY (when Mr. REED's name was called). The junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] is absent from the Senate. If he were present he would vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] are absent from the Senate because of illness. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from West Virginia would vote "yea," and the Senator from Virginia would vote "nay."

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent on official business for the Committee on Military Affairs. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from California would vote "yea."

The Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] is detained in an important committee meeting. I am advised that if present and voting, he would vote "yea."

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] are absent on official business of the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from Missouri would vote "yea."

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], who, if present would vote "yea," and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] are detained on important public business. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from Idaho, the Senator from Utah, and the Senator from Florida would vote "yea."

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS] are detained on business in Government departments.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I have a general pair with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON]. I am not advised how either Senator would vote if present. I vote "yea."

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES], who if present would vote "nay," is paired on this question with the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], who would vote "yea."

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] has a general pair with the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER].

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] has a general pair with the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS].

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] are members of the congressional committee attending the funeral

of the late Representative Guyer, and are therefore necessarily absent from the city.

The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] are members of the Truman committee and are attending its meeting in Kansas City.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] is unavoidably detained.

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 20, as follows:

YEAS—49

Aiken	Guffey	Murray
Austin	Gurney	Nye
Bankhead	Hatch	O'Daniel
Bilbo	Hayden	O'Mahoney
Bone	Hill	Russell
Burton	Holman	Scruggs
Bushfield	Johnson, Colo.	Shipstead
Capper	La Follette	Smith
Caraway	Langer	Stewart
Chandler	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Chavez	McFarland	Tunnell
Connally	McKellar	Vandenberg
Eastland	McNary	Van Nuys
Ellender	Maloney	Wheeler
George	Maybank	Wilson
Gillette	Mead	
Green	Moore	

NAYS—20

Bailey	Gerry	Tobey
Barbour	Lodge	Tydings
Buck	McCarran	Walsh
Eyrd	Millikin	Wherry
Clark, Mo.	Radcliffe	White
Danaher	Revercomb	Willis
Davis	Taft	

NOT VOTING—27

Andrews	Ferguson	Reed
Ball	Gless	Reynolds
Barkley	Hawkes	Robertson
Brewster	Johnson, Calif.	Thomas, Idaho
Bridges	Kilgore	Thomas, Utah
Brooks	Lucas	Truman
Butler	Murdock	Wagner
Clark, Idaho	Overton	Wallgren
Downey	Pepper	Wiley

So the committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I was authorized by the committee to offer an amendment which comes properly at this place, and if in order now, I call it up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 68, line 14, after the word "inclusive", it is proposed to insert "Provided, That for the purposes of any law, order, or regulation relating to establishing, maintaining, or adjusting maximum prices for agricultural commodities or for commodities processed in whole or substantial part from agricultural commodities, the payments made out of funds appropriated under this item shall not be considered as a part of the prices received by farmers for agricultural commodities or otherwise taken into account."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, am I to understand that the amendment was approved by the committee?

Mr. BANKHEAD. It was.

Mr. McNARY. And the Senator offers it as a committee amendment?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Yes, so far as I can. It is legislative in character, but I was authorized by the committee to move to suspend the rule. That, of course, is as far as the committee could go.

Mr. McNARY. At the present time I am not impressed with the amendment. I should like to have a statement by the Senator.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I shall be glad to make one.

Mr. McNARY. I reserve the right to make a point of order, which I probably shall do, but I should like to have some information about the amendment.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I shall be glad to explain it, and had intended to do so.

Mr. President, a mere reading of this amendment will disclose that it has some of the elements, but not all, of the bill which was passed by the Senate by an almost unanimous vote and was vetoed by the President. The amendment is not intended to raise again, in a direct way, the issues which were presented by the original so-called Bankhead bill and by the President's veto. It is true, however, that the President's Executive order made this amendment necessary, if the order is to be carried out and if a great injustice to the farmer is not thereby committed.

We all recall that the President's Executive order of October 2, which the Senate thought he had no power to make, and so voted, and therefore it did not become a law—and if any Senator cares to see the order I have it here—directed all agencies of the Government in fixing maximum prices to deduct from the parity price, in order to ascertain the maximum price, all parity payments, all soil-conservation payments, and all subsidy payments. Where would that leave the farmers who participated under the soil-conservation program if we completely acquiesced in that doctrine?

There is, of course, as I have indicated, a broad distinction between the original bill which was vetoed and the amendment I have offered, because the bill which was vetoed applied to all kinds of benefit payments; it was not limited to soil conservation, but included parity and all subsidy payments, and was designed to be a permanent statute, to govern until repealed or otherwise disposed of. This amendment limits the consideration of this subject alone to soil-conservation payments which most Members of the Senate, I think, who have given the subject consideration, have believed all the time were not properly denominated benefit subsidy payments because, in the main, a consideration moved from the farmers, under the invitation of their Government, through compliance with regulations announced by the Department and authorized by the statute, and in carrying out the modes of production which the Secretary had a right to prescribe and which he did from time to time prescribe.

The debate today has brought out that this year the farmers have obligated themselves and paid out of their pockets practically half of this entire appropriation. They have bought leguminous seeds; they have planted them; they have hired the labor, when necessary, and in most cases it was necessary; they have bought equipment here and there, when it was necessary; they have engaged in soil practices in other ways, such as terracing ground at an expensive outlay for labor, and on a schedule which the Secretary, acting under the law as he has done from year to year, prescribed, and the Secretary as well prescribed the rates of pay.

On the other part, farmers have diverted their production from soil-depleting crops. Under the rotation system they have abandoned to some extent the production of regular cash crops and changed to other crops in order to meet the war food-production goals which the Secretary laid down. The rates were prescribed, and I have them here. So, under the program, under the announcement of the Government, as the Senator from Georgia has said, the good faith of the Government was involved.

The law has not changed that program, unless the President's Executive order is the law. Certainly the farmers have not understood that a soil program which requires them to engage in expenditures, labor, and effort has been changed by law or even by Executive order, because they have been encouraged to go along, even since the President's Executive order was made. The notice or declaration to the farmers was issued in December, while the President's order was made on October 2. The Department had led them to believe that it was all right, that it was in line with the usual program and practice to spend their money, their time, and their efforts in this particular soil-building program.

This amendment confines the doctrine laid down to this year's appropriation, as to which, as I see it, the good faith of the Government is involved, for the farmers will be money out of pocket if the President's order is carried out. If there is no intention to carry it out, then who can object to this amendment? Even if the amendment is not needed it should be accepted by unanimous vote, because it would give assurance and confidence to the farmers all over the country on 6,000,000 farms who are expecting to receive these payments, which they have worked for and earned.

The President's order to which the amendment is directed provides that these payments must be deducted from the maximum prices, from the market prices, so that if the order is carried out the result will be that the farmer's market price will be reduced below the parity price, if the present market price is at parity, as it is for so many of the more important commodities, but the deduction of these payments in all cases brings down the market price.

I do not believe Congress ever so intended. I do not believe Congress wants to see that result. There is a great commotion all over this country, which is stirring activity in Congress, about a roll-

back of the prices of a few commodities, such as meat, and coffee, and butter. Great indignation has been expressed, and protests have been widespread. Although there is not a roll-back of the farmer's price, still there is a fear that that might result.

Here we have a program under the Executive order which constitutes a roll-back of prices, and a roll-back to the farmers, not one affecting processors alone, not one affecting distributors, but a reduction in an amount equivalent to the conservation payments, a reduction in the market price of the farmer, and therefore in the amount of money he gets for his year's work and his crop.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MAYBANK in the chair). Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator's last statement was that the amount of the soil conservation payments would be taken into consideration in fixing the farmer's price, and his earlier remarks were directed to parity payments. I was wondering whether the Senator had a division showing the amount of money which goes primarily to soil conservation payments and the amount which goes to the domestic allotment plan, because it might be that some Senators would want to differentiate between the domestic allotment plan and the soil conservation plan, where they were separate, and not integrated in the same program.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I must confess that it is somewhat difficult to argue a question such as that with a Baltimore hotel farmer. He talks about the difference between the conservation plan and the domestic allotment plan. I am surprised that the Senator does not know that they are one and the same, and are contained in the same law.

Mr. TYDINGS. Will the Senator yield further?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. It is a little difficult for me to interpret the Senator's last remark, in view of the fact that he inhabits Mount Everest, and seems to be emulating the Ethiopian in the woodpile. But if I may approach that proposition, of course they are in the same law, but I have not been able yet to find out where the domestic allotment plan has anything to do directly with soil conservation.

Mr. BANKHEAD. It is the whole thing; that is what it is.

Mr. TYDINGS. I myself read the law this morning, with those provisions in it.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Perhaps it will give the Senator some light for me to say that the domestic allotment plan and the soil conservation plan are the same.

Mr. TYDINGS. While the Senator was absent this morning I read the law to the Senate, so I am conversant with it, and there is a definite distinction between the domestic allotment plan and the soil conservation plan, so recognized in the law itself.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I have not time to educate the Senator on that subject.

Mr. TYDINGS. No, and I do not think the Senator would be able to, because one has to start with knowledge before he can impart it to another.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Some people never learn anything and never forget anything.

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. GILLETTE. Of course, as the Senator from Alabama knows, I am 100 percent with him in his position, and I think there is no logical answer to the argument he is making that there should not be considered the conservation payments, which are paid for a specific purpose in compensation for a specific act, in connection with the computation of price. I call the Senator's attention, however, to the language of his proposed amendment:

The payment of funds appropriated under this item shall not be considered as a part of the prices received by farmers for agricultural commodities.

In which, of course, we are in full agreement. Then the amendment adds, "or otherwise taken into account."

Mr. BANKHEAD. In fixing maximum prices. It refers back.

Mr. GILLETTE. I am sure the Senator will agree that it leaves that phrase unsupported, where it might be applied to anything else. I suggest, would it not be preferable to add that phrase, if the Senator wants to use it, at the end of line 7, so that it would read that "funds appropriated under this item shall not be considered or otherwise taken into account as a part of the prices," and so forth?

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is all right. If the Senator thinks it clarifies the language, I have no objection.

Mr. GILLETTE. It would seem to me that it very definitely clarifies it.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I had my amendment prepared by the legal draftsman, and I assumed it was correct.

Mr. GILLETTE. I do not assume, of course, to have a keener knowledge of drafting such a measure than the Senator has.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I have great respect for the Senator's judgment and complete confidence in his good purpose, and I am inclined to think he is right. I am glad to accept the suggestion.

I shall not take further time of the Senate, unless the minority leader would like to ask me some questions. I have great respect for his judgment. I crave his cooperation.

Unless there is some question, I shall conclude, because I think the Senate understands the proposal, and I shall not take further time now.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the amendment proposed by the very distinguished Senator from Alabama contravenes rule XVI of the Senate. Therefore, I shall make the point of order. Before doing so, let me suggest that I supported this proposal when it was before the Senate on a previous occasion. It passed the Senate and the House, and was vetoed by the President. The veto is now before the Committee on Agri-

culture and Forestry, and hearings have been had upon it.

I think it is most unusual, and that it does not conform to any rule of legislation, not to mention the rules of the Senate, that there should be an attempt to write into an appropriation bill a vetoed measure, when the veto message is now pending before a legislative committee.

I am anxious to have the bill passed. It must become a law by June 30. But to place such an amendment in an appropriation bill, which in effect would be to place a veto message in the bill, would necessarily result in causing opposition in the House, it would delay the passage of the measure, so that it probably could not be written into law by the 30th of June. The consideration of the veto message is a matter which is now before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Secondly, the provision in question does not amount to very much. I remember very well that the able Senator from Alabama, from whose views it grieves me to part, stated in the Senate when he was anxious that his bill, which I supported, be passed, that the benefit it would provide did not at this time amount to very much for the farmers of the country; I think he made an estimate of \$75,000,000. I had a very much lower estimate.

Mr. BANKHEAD. An estimate of \$75,000,000 for what?

Mr. McNARY. I think the Senator said if his bill were to pass the farmers of the country would benefit to the extent of \$75,000,000 over their present prices.

Mr. BANKHEAD. No; I think the Senator will find it was about \$250,000,000.

Mr. McNARY. Someone said about \$75,000,000, and I think that estimate was far too high.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I set out the details with respect to it.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator may have, but I probably was not moved favorably by the details.

Mr. President, I make the point of order for the very substantial reason—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair sustains the point of order on the ground that the amendment is legislative on a general appropriation bill.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I could not conceive of any more unfortunate amendment than the one which has been proposed by the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD]. It is unfortunate because it is utterly untimely. It would tend, in fact, if adopted, it would actually contribute to and probably make necessary the overthrow of the entire national policy addressed to the gravest domestic crisis which this country has faced in the 18 months since our enemies attacked us. I realize that my statement seems to be sweeping; it may appear at first to be extreme; but I believe I can convince the Senator that it is not extreme and is no more sweeping than the facts justify.

Mr. President, we are in the midst of the gravest internal crisis of the last 8 or 10, perhaps 15 years. We are all

familiar, certainly, with the superficial aspects of that crisis. There has been a demand, headed up largely by one man, the president of the United Mine Workers, for an overthrow of the national policy on the subject of wages. He has gone to great lengths. He has even put on a strike against the national defense and in the time of war. He has practically said to the American people, to the American Government, and to its President, and to it Congress that "I, the president of the United Mine Workers, must have my way, whether your country is defeated in battle or not. I must have \$2 a day for my miners."

It had not seemed to me, Mr. President, that that demand created a situation in which the mere matter of \$2 a day was involved. That projected the whole crucial situation of the stabilization of the American economy by means of a firm national policy. It is a test of the power of the Government. It is a test of the stamina and the will of the President. Should Mr. Lewis succeed, we would know then that the Executive order, called the hold-the-line order, had been breached. We would know that the floodgates were open to thousands of demands from all quarters, and we would know that we had let go such power as we now have to maintain the policy of stabilization. We would have an ascending scale of wages. We would have endless demands coming from the wage earners first, and then from the farmers, and coming justly then from the farmers. We have got to hold that line, Mr. President. The terms of this crisis are not the terms merely of meeting Mr. Lewis. The terms of this crisis are the terms of meeting the necessities of national stabilization, and of maintaining the national policy as declared by the President and with the authority of the Congress. We cannot afford to breach it.

Precisely now comes a demand, not unlike the demand from the labor side of the economy, not only that we shall enact legislation which will open the doors, not just to the attainment of parity by the farmers—oh, no—but upon the terms of an endless series of demands, and ever-increasing rivalry between the classes of America, the groups in labor, and the groups in agriculture, each justly saying, "If you increased the compensation of the other, we must have an increase likewise," thus creating an ascending cycle of inflation, bringing on the destruction of our economy, breaking down the wall and destroying our national policy, and discrediting our Government and its head, the President, and its agency, the War Labor Board.

Mr. President, I know very well that I would go beyond bounds, and that I would probably seem to be unjust if I should say that this amendment is a flank movement coming to the aid of Mr. John Lewis. I do not think that its author had that in mind, but I do not hesitate to say that that would be precisely its consequence. If we enact the amendment into law we would give Mr. John Lewis precisely the club he desires with which to make his case and bring about the consummation represented in his demands.

How quickly would he respond by saying, "All right. You did break down your line; you broke down the line which was established with respect to the farmers. Now you must break down the line for me. You did increase the cost of living; you did enact an amendment which necessarily implied an increase in the cost of living. Now be fair, and give me my demands."

How would we resist that plea? How could we justly pass the legislation which now is in conference, and which shortly will be before the Senate? How would the War Labor Board be able to hold the line? How would the President and his aides be able to maintain the stabilization so essential and so indispensable, not simply to order, but to our security, to the prosecution of the war, and to the maintenance of the economy underlying the war effort? How quickly the whole thing would fall like a house of cards, and the President and the War Labor Board and the Congress and the people be stricken down in perfect helplessness.

Mr. President, I opposed the motion to override the President's veto, made here about 6 weeks ago, as I recall. I thought I knew what I was doing at that time. I opposed it, not precisely on the technical merits of the legislation, but—as other Members of the Senate will recall—in the interest of stabilization and by way of fending against the threat of inflation.

Here it comes again—not by way of a report from the committee on the veto message or the motion to override the veto, but by way of legislation in an appropriation bill to obviate a veto message, and that at a time when all the picture of the national crisis is before us.

Six weeks ago when I spoke to the Senate, very probably some Members of the Senate did not realize, as I realized then, that we had to sustain the President, regardless of the technical merits of the matter, because not to do so would have been to paralyze his arm in the hour when he was trying to bring about stabilization. That is why I took that position then, and that is why I am speaking now. If we break down the hold-the-line order, if we contribute to the breaking down of that order, no matter how good the cause, no matter what the merits may be—let it be said that we should like to have the farmers receive increased prices; even let it be conceded that all agricultural prices should be fixed at parity or better; and even let it be said that there is some merit in the demands of the miners, and that it might be well for them to be paid a little more here and a little more there, as Lewis demands—nevertheless, even making those concessions, which I do not make, and to which I would not agree, but even making them for the purposes and the sake of argument, in order to give emphasis to the precise motive which attends me and the necessities of the present hour, I say we can concede anything we please about the merits of the demand, and at the same time say that the hour has come in the United States of America when we must stabilize the national economy, no mat-

ter whom we disappoint, no matter what outcries we may hear.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Does not the Senator feel that the War Labor Board and the administration are about to grant John Lewis an increase of a dollar and a half a day through the portal-to-portal pay provision?

Mr. BAILEY. The Senator has asked me how I feel about that. I do not feel that way. If I did, I would not trust my feelings. I am not disposed—I hope I shall not appear to be boastful—to depend upon feelings or intuitions. I could say that there are some evidences; I could say that I have some fears; but what I am saying is that I will not be a party to it; I will not contribute to it; I will not willingly have the Congress open the door to it. I will not yield; I will not make it easy for the President to yield, or for the War Labor Board to yield, or for anyone else to yield. If I had the feelings which the Senator seems to think I have, I would resist them with all the power I could summon.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. BAILEY. Certainly.

Mr. SMITH. After listening to the Senator's argument on the question of holding the line at the present level of things, I wonder whether he means to say that he abrogates and dismisses all the power of Congress and turns all of it over to one man.

Mr. BAILEY. Is that the Senator's question?

Mr. SMITH. Yes.

Mr. BAILEY. Of course, I do not, Mr. President.

Mr. SMITH. The reason I asked the question is that the Senate, by a vote of 78 to 2, voted for the principle involved in what was a legal question, one which had nothing to do with Mr. Lewis, except inferentially. Then, when the President vetoed the measure, we all submitted. That meant that Congress has nothing to say about it, that the President is to dictate the entire economy, whether just or unjust, and that we have nothing to say.

Mr. BAILEY. I have answered the Senator's question; but he opens up a matter to me. Mr. President, we have the power to open the doors today to all the interminable and unspeakable evils of inflation. The fact that we do not use that power does not indicate that we are supine; it does not indicate that we are giving that power to the President or to anyone else. It simply indicates that we are meeting the demands of the situation by resolving these smaller matters in favor of the larger objective of having a stabilized economy during the war.

Mr. SMITH. It occurs to me that there arose a situation which evidently a majority of the Members of Congress thought was unjust. In stabilizing this matter, the farmers or those who had their benefit payments, so-called, deducted from the parity payments thought that action was unfair. After discussion, the Senate voted 78 to 2 that it was unfair. It was a mere incident,

a crook in the line that we were told to hold. The President vetoed the bill. It is now under consideration before a committee of the Senate.

Even though there may be great danger of inflation, I do not think it is likely to come from the great abundance of money which the farmers would have, and which they would spend if they are allowed to enjoy what was promised them, namely, parity.

I could go into some detail, *reductio ad absurdum*, but I cannot follow the Senator in his argument. The Senator from North Carolina is pleading with his colleagues to obey the behest of one man, against the vote of those whom the people have sent here to represent them.

The situation with respect to John L. Lewis is a thing apart. It is said that if we grant this justice to the farmer, Lewis will say, "All right; you have raised the cost of living. Now raise my wages." The Senate very nobly, and with great backbone, darted under the seats and said, "Yes, Mr. President, since you have vetoed it, we are through."

What did Mr. Lewis do? What is he doing now? Is he holding the line? Five hundred thousand miners went out on strike when the bill was to all intents and purposes killed. I think it is up to us to represent the people who sent us here.

I cannot follow the Senator in his argument. He says, "Hold the line, whether you kill people or not, but hold the line." I am perfectly willing to hold the line if it is held in justice. We may win this war against our enemies and lose America. That is the direction in which we are now headed.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I am very much obliged to my distinguished friend. That is just my contention. We can win this war and lose America; and we can lose America before we have an opportunity to win the war.

Mr. SMITH. I think that is the direction in which the Senator is headed.

Mr. BAILEY. We can lose the war on the American front. I hope I am not giving aid and comfort to our enemies. News favorable to our arms comes from all the winds that blow. Two armies of our enemies have been captured and destroyed. We have control of the air in the Mediterranean and off the coasts of Europe. We are making gains against the Japanese. Our sons, to the number of eight or nine million, true to all the best traditions of their land, have put on the armor of their country and have gone forth to battle. Industry has been converted into an arsenal. The American people have gone into their great period of trial. We can make a mistake right here which would absolutely destroy the American economy. My complaint against Mr. Lewis has been just that. He was not only defying his Government, but he was making a demand the consequences of which would open the door to demands from every quarter of labor—demands which we could not resist if we yielded to him.

In speaking today I am not speaking only to the Senate. I am speaking to the authorities down the street. I would say

to the President if I were in his presence, "Mr. President, you must hold this line against John Lewis, no matter what the demands are, no matter what the threats are, no matter what the consequences are. Hold the line."

The national policy must be maintained. Once we yield we can never repair the breach. If we continue to yield, we may be as badly off as the French were about 3 years ago today when the news came that the line had been broken at Sedan on a front of 14 miles, and the German hordes were pouring through.

If we yield to Mr. Lewis' demands, we can do precisely the same thing with respect to the farmers, and we can justify the demands of John Lewis by yielding to the demands—if there be demands—from the farmers. I am taking my position against the farmer demand and against the labor demand, and for a firm and stable national policy, resolving all the minor considerations, however meritorious, in the larger objective of stabilizing the American economy, not for the sake of stability, but in order that we may maintain a country capable of sustaining the men who are fighting our battles.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am listening with the greatest interest to what the Senator is saying, because he is talking about something of the greatest importance to our beloved country. But I am wondering if there is not another part of the line that is being swayed just a little. Apparently the granting of practically unlimited subsidies is in prospect. I say that with some degree of accuracy. I understand that subsidies, not granted by Congress but by one of the borrowing agencies of the Government, have been given to beef and butter to the extent of \$450,000,000, and that the plan is already in operation, or will go into operation in a day or two.

If that be true, is it not a fact that we have broken the inflationary line in another place? We must tax the American people to pay these enormous subsidies. I am told that we have already started with subsidies for some articles, not by congressional action, but by departmental action. It seems to me that we may strike a spiral of inflation which will take us so far afield that it will be very difficult ever to get back.

The Senator has discussed two other places where the line might be broken. I should like to hear the Senator discuss the question I have raised.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I do not pretend to be prepared to discuss the question posed by the Senator. I have thought a great deal about it. I regret the projection of the subsidy theory into the situation; but I take it that the foundation of the proposal of subsidies is a concession with a view to maintaining the line.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President—

Mr. BAILEY. Let me undertake to answer the Senator, and state my thought. It is a price proposed to be paid in order to prevent a rise in the

cost of living, and therefore to justify holding the line for wages.

Whether that is sound policy is another question. Other countries have tried it, and they seem to have had a satisfactory experience. I am not committing myself to that theory, but I would infinitely rather vote for subsidies in order to keep the cost of living down and thereby justify me in voting to hold wages and prices where they are, than not to vote for them and yield to John Lewis on the one hand and the farmers on the other, and every possible demand from every group in America.

That is the theory of the subsidy. I am not committing myself to it, but there is such a thing as throwing tubs to whales, even by government. As I understand the subsidy, it is in the nature of tubs for whales.

Mr. McKELLAR. I agree with practically everything the Senator has said as to the other two lines, but I was astounded a few days ago, in questioning Mr. Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, who has charge of the paying of this particular subsidy. I asked him to whom he was going to pay the subsidy. It seems that \$450,000,000 had been set aside for those two articles of food. I asked him, "To whom are you going to pay these enormous subsidies?" He told me they were going to pay the subsidies to the packers, and not to the producers. That is the kind of subsidy which, I am frank to say, alarms me very much. I feel alarmed about it in the same way that I feel alarmed about other proposed breaks in the line. I agree with the Senator that we should "hold the line."

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I am alarmed at these unusual prospects and proposals. We are confronted by a situation which is bound to alarm every one of us. I do not wish to make any extended remarks. I read a part of my mail, as do most Senators. I am alarmed at the revolt in America against rationing. I believe that rationing is necessary. I am alarmed at the complaints against the O. P. A. which have come to my attention. I am alarmed at the general attitude of complaint in America. I am in favor of supporting a necessary national policy designed to meet the situation.

At the time the O. P. A. legislation was before the Senate I had a discussion with the present director of the O. P. A., former Senator Prentiss Brown. I undertook to discuss with him the practical impossibility of price fixing in a democracy. No one who has read history will deny that such an expenditure of money as we are now under the necessity of authorizing, such a limited civilian economy as is now necessary on account of the war, and such a surplus of cash in the pockets of the people which cannot be expended for goods because goods are not being produced, all predicate inflation, and therefore should alarm every thoughtful man and woman in the land.

But it is not sufficient, Mr. President, for us to be alarmed or concerned. We are the responsible body. We must translate our alarm and our concern into a positive policy, no matter what

the difficulties may be. We must prevent inflation or pronounce ourselves incompetent to conduct the American Government. We must prevent inflation. By "we" I do not mean only the Congress or the President, but all of us together must prevent inflation, or else the magnificent structure which we have built up for our defense, and all the lofty sacrifices made by mothers, fathers, sons, and daughters, will be shattered and destroyed by an internal difficulty the character of which is such that no nation, since the world began, has ever been able to survive it. We cannot destroy our economy by inflation and have a country left.

Allow me to say another word. I did not mean to speak at such length. Mr. Hitler, in his *Mein Kampf*, spoke of the United States of America as "the American colossus." Do not think that the German corporal, the German leader, did not have a very respectful conception of the power of this country. It is the Colossus of the West; and he projected his course with the view of avoiding conflict with us. He hoped to keep us asleep until he had all the rest of the world under his heel. He also said that the American colossus, even with all its wealth, its might, and its people, would be no great factor in the war, even if we should get into the war. Why did he say that? He said:

The American people are a democracy. They are susceptible to all sorts of influences. Every man over there wishes to have his way. We have many groups over there to deal with.

This is his thesis, and this is the explanation of the man so far as we are concerned: He has said that American democracy will never be able to fight a total war. Theoretically he is correct. His calculations may be justified on theory. If America is to behave in that way, we shall not prevail. But America is not going to behave in that way. We will meet total effort by our enemies with total effort over here. We will either do so voluntarily, or we will do so under force of law. If we do so under force of law we shall be acting in response to necessity. Public safety is the highest law. I hope I can avoid—I hope we all can avoid—acting under the force of necessity. I hope we all can avoid undertaking to bring about in America total effort by force.

Hear me, Senators. The only way to achieve that total effort is by a voluntary spirit in the hearts of the men and women of America. We must have leadership. We must uphold our leadership.

I like the way Senators on the other side of the aisle have conducted themselves throughout this struggle. They have not acted as partisans. I like to think that in the Committee on Commerce I have never seen a partisan vote, and never expect to see one. We cannot have any politics now. We cannot even have Democratic politics. We cannot have any personal politics. We cannot even have anti-New Deal or New Deal politics. We cannot have anti-Roosevelt or pro-Roosevelt politics. We must clench the mailed fist of 135,000,000 Americans and strike the enemy while

we can. I think the time to do so is close at hand.

We are about to send abroad great numbers of our men. I have heard men say there was a shipping bottleneck. I announced last night in a little speech in Baltimore that there is not a shipping bottleneck. Everything we make can go across the sea, and every man we can equip can go across the sea, and they are going. When they go, they go in the form of their own dearly loved selves; they go with the heartaches and tears of millions of mothers; they go with the flag of their country over their heads, and, God helping me, they are going with the united strength of a national policy that does not yield and does not fear, but, on the other hand, will throw everything it has with them into this vortex of war.

So, Mr. President, I hope Senators will not think of this strike situation as a mere matter of dealing with Mr. Lewis; that they will not think of it as a matter which we can dismiss by an announcement; that they will not think of the strike situation as a mere clash as to who shall have wages and who shall not have them or whether wages are as high as they should be or otherwise; that they will not think of this proposition before the Senate today as a question of justice or injustice to the farmers, but will think of this crisis as one in which farmer and worker and Senator and mother and father and merchant and housekeeper are vitally concerned and in which they must stand as one; and that we will think of ourselves as being now under obligation to uphold the national policy, whether we like it or not.

I am receiving letters every day from people complaining about this thing and the other thing. I am trying to write them back reasonably, that the time for complaining has gone, that they should come here and state their case, and the Government will treat them as well as it can. But the Government cannot yield at any point when to yield is to open the door and invite the hordes to come in, one for wages and the other for prices, and thus destroy the money of the country, destroy its economy, and destroy our capacity to carry on the war.

So, Mr. President, I am hoping we will come through this crisis, and my faith in my country is such that I believe we will come through it. I am hoping at this moment that the Senate will not take a step now, in the very heart of the crisis, which will enable the chief conspirator of them all, Mr. Lewis, to say, "The Senate broke the line yesterday; let me go through." We are not going to do that; and, whether we like it or not, hear me as I take my seat, we have reached the hour when the national policy is established; we cannot break it down; we must sustain it. That goes for the Senate, it goes for me, it goes for the President, it goes for all the American people. I am for holding the line, whatever the cost; and I think of that line as the line that is right behind the boys who are going across the sea today; I am thinking of that line as the line that is right behind the boys who are fighting in Burma, in the South Seas, and who

are soon to fight on the continent of Europe and the continent of Asia. We do not let them break the line; we do not ask them where they shall go, and we do not talk to them about justice or injustice or parity or nonparity, and we do not talk to them about wages, either.

Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do and die.

We can ask no less of ourselves.

Let it be said down in North Carolina, if you please, that I antagonized the workers. Very well; say it as much as you please; I will hold my stand. Let it be said down in North Carolina, if you please, that when the motion offered by the Senator from Alabama came before the Senate, BAILEY went back on the farmer; say it as much as you please; you will have to say, when it is all over, that BAILEY did his part to maintain the national policy and prevent inflation, and that he thought of himself as a man honored in a very great position who was not permitted to forget that the line which he held was a part of the line which is also held by 8,000,000 of our men.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I hope we may proceed with the other amendments to this section. The Senator from Alabama, I understand, has filed a motion to suspend the rule; that question will be debatable, and I think we can expedite the consideration of this bill if we proceed now with the committee amendments, and let the motion of the Senator from Alabama come up after their conclusion, as is usually the case.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The suggestion of the Senator in charge of the bill is entirely agreeable to me. I merely want to give notice so that every Senator will understand that at the appropriate time, probably tomorrow, I shall make a motion to suspend the rule, and ask for a yea-and-nay vote on it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment passed over will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 68, at the beginning of line 15 it is proposed to strike out "*Provided*, That no part of said appropriation or any other appropriation carried in this bill shall be used for incentive payments: *Provided further*, That no payment or payments hereunder to any one person or corporation shall be in excess of the total sum of \$500: *Provided further*, That this limitation shall not be construed to deprive any shareholder or tenant of payments not exceeding that amount to which he would otherwise be entitled: *Provided further*, That the portion of said amount available for salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying out such programs shall not exceed 50 percent of the amount expended under the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943, for salaries and administrative expenses for carrying out programs under such acts for the period from July 1, 1941, to December 31, 1942, inclusive," and insert "*Provided further*, That not to exceed \$32,500,000 of said amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying out such programs."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, at the request of several Senators I am going to move to amend the amendment by striking out "\$32,500,000" and inserting "\$25,000,000."

I can state the case in a very few sentences. The Senate will recall that we are back now to the section of the bill which deals with conservation and use of agricultural land resources, and the particular pending appropriation deals with salaries and administrative costs of this particular activity.

Mr. President, the committee itself, according to the able Senator who is handling the bill on the floor of the Senate found that the relative percentage for salaries and other administrative expenses in the administration of this \$400,000,000 appropriation was absolutely outrageous. As the result the committee has reduced what was an administrative expenditure last year of \$54,000,000 to \$32,500,000.

Mr. President, it seems to me that the relative administrative expense is still outrageous. If it was outrageous to spend \$54,000,000 in salaries and administrative expenses in handling \$450,000,000, it is still a diversion of money from the direct conservation purpose, and it is still outrageous, to spend thirty-two and a half million dollars for the administration of a net three hundred and sixty seven and a half million dollars.

I know very little personally about this matter; I merely know that that relative percentage for pay rolls and administrative expense does not make sense. I just know that if there is to be any sort of approach to personnel economy in this Government, we cannot spend thirty-two and a half million dollars to administer \$367,000,000.

When the able Senator from Georgia presented the matter, he said that in his own mind he had thought that \$25,000,000 at this point was enough, but that he did not feel like putting his own opinion against the united opinion of those who appeared before his committee.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McFARLAND in the chair). Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I said that I was of the opinion that these administrative expenses could and should be reduced to \$25,000,000 next year, but I did not intend to leave the impression that I thought they could be reduced that much this year without disorganizing the program.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I thank the Senator for making definite and clear what I was attempting to refer to. If the Senator comes as close to my \$25,000,000 figure as that, it is sufficient support for me to offer the amendment. I remind the Senate that the committee amendment is going to conference anyway. The obvious purpose of the committee itself has been to advertise the fact that the Senate is dissatisfied with the administrative expenses of these committees which administer soil conservation and kindred things. I suggest that we emphasize it to the extent of making a

final reduction to \$25,000,000 when the bill goes to conference. The item will still be in conference, but the position and purpose of the Senate will be just that much more emphatic.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the Senator is in error in his last statement, as I construe the bill. If it were true that the matter would be in conference, I should not object to the Senator's amendment. I am just as anxious to bring down these administrative expenses as is any other Member of the Senate. I am perhaps more anxious than the Senator from Michigan, because while the total appropriation would not be reduced one dime, every dollar we save here is saved to go in payment to the farmers, and I represent an agricultural State, and I am just as anxious as any Member of the Senate can possibly be to reduce these administrative expenses to the fairest level that can be utilized to carry on the program. I want Senators to bear in mind, in voting on the amendment, that we would not be reducing the total appropriation 1 cent. It would be a limitation within the appropriation on the administrative expenses.

The House provision reduces the administrative expenses under this expenditure to \$27,000,000. If the Senator will read the language commencing on line 22, he will see that the House has reduced the item to one-half the amount that was expended this year, which would make it \$27,000,000. We in the committee undertook to go into the matter fully, but we did not have possession of all the facts. It was impossible to go thoroughly into the matter this year, in connection with the pending bill, if we hoped to have it enacted into law by July 1. We held hearings almost day and night in our efforts to get the bill to the floor, and Senators can observe, from the size of the report of the hearings, that we went as diligently as possible into all the items. If in conference the House conferees have any information which they can present to the conferees on the part of the Senate to the effect that the program can be carried on with \$27,000,000, without being severely hampered or disorganized, I shall be glad to withdraw from the limitation of thirty-two and a half million, which was suggested by the Senate committee, but in my judgment it would be a very dangerous thing to say that we were going to cut the administrative expenses in half, and leave the conferees no opportunity whatever to consider the matter.

Even with the higher figure of thirty-two and a half million, we have brought about a most drastic reduction in the administrative expenses. If they can be carried lower than that, no one is more anxious than is the Senator from Georgia to attain that end, because every dime we save in administrative expenses goes to a farmer somewhere.

I ask Senators not to tie our hands, so that we might absolutely wreck the entire program, and even make it impossible to say that the measurements are to be made on the farms to see whether conformity is had with the provisions of the program announced by the Secretary.

I hope that when the Senator from Michigan reads the language here, which makes the limitation of the administrative expenses \$27,000,000 on the part of the House, he will not insist on the amount he suggested. I assure him of my good faith in wishing to economize to the fullest extent in the administration of the program, but no man can stand on the floor of the Senate and say what the effect of cutting this appropriation in half at this time would be. I do not know what charges have already been incurred against this appropriation. Such a limitation might bring it down to a point where it would all be consumed by the county committees, which are most numerous, as the Senator from Virginia has pointed out, and no funds would be left to carry on the program for the last 6 months of the year.

I think that in all fairness, as we have made this great stride forward in reducing the administrative expenses, we should not be tied and shackled, and perhaps bring about a condition that would disorganize the whole program.

If the Senator will read the entire section, he will see that under the House language the administrative expenses cannot exceed \$27,500,000. Under the Senate committee language they cannot exceed \$32,500,000. If it can be developed by those espousing the House position that \$27,500,000 is a sufficient amount to discharge the obligations already incurred, and to see that the program is completed, even by economizing to the marrow, below the bone, to the marrow, I assure the Senator that the conferees on the part of the Senate will cut just as low as it is possible to go.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I have the greatest respect for the attitude of the able Senator from Georgia in this and all other related matters in connection with the bill. He has a very unusual efficiency in handling the entire matter. But in this instance, at least, I wish to register myself as being unwilling not to go at least as far as the House of Representatives itself has gone in this particular item. So I ask the Senator whether I can accomplish the result to which he refers by changing my amendment so that I substitute the figure "\$27,500,000" for the figure "\$32,500,000." Would that raise the issue in the form in which I now want it raised?

Mr. RUSSELL. I think it would, to be candid with the Senator, but I desire to say that I am just as strongly opposed to that amendment as I am to the other suggestion of the Senator, because I think the proposal is to cut the administrative expenses in half without knowing what the effect would be. I do not think that is a proper way to legislate. The Senator from Georgia has offered amendment after amendment, year after year, to the appropriation bills as they have come along in an effort to reduce the administrative expenses. The Senator from Virginia will recall that when the original Triple A Act was pending I was disturbed about the fact that there were no restrictions on administrative expenses, and I offered an amendment on the floor at that time to assure they would not be

too large. Due to the fate of that amendment in the House, and the various constructions by the Department, the desired result was not achieved; but as one who is interested in this program, I do not think we could say that the administrative expenses should be cut by one-half at this time, when we do not even know the amount that has already been obligated or expended.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Will the Senator accept an amendment at \$30,000,000? [Laughter.]

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the hour grows late, and I think I shall heed the injunction to "agree with thine adversary quickly, whilst thou art in the way with him." [Laughter.]

Mr. VANDENBERG. I suggest that the amendment be changed to read "\$30,000,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McCLELLAN in the chair). The next committee amendment passed over will be stated.

The next amendment passed over was, on page 69, line 12, to strike out "or any State or county information employees: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection with the formulation and administration of the 1944 programs of soil building practices and soil and water conservation practices under the act of February 29, 1936, and programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the total expenditures of which, including administration, shall not exceed \$300,000,000," and in lieu thereof to insert a colon and the following: "*Provided further*, That such amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection with the formulation and administration of the 1944 programs or plans now or hereafter authorized under section 7 or 8, or both, of said act of February 29, 1936, or under said provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the total expenditures of which including administration, shall not exceed \$300,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment passed over was, on page 71, after line 23, to insert:

To enable the Secretary to make parity payments to producers of wheat, cotton, corn (in the commercial corn-producing area), rice, and tobacco, pursuant to the provisions of section 303 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, he is authorized and directed to make such commitments or incur such obligations as may be necessary in order to provide for full parity payments for each of the crop years 1943 and 1944: *Provided*, That such payments with respect to any such commodity for the crop year 1943 shall be made upon the normal yield of the farm acreage allotment established for such commodity under the 1943 agricultural conservation program and for the crop year 1944 on the normal yield of the farm acreage allotment established for the commodity under the 1944 agricultural

conservation program: *Provided further*, That for each of the crop years 1943 and 1944 the Secretary may provide by regulations for reduction in payments for failure to comply with the acreage allotments, limits, or goals under the agricultural conservation program for 1943 or 1944, as the case may be.

For payments on the 1943 crop, if the sum of the prevailing basic loan rate (if marketing quotas for the commodity have been disapproved, such basic loan rate shall be the basic loan rate which would have prevailed except for such disapproval) or the average farm price, whichever is the higher, for the crop year 1943 and the applicable rate of the payments under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, for the purposes of the 1943 agricultural conservation program, and the parity payments herein provided, exceed an amount sufficient to increase the farmers' returns to parity prices, parity payments shall be so adjusted as to provide a return to producers which is equal to but not greater than parity price; and for payments on the 1944 crop, if the sum of the prevailing basic loan rate (if marketing quotas for the commodity have been disapproved, such basic loan rate shall be the basic loan rate which would have prevailed except for such disapproval) or the average farm price, whichever is the higher, for the crop year 1944 and the applicable rate of the payments under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, for the purposes of the 1944 agricultural conservation program, and the parity payments herein provided exceed an amount sufficient to increase the farmers' returns to parity prices, parity payments shall be so adjusted as to provide a return to producers which is equal to but not greater than parity price.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment passed over was, on page 74, line 9, to strike out "\$3,500,000" and insert "\$7,818,748."

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, that committee amendment deals with the Federal Crop Insurance Act. The amendment proposes to raise the amount from \$3,500,000 to \$7,818,748. I wish to call the Senate's attention to the record made under the Federal Crop Insurance Act, which appears in the House hearings on this bill. Wheat insurance has been in force for 4 years. It has operated during those 4 years at a loss to the United States Government of \$17,417,000. Insurance on cotton has been in force for 1 year and during those 12 months the Government has sustained a loss of \$415,000. The total cost to the Government of the crop-insurance plan to date is \$47,000,000. It seems to me—and this is my personal philosophy—that any business venture on the part of the Government is wrong. The Government has no business to compete with private institutions which carry on the same character of business. But granting that it is proper for the Government to engage in the business of crop insurance, it seems to me that any insurance activity which cannot justify itself by paying its way certainly should not have the continued support of the Federal Treasury.

While I am not prepared to destroy this activity entirely—although I think it should be destroyed—I move to restore the item in the section to the House figure of \$3,500,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course to achieve the end sought by the Senator from South Dakota the proper method would be to vote down the Senate committee amendment. A motion to restore would not be in order.

Mr. President, I wish to make a brief statement about this item. The Senator from South Dakota states that this crop insurance is all in competition with private industry. I challenge the Senator to point to a single insurance company in the United States of America today which would insure the type of risk that is insured by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. The Senator refers to the cost of \$47,000,000. That figure applies to the administrative expenses of the organization over the 4 years it has been in operation, as well as the \$17,000,000 of losses which have been incurred. It has been the experience of private insurance companies in this country, whether they be the stock fire insurance companies or mutual fire insurance companies, that they have had approximately the same percentage of loss in the first 4 years of their operation that were incurred by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

The effect of the Senator's motion would be to repeal the act which provides for crop insurance. That is what the House had in mind when it reduced the appropriations to \$3,500,000, and inserted the proviso that no further contracts could be accepted by the corporation.

It is true that this corporation has suffered some losses, but it has been dealing in a new field, and did not have the experience of past operation, such as old-line companies have had, on which to rely in arriving at its rates. In the first years of operations the corporation was selling a one-year contract. A farmer is a smart individual, and he can generally tell about what he is going to produce on his farm in any given year. If there is general precipitation in the fall, if there is good snow during the winter, and if conditions are right, the farmer knows that he is going to harvest a good crop, and he will not take out any insurance. If the conditions are unfavorable when the time comes to plant the crop the farmer would take out insurance. A remarkable map was displayed before the committee showing how increased insurance policies were taken out in areas which had poor prospects for the year.

Last year the Corporation adopted the policy of selling only a 3-year policy, requiring a farmer to pool his risk over a 3-year period with producers in other sections. I do not believe that this plan has had a fair trial. Certainly Senators who talk about legislating on appropriation bills ought to be opposed to the Senator's motion, because here the House is undertaking to repeal a statute passed by Congress by the simple expedient of denying an appropriation sufficient for the conduct of that agency.

We do not think Federal crop insurance has had a fair trial. I could fill the RECORD with benefits which have flowed from this organization. It so happens that the plan is in operation in the area in Missouri and Oklahoma which is being swept by a flood. I have some statistics which show the number of farmers who are insured.

Do not think that if this agency is abolished the Government is going to be

relieved from expenditures of this nature, because if there were no crop insurance, Members from the flooded areas of the country would stand on the floor and request appropriations for \$20,000,000, \$30,000,000, or \$40,000,000 for relief of farmers in their flooded areas, or if insects had destroyed crops Senators would request money for relief of the farmers in the areas affected.

I predict that in the long run the crop insurance program will prove a real economy to the Federal Treasury because of the fact that it insures the crop up to 75 percent of its value. It should be and it will be self-supporting by pooling the premiums all through an area. That will avoid the necessity for making large appropriations in Congress every time a flood occurs, or a crop failure occurs, or disaster of any kind comes to the farmer. This organization is certainly entitled to a fair trial, and the amount carried in the Senate committee amendment is only the amount asked by the Bureau of the Budget.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 74, line 9.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, if the Senator from Georgia can do so, I should like to have him point out a single insurance company which would not take the risk the insurance covers.

Mr. RUSSELL. I shall be glad to do so. We were advised in testimony given before the committee by a gentleman representing some insurance agency or other insurance organization which was supposed to write insurance on all the risks in the field that at the present time there is no company which will assume all the risks covered by the Government's contract.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. In my State and, I assume, in most of the other States there are companies writing insurance to cover losses caused by hail, losses caused by wind, and losses caused by flood. What losses in addition to those are covered by the insurance the Government is writing?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Government's contract covers losses caused by drought, something which affects the Senator's State, and has affected it for years. We appropriated several million dollars which went for the relief of farmers in the Senator's State in 1 year—an appropriation which would not have been necessary except for the occurrence of droughts. One of the largest appropriations made for such purposes in years was made in order to cover losses occurring in the Senator's State by reason of drought.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. In other words, the insurance is simply a guaranty by the Federal Government that the farmer will raise a crop; is that the situation?

Mr. RUSSELL. No, Mr. President; not at all. The policy provides that the farmer must work the land in a workmanlike manner, and that the work must be approved by the county committee of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, which must look at the farmer's land and must ascertain that he did do the work in a workmanlike man-

ner. Even if the farmer suffers because of the ravages of drought or grasshoppers or other causes in addition to those mentioned by the Senator in his statement, he will receive a benefit of 75 percent of his loss, not 100 percent, based on the historic 5-year production cycle on the farms.

Mr. President, the crop insurance program is new. The premiums are now being adjusted. Some have been increased and some have been decreased. Considering the full amount of insurance outstanding, the losses over the entire period do not compare with the appropriations we have made in 1 year for an area of the country which has been the victim of flood or of some other disaster.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for his explanation; but I am afraid my philosophy of government is in direct contradiction to his.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 74, line 9.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment which was passed over will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 74, line 13, after the word "newspapers", it is proposed to strike out the colon and the words "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for or in connection with the insurance of wheat and cotton crops planted subsequent to July 31, 1943, or for any other purpose except in connection with the liquidation of insurance contracts on the wheat and cotton crops planted prior to July 31, 1943."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment of the committee which had been passed over was, under the heading "Soil Conservation Service", on page 77, after line 19, to insert:

WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMIARID AREAS

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the act entitled "An act to promote conservation in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States by aiding in the development of facilities for water storage and utilization, and for other purposes," approved August 28, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), including the purchase, exchange, operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles, \$1,278,649, of which not to exceed \$11,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I undertook to explain the amendment yesterday. It does not represent an increased appropriation. It represents a transfer of funds from the appropriation suggested for the Farm Security Administration, so as to make the money available for expenditure by either the Soil Conservation Service or such other agency as might be best qualified to carry on the water-conservation program in the Far West. The amendment would restore the language of the appropriation for the present year; and under the amendment, the policy would be the same as heretofore though some funds have been transferred from the Farm Security appropriation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 77, after line 19.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment of the committee which had been passed over was, under the heading "Rural Electrification Administration," on page 84, after line 24, to strike out:

Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and 5, and for the purchase of property and costs and expenses incurred in connection therewith in accordance with section 7 of the Rural Electrification Act of May 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), \$20,000,000.

Total, Rural Electrification Administration, \$22,258,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I desire to offer as a substitute the legislative amendment, which I was authorized to offer.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from Virginia withhold his request for a quorum?

Mr. BYRD. Very well.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I appeal to the Senator that at this time we adjourn until tomorrow.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I have no objection to the course proposed by the Senator; but the amendment now pending is the rural electrification amendment. I do not know of any Senator who objects to it. The Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] asked yesterday that the amendment be passed over. But today he has interposed no objection. I should like to make as much progress as possible.

Mr. McNARY. Of course. I thought the amendment might be subject to long debate.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not know of any Senator who opposes it. There may be some who oppose it; I have not talked to all Members of the Senate.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McNARY. I yield the floor.

Mr. BAILEY. Let me say to the Senator from Georgia that I desire to have a discussion of the rural electrification amendment. I do not understand it. As I recall, it calls for an appropriation of \$30,000,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; the smallest appropriation which has been made for the purpose for several years.

Mr. BAILEY. And the amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill—a policy which, I believe, should be condemned without fail.

I hope the Senator will agree to the suggestion that the amendment be passed over until tomorrow.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, of course I am very amenable to any suggestions by the able acting majority leader or the able minority leader, but I see no reason why we should not proceed with this matter. The Senator from North Carolina may make the point of order against it; of course, the amendment is subject to the point of order.

Mr. BAILEY. I make the point of order right now, with the Senator's permission.

Mr. RUSSELL. Very well; that is perfectly all right. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment in the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment will be passed over.

Mr. RUSSELL. Then, Mr. President, I move to suspend the rule. Let me say that the only purpose of the amendment is to determine whether these appropriations shall be made directly from the Treasury or whether the work shall be financed through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. If the amendment to finance through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation be rejected, I shall move to increase the appropriation by \$30,000,000, which is the amount of the Budget estimates for loans.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, what is to be done with the money?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is as familiar with the Rural Electrification Act as I am.

Mr. BAILEY. I am sorry for the Senator if that is the case.

Mr. RUSSELL. Perhaps I misunderstood.

Mr. BAILEY. I think that the Senator, as does Mr. Churchill, understates the case. However, we shall let that go.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, the Senator knows that funds have been provided in varying amounts over a period of years for the purpose of making loans to farmers' cooperatives for the establishment of electrification facilities for the farmers of the Nation.

Mr. BAILEY. Is any part of the fund now used for the purpose of purchasing existing electrical lines, or are all the funds used simply to extend the lines?

Mr. RUSSELL. No power is granted in the amendment that is in excess of that had under existing law.

Mr. BAILEY. But I think that probably the existing law allows the purchase of existing lines.

Mr. RUSSELL. The existing law does not allow the Rural Electrification Administration, as I understand, to purchase anything. The Rural Electrification Administration makes loans to the local cooperatives, and I understand that the local cooperatives have the power to purchase lines.

Mr. BAILEY. I like the rural electrification program. I think people living in the rural areas should have electricity. I am not objecting to that. However, I desire to know the uses to which the \$30,000,000 is to be put.

Mr. RUSSELL. All of it is to be utilized, insofar as possible, for loans to local rural electrification cooperatives.

Mr. BAILEY. Is it to be used for the purpose of buying something already in existence, or for the purpose of adding to the facilities? That is the point on which I seek information.

Mr. RUSSELL. The fund can be used for either purpose, at the option of the local cooperatives, but must be approved in any event by the R. E. A.

Mr. BAILEY. Was there any testimony before the committee or is there anything in the report to indicate that the money is to be used solely for the purpose of taking over existing lines?

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, no; it is not to be used solely for the purpose of taking over existing lines. There may be some existing lines which may be purchased. In the testimony before the committee it was developed that in some instances a rural line ran into a certain area, perhaps into a very thickly populated area right in the heart of the rural electrification cooperative, the farmers' cooperative. In that event, the farmers' cooperative purchased that line, if the owner would sell it. In some cases the owners have sold the lines. I know that in my own State, in the area of one of the strongest cooperatives we have, the Georgia Power Co. had some rural lines, and sold them to the cooperative in order that it might complete the system for the entire area in which the cooperative was operating. But there is no power of eminent domain. The cooperatives cannot take the lines away from the private owners.

Mr. BAILEY. I understand that. I had information—I am not certain that it is accurate—that the whole purpose was to enable them to buy existing lines. I do not see much sense in that. If the people have lines available to them, they have them, and there is no use in buying them. The main object is to have service for the farmers. If the plan is to render service to the farmers by making available to them additional lines in new neighborhoods, I am for it; but if the proposal is one for salvaging, I am not so much interested in that.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not think the proposition is so much one of salvaging as it is to enable the cooperatives to live. There have been areas in this country where the farmers have met and organized their cooperatives, and when the private power utilities heard that the cooperatives were organized, they would rush in and skim off the cream of the project before the cooperatives could begin to function. That has happened in a number of cases. It was discussed before the committee. In some such cases, if the cooperatives could not function and carry electricity to farmers whom the private power company did not find it profitable to serve, the cooperatives have purchased the lines. It was all a part of the plan to have an area in which a cooperative could function, so as to make it eligible for a loan from the Rural Electrification Administration.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, the Senator has not cleared up the point in my mind, as to what it is proposed to do with the money. He talks about what the cooperatives may do, and what has been done in the past; but I do not believe the Senator is prepared to tell us whether the suggested appropriation is for the purpose of purchasing existing lines or building new lines. I should like to have some idea as to what is to be done with the \$30,000,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, sometimes the farmers' cooperatives are cut

off by an intervening line from areas in which they could operate, and it has been necessary to buy lines to reach those areas. They could expend these funds for the purchase of such lines. However, I have no earthly way of knowing what is in the minds of the hundreds of cooperatives in this country, and of all the local boards of directors who might submit applications for loans.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. I think the answer to the Senator's question is that the purposes of the appropriation is to extend rural lines for the benefit of the farmers.

Mr. RUSSELL. Exactly.

Mr. WHEELER. That is the only purpose. The appropriation is not intended for the purchase of electric lines, except in particular instances when they happen to be more profitable to the cooperatives than to the private company. So far as I know—and I have followed the question rather closely—there has been no effort on the part of cooperatives to take over power companies.

Mr. RUSSELL. As I understand, under the basic act they cannot buy any existing facilities unless such facilities are essential to the completion and purposes of a rural electrification project.

Mr. WHEELER. There have been instances in which the power companies have been glad to sell the lines because of the fact that they did not want to extend their lines farther into a particular territory. However, I do not believe that the Rural Electrification Administration has gone into any territory with the idea of buying or taking over the facilities of a power company.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I was not thinking about buying facilities of power companies. I was thinking about buying existing lines. Are we trying to serve the farmers, or to buy some lines which are already serving the farmers? The Senator from Georgia says that if we do not let the appropriation go through in accordance with the amendment, it will have to be made through an independent measure.

Mr. RUSSELL. Some years ago Congress provided that instead of direct appropriations for the Rural Electrification Administration, the funds should be borrowed by the Rural Electrification Administration from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and loaned to the farmers.

This amendment is legislation. It would not change the power of the R. E. A. by one jot or tittle, but would simply provide a method of financing. The House committee reported the bill in that shape to the House. Under the peculiar conditions obtaining when the bill was considered, making all these provisions subject to a point of order, the item was stricken out on the floor of the House on a point of order.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. SMITH. Was there not some testimony before the committee to the effect that there was a dearth of copper and other materials?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes. That accounts for the reduction of the appropriation. It has been \$140,000,000. Now it has been reduced to \$30,000,000, because that is the amount of material which was estimated to be available by the War Production Board to carry on these projects.

Mr. SMITH. I was prompted to ask the question by the suggestion of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY]. Being unable to obtain the material, the cooperatives would like to buy other lines.

Mr. BAILEY. The lines are already in existence.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I did not complete my statement in answer to the Senator from North Carolina.

When the item granting authority to borrow from the R. F. C. was stricken out on the floor of the House on a point of order, an amendment was offered from the floor appropriating \$20,000,000 directly from the Treasury to carry out the same purposes for which sums were borrowed from the R. F. C. That amendment was adopted overwhelmingly on the floor of the House and came to us in the bill. The only proposal is to change the method of financing from a direct appropriation to the method which had been employed for a number of years—that of borrowing from the R. F. C. and allowing the amount of the Budget estimate of \$30,000,000 for such borrowing.

Mr. BAILEY. What is the difference?

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not think there is a great deal of difference. For my part I do not care. If the Senate does not wish to have the money borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, it is just as satisfactory to me to get it from the Treasury. I think, however, as this is a reimbursable item it is preferable to handle it through the R. F. C.

Mr. BAILEY. One day we get it from the Treasury and the next day we borrow it from the R. F. C. If the R. F. C. does not get it from the Treasury, I do not know where it gets it.

Let me ask the Senator one further question, and then I shall not trouble him further.

What is the idea of the Appropriations Committee, against the fixed policy of the Congress, in introducing legislation on appropriation bills? I am not allowed to do it. I am not on the committee.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator has as much right to do it as I have.

Mr. BAILEY. If I attempt to do it, the committee says that it is out of order. I am voted down, and I thank the committee for doing so. I say that it is right. But the chairman of the subcommittee brings in a number of items of legislation on an appropriation bill. I think the Senate ought to take a position on the question. If the committee can do it, why can we not do it?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator can.

Mr. BAILEY. No; I cannot. Theoretically I can do it; but I have the whole committee against me, and I yield. I once tried it. I have never tried it since. I think the rule is a very good one. If it is a good rule, we ought to stick to it. I do not mean to read a lecture to my

good friends, but I think the Appropriations Committee, above all, ought to adhere to that rule. We cannot afford to confuse legislation with appropriations. When we do so, we put the whole Congress in a bad position, and also make it very difficult for the President to veto legislation.

Mr. President, I should like to have the amendment go over for further consideration and debate. I should like to have a clear statement of policy, and of what it is intended to do. Why is it proposed to get the money from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and what is the difference between that method and getting it from the Treasury? Why are we making a shift?

Mr. RUSSELL. We are not making a shift.

Mr. BAILEY. We are violating a rule of the committee and of the Senate. The Appropriations Committee is setting an illustrious example.

Mr. RUSSELL. We are not violating any rule of the Senate or of any committee. In offering amendments from the floor I am offering them under instructions from the committee, pursuant to a policy which has been adhered to for years. We are putting nothing in the bill which has not been in the act in years past. We are merely undertaking to finance these lines by the method which has been employed for the past 4 or 5 years.

Mr. BAILEY. The Senator did not say that it was not legislation.

Mr. RUSSELL. I did not say that. I said that it was.

Mr. BAILEY. The point of order has been sustained.

Mr. RUSSELL. I said that it was legislation.

Mr. BAILEY. Does the Senator think that is a good policy?

Mr. RUSSELL. The rule against legislation on an appropriation bill relates to the power of any individual Senator to make the point of order against the item on the floor. The Senator has a perfect right to make the point of order against this amendment if he chooses to do so. He still has all his rights under the rule.

Mr. BAILEY. I do not believe the Senator sees my point at all. The committee can do that sort of thing; but if an individual Senator should try it, he would be unsuccessful. We all know that to be so.

Mr. RUSSELL. If the committee, in offering an amendment from the floor, does anything violative of the rules in this matter, when the Senate is told that it is legislation, every Senator is equally culpable. Under the rule any Senator has the right to make the point of order against this item.

Mr. BAILEY. It is not a violation of the rule in the sense that it undertakes to set aside the point of order; but it is a violation of the policy of the Senate.

Mr. RUSSELL. I insist that it is not a violation of any policy of the Senate. From time to time legislative provisions are offered by Members of the Senate who are not members of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. BAILEY. Oh, yes; I realize they are, and even ignorantly; but I never heard of one prevailing.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. I should like to ask the Senator to repeat what he said a few minutes ago concerning the uses to which this money is to be put. Did I understand him to say the R. E. A. already had priorities for \$30,000,000?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I do not know that they had it down to a question of dollars and cents. The testimony before the committee was that with the 32 projects, the purchase for which of critical materials, such as copper, and so forth, had already been approved by the War Production Board, and the other projects which would be approved under the modification of the ruling of the War Production Board which affects priorities for R. E. A. cooperatives, they could spend \$30,000,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. That would then preclude the question of buying other companies?

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not know, Mr. President. I do not know that they are going to buy any companies. I had not heard of such a thing.

Mr. McKELLAR. I refer to the buying of lines if they have priorities.

Mr. RUSSELL. They have the right to buy lines. They should have that right.

We may as well be frank about this. When the program of rural electrification was started some of the private power companies did everything in their power to create a situation which was destined to cause its failure. There were one or two States in the Union—there was one which I have particularly in mind in which the private power interests ran lines into thickly populated areas and cut off the sparsely populated areas and therefore doomed the people in such areas to live in total darkness so far as rural electric power was concerned. I think if the R. E. A. had been able to buy that line they could have furnished power and light to the people living in the hills and along the creeks. The R. E. A. should have the right to borrow the money and buy that line. Otherwise the rural electrification program can be destroyed. In some States the power interests have cooperated. In my State of Georgia the power company cooperated with some of the companies in purchasing lines, but in other States a pretty bad record has been made in an attempt to take off the cream of the R. E. A. projects and thereby doom the cooperatives to failure from the start.

Mr. McKELLAR. I agree with the Senator from Georgia. The question I wanted answered was, Has the R. E. A. been given priorities which would substantially use up the amount asked? The Senator has answered the question in the affirmative and that ends it so far as I am concerned.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I merely want to make one point. My understanding is that the cooperatives have no right to acquire a private company unless the company is willing to sell.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes. The Senator is correct.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I think it has been discussed here almost on the basis that the cooperatives have power to take over private lines. They do have. The point is that some of the companies are very glad to sell. Some of them are being faced with dissolution orders and are often in the position of having a line which is in the territory of an operating Rural Electrification Administration cooperative, and they are perfectly willing to sell to the cooperative because they must sell to someone. It is logical in most instances that sales should be made to the cooperative which is serving the particular rural area. As I understand, a number of such purchases have been made so that it cannot be said that this is any disadvantage to the private power companies in those instances because they have found it to be the most logical and most economic organization to sell to, and probably they get the best price they could obtain from them.

Mr. RUSSELL. In some instances it has been of genuine benefit to the private power interests. Under the orders of the Securities and Exchange Commission divorcing holding companies in some cases, some of these companies have had isolated properties which they were ordered to sell, and if they fitted into the rural electrification program I see no reason why the rural cooperative should not be permitted to come in and buy it. They do not have the right of eminent domain. Unless they can agree on terms and conditions of private sale, there cannot be any sale of a foot of line.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I wish to state that I shall offer an amendment to the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Georgia, and shall perhaps wish to be heard on the amendment offered by me. It seems that we shall not be able to finish this subject this afternoon.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BONE. The picture of rural electrification is replete with instances. They come tumbling one on the heels of the other. Where a rural cooperative was prepared to serve territory and upon announcing its purpose to serve a territory which had never previously been served, and which the private company had refused to serve, the private company built a spite line in to take off a certain amount of what is designated as the cream of the business, therefore making it difficult if not impossible for the rural cooperative to come into being and hope to pay its way. I have seen that occur time after time. That sort of thing has been done in my State.

The lines which have been acquired, as has been pointed out in a communication

by the Administrator of the R. E. A., are frequently and generally incidental and contributory to the primary purpose of the rural electrification movement then in that community. I happen to know a great deal about those things which I have seen, and I have watched them closely, and I know exactly why objection is raised to this program. I am happy some of my Republican brethren raised it because when they make a point of order after so-called legislative additions have been made to the bill with the consent of the able Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY], it presents a peculiar picture.

Mr. BAILEY. Was the Senator referring to me?

Mr. BONE. The Senator desires to obtain information.

Mr. BAILEY. The Senator said he could tell exactly why objection was raised. If he referred to me, I am going to challenge him to show anything other than what I stated. I raised the objection in order to get the information.

Mr. BONE. If the Senator from North Carolina wishes to accept the appellation of a Republican Member, I am quite content to have him do so. I am talking about what has happened.

Mr. BAILEY. I was the Senator who raised the objection.

Mr. BONE. If the Senator's ears are acute enough he heard me refer to our Republican brethren raising the objection.

Mr. BAILEY. My ears are not so long as some others, but not as acute as those of some others.

Mr. BONE. I know that that is a matter of pride with the Senator, and I shall not take issue with him. However, I wish to point out that the so-called legislative additions to this bill have been made with the consent of the able Senator from Oregon and it will present a peculiar picture if we try to crucify the R. E. A. on a point of order, and if it is made someone will discuss it, probably, but it does not look any too good for Senators to make this kind of a point of order when every Member of this body knows how some private combinations in this country feel toward rural electrification, which has been a most valuable service to the farmers. I know of areas which have never been served, and perhaps for years would not have been served, had this form of institution not come into existence. I do not want to take the time of the Senators in debating the merits of a program of this character, but I do want to protest against an attack being made upon the R. E. A.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I understand it is agreeable now to the Senator from Georgia that consideration of the appropriation be suspended at this time.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes, I think we may as well suspend now.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. HILL. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

did not have a number greatly in excess of that.

Thousands of pieces of artillery of all types, hundreds of intact implements of warfare like tanks were taken. The odds were not terribly uneven on paper. When one talks of superior fire power one means that the Allied tanks were better concentrated than the German, that the American artillery and British, too, were far more effective than that of the enemy, that our boys were willing to die—and many of them did—to bring to bear the small-arm fire necessary to get to their objective. These were Allied troops—British, American, French—seasoned by long months of fighting the Germans, to beat them at their own game.

OUTGENERATED ARNIM AND CAPTURED HIM

That only steel thrown faster than the Germans can hurl it would beat the superb masters of warfare most informed Americans have long known, but when the Germans came in as prisoners and asked to see our "automatic" big guns, it showed that the novel American method of employing artillery had them on their heels. When our Infantry charge sheer 2,000-foot cliffs and drove the Germans out it was because they could throw more lead than the enemy in a superior position.

When Col. Gen. Jurgen von Arnim was captured not so far from Enfidaville, it demonstrated that he had been outgeneraled—General Alexander had held important elements of the Axis army there by the mere name of the Eighth Army, while he transferred three of its divisions to the First Army farther north for the knock-out blow.

It is indeed good news that we can outshoot, outfight, and outgeneral the opposition. No one here thinks that the inevitable entry into Europe is going to be anything but hard or that the battle afterward is going to be any easier than the long, difficult struggle in Tunisia. It is dangerous to be over-optimistic because of what has happened.

NAZI INVINCIBILITY?

But in this Tunisian campaign we have shown that the Germans can be beaten in their chosen field—battle—just as they were in 1918. We have proved that Nazi invincibility is a myth.

We have learned, moreover, all the Nazi tricks in using tanks, placing guns, and employing whatever one has most effectively. After we had learned what the Germans knew, we improved our methods and invented tricks of our own.

But what we are most interested in here is that, far from fighting to the last cartridge, these Germans surrendered with boxes of ammunition in quantity, neatly stacked under trees at Cap Bon. And that they marched in with enough food to last them a long while—our chief difficulty in feeding them with it has been that their rations are uncooked, whereas most of our front-line rations come prepared in cans. It was not alone that the Germans marched in briskly in military formations to give themselves up rather than face the destruction of their outfits to save time for Adolf Hitler, who sent troops into Africa as late as May 5.

What is important also is that Prussian generals tried to escape in small boats, or burst into tears after capture; that Germans marched in making the "V" for victory sign, hoping this would please the British and Americans; that others fought over the chance to get away in the limited number of small boats available—most of which subsequently were destroyed; that, in brief, they cracked.

LIKE A FOX ROMMEL RAN

Maybe Field Marshal Gen. Erwin Rommel, who left his men at some time yet to be definitely determined, was ill. That would be a natural thing for the German propaganda machine to say of this national idol. Marshal

Rommel was the fox—and like the fox, he ran. Generals have commanded battles from a litter.

No one can minimize the tremendous part the British Navy and Allied air forces played in keeping supplies away from the Axis here, yet the forces of Der Fuehrer and Il Duce had ammunition and food when they gave in. It is on the record that a week was counted on to get from Medjez el Bab to Tunis, yet it took only a day and a half after the planes blasted a way open, smashing gun and infantry positions with concentrated bombing. But the Russians have taken the same sort of bombing, and I saw British and American troops stand up against hourly bombings for days on end in the early stages of this campaign.

Let us boil it down to a fact—that the Germans did not fight well with the odds against them. Many of them, moreover, were the Germans who appeared to many invincible when they crushed Poland, France, and Greece with the odds in their favor. That is what it comes down to. When the typical German becomes convinced that he cannot win, he will not fight.

NOT LIKE OUR MEN

Can the reader imagine American troops surrendering by units and when they found that the enemy did not have men available to guard them, marching docilely to the rear? I remember those Hampshire men who died in such numbers near Tebourba that only a few were left. They did not yield a yard. This was against superior numbers with no support in sight. I remember the Americans at Kasserine, out on their feet from weeks of steady and unfavorable fighting, men who thought strongly, perhaps, that they were being misused, who stood their ground though many were killed, and finally turned the tide.

Most of the Hitlerites were despondent when they came in. After a square meal many of them expressed the view that they were going to beat us in the war. The way they had acted was forgotten. They talked of being "tired" of war when they came in. They talked of victory after being fed. A major, who had entered the German Army when he was 15, said he was glad to have his fighting over. Someone asked, "When will the war be over?"

LACKS REAL CONVICTION

"I cannot say," he replied in English. "It may take us 5 or 6 months to recapture Africa."

Summing up, from what I can gather the German has been schooled in war and has fought until his enthusiasm has gone. He is a perfect soldier with regard to technique, both individually and en masse. He is brave enough when he thinks he stands a chance to win, but he lacks the conviction of men with real ideals. He seems to have none of the will to fight when all appears lost that sometimes turns defeat into victory, or at least into glory.

It does not really matter what these men think of Herr Hitler. It is important that the Hitler system has not given them "what it takes."

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said this week the Allies could find "hope" in what has happened here. We who have seen something of the dirt and blood, who have felt the extreme discomforts of front-line life, who know the nerve-shattering effects of today's high explosives, who have watched the Germans fight, know we have a long, hard row ahead, but we know that if we can pay the price the German military machine will crack. It may be expected to be a high price, but the Nazis will not fight to the bitter end.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2481) making appro-

priations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHANDLER in the chair). The clerk will state the next committee amendment passed over.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 89 it is proposed to strike out lines 4 to 14, inclusive, as follows:

FARM TENANCY

Salaries and expenses: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenancy Act approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), \$500,000 for necessary expenses in connection with the making of loans under title I of said act and the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans heretofore made under the provisions of said act, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding as authorized by said act.

And to insert in lieu thereof:

LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

To enable the Secretary to continue to provide assistance through rural rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in the United States, its Territories, and possessions, including (1) farm debt adjustment service, and making and servicing of loans and grants under this and prior laws; (2) loans to needy individual farmers; (3) grants; and (4) liquidation as expeditiously as possible of Federal rural rehabilitation projects under the supervision of the Farm Security Administration, \$29,607,573, which sum shall be also available for necessary administrative expenses incident to the foregoing, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; compensation of experts (including the Administrator and not to exceed three Assistant Administrators of the Farm Security Administration) without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; purchase, operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and printing and binding: *Provided*, That the War Food Administrator shall transmit to the Congress semi-annually a progress report with respect to the liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects under the supervision of the Farm Security Administration, showing by name and by States all dispositions of such projects, or parts thereof, together with the amounts of Federal funds expended in the process of liquidation, and any losses incurred in the use of such funds.

In making any grant payments under this act, the Secretary is authorized to require with respect to such payments the performance of work on useful public projects, Federal and non-Federal, including work on private or public land in furtherance of the conservation of natural resources, and the provisions of the act of February 15, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 796), as amended, relating to disability or death compensation, and benefits shall apply to those persons performing such work: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any case coming within the purview of the workmen's compensation law of any State, Territory, or possession, or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death.

For additional funds for the purpose of making rural rehabilitation loans to needy individual farmers, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make advances to the Secretary upon his request in an aggregate amount of not to exceed \$97,500,000. Such advances shall be made (1) with interest at the rate of 3 percent per annum payable semiannually; (2)

upon the security of obligations acceptable to the Corporation heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Secretary pursuant to law; (3) in amounts which shall not exceed 75 percent of the then unpaid principal amount of the obligations securing such advances; and (4) upon such other terms and conditions, and with such maturities, as the Corporation may determine. The Secretary shall pay to the Corporation, currently as received by him, all moneys collected as payments of principal and interest on the loans made from the amounts so advanced or collected upon any obligations held by the Corporation as security for such advances, until such amounts are fully repaid. The amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which the Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and have outstanding at any one time under the provisions of law in force on the date this act takes effect is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise authorized under this caption ("Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation") shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of land or for the carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing program; (2) the carrying on of any operations in collective farming, except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possible of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500.

The Secretary of Agriculture may expend funds administered by him as trustee under the various transfer agreements with the several State rural rehabilitation corporations only for purposes for which funds made available under this caption may be expended, and the limitations applicable to such funds shall also be applicable to the expenditure of such trust funds by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The appropriation and authorizations herein made under the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation," shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation under this heading during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source.

No part of the appropriation herein made under the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation" shall be available to pay the compensation of any person appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws.

FARM TENANCY

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in connection with the making of loans under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), and the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans heretofore made under the provisions of said act, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding as authorized by said act, \$1,326,070.

Loans: For loans to individual farmers in accordance with title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), \$30,000,000, which sum shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at an interest rate of 3 percent per annum: *Provided*, That the amount which is available to any State or Territory for making loans under such title I shall be distributed by the Secretary, in accordance with rules prescribed by him, among the several counties or parishes in such State or Territory, except that he shall not distribute to any such county or parish in excess of three times the amount which would be distributed to such county or parish were the entire amount available to the State or Territory distributed among the several coun-

ties or parishes in such State or Territory on the basis of farm population and the prevalence of tenancy; and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to lend such sum to the Secretary upon the security of any obligations of borrowers from the Secretary under the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006): *Provided*, That the amount loaned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall not exceed 85 percent of the principal amount outstanding of the obligations constituting the security therefor: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may utilize proceeds from payments of principal and interest on any loans made under such title I to repay the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the amount borrowed therefrom under the authority of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That the amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, in view of the fact that the question of subsidies was discussed yesterday on the floor of the Senate, and is being generally discussed by a great many persons throughout the country, I wish to call attention to an editorial appearing in the Chicago Daily News of June 3, 1943.

It will be recalled that the publisher of the Chicago Daily News is the Secretary of the Navy, a member of the Cabinet.

The editorial states:

IT BUTTERS NO PARNSIPS

The Office of Price Administration's roll-back on retail butter prices is hailed as a blow at the rising cost of living. The housewife who paid 46 cents a pound for butter can now buy the same grade for 41 cents. It's wonderful. It's all done with mirrors.

In order to accomplish this boon to suffering humanity, the butter producer or wholesaler is forced by law to sell the butter to the retailer at 5 cents a pound less than the former price.

I do not know of any law which requires it. I think it is an edict of the department.

The editorial continues:

He, in turn, will be subsidized by the Government at the rate of 5 cents a pound. He will make as much money on the transaction as formerly, the New Dealers point out; the retailer will make as much as formerly; the consumer will be benefited by a saving of 5 cents a pound. It is as simple as all that. But is it?

That 5-cents-a-pound subsidy paid to the wholesaler must come from somewhere. Can it be possible that it comes, via the United States Treasury, out of the pockets of the taxpayers of the country—the people who buy butter and those who can't afford butter but have to be content with oleomargarine? Could be.

And what about the elaborate machinery that will have to be set up to enforce and administer this system, police the retailers and the wholesalers, keep the accounts, write out the subsidy checks, deliver them to the wholesalers, compile the reports and statistics inevitable in such a Nation-wide activity? Will this complicated machinery require the employment of many clerks and accountants and stenographers and typists and regional directors and superdirectors? The answer is,

"Yes." And will these Government employees be paid salaries and wages for their services? You said it, brother, they will.

The roll-back is, therefore, merely an optical illusion. The consumer, instead of paying 46 cents a pound for butter over the counter, will pay 41 cents over the counter. Then, sooner or later, he will pay out of another pocket the 5-cent subsidy that goes to the wholesaler, plus a few cents additional in taxation to pay for the army of Government employees necessary to administer the device.

Instead of rolling back the price of butter and lowering the cost of living, the subsidy plan, by increasing the administrative load that the consumer must support, will increase the ultimate cost of butter.

The Office of Price Administration may call it a roll-back now; but eventually it will be a kick-back.

I wish to compliment the Secretary of the Navy for this very able editorial which appears in his newspaper, the Chicago Daily News.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I agree with the Senator from Montana that the editorial is an able one; but the Senator does not believe that the Secretary of the Navy really wrote the editorial, or knew it appeared, or had anything to do with it, does he?

Mr. WHEELER. I do not know whether he wrote it or not.

Mr. HILL. My understanding is that since Mr. Knox became Secretary of the Navy he turned the management of his newspaper and its policies, as well as its program, over to certain of his partners and employees. So I really think the Senator, however much he might agree with the editorial, is according the Secretary of the Navy a tribute which I doubt the Secretary of the Navy deserves in this particular instance. I question whether the Secretary of the Navy had anything to do with the editorial.

Mr. WHEELER. I do not know whether he had anything to do with it, and I do not believe that my friend, the acting majority leader, knows whether he had anything to do with it. But, whether he had anything to do with it or not, I agree with the editorial thoroughly, and if the Secretary of the Navy was responsible for it, he should be complimented for it.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I think in fairness to the Secretary of the Navy it should be said that merely because the editorial is a good one it should not be assumed that the Secretary of the Navy did not write it. [Laughter.]

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the Senator from Michigan, being a newspaperman, ought to know that.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, in addition to what the Chicago Daily News has said in the editorial which I have just read, I wish to say that I am opposed to the granting of subsidies on another ground. I am not saying this because it is being done by a Democratic administration. I am opposed to it in principle. Sooner or later the people of this country must realize that when prices are rolled back and subsidies are granted the money for such subsidies

must come out of the pockets of the people in the way of taxes. I agree with the statement made in the editorial that there will have to be provided another army of Federal employees and bureaucrats to check up on all the various stores. The final result will be that it will cost the American people more money than it would cost to permit the consumers to continue to pay the prices which they are paying at the present time.

Furthermore, subsidies are bad in theory, a bad principle, in a democratic republic, because politicians, whether they be Republicans or Democrats, will say to farmers, merchants, and this group and that group, "If the opposition comes into power, you will not receive this subsidy." If various groups of the people are put under obligation to the Government, sooner or later, if this program continues and this group is to be subsidized and that group is to be subsidized, and some other group is to be subsidized, it will not be long before all the people of the country will be on some kind of a subsidy. When that is done the principles of democracy in a democratic republic will be in danger.

Other forms of government may do it. It has been pointed out that England has done it. But it must be recalled that the British Isles are a much smaller territory than this vast country of ours.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. GEORGE. It also ought to be realized that the British Government is the importer of 90 percent of the food which the people there eat; and, of course, it is easy for that Government, as the importer of 90 or 95 percent of the food products coming into Great Britain, to grant a subsidy by a reduction in the price to the food distributors. But that is no reason why it would work in a country such as ours, under a proposal which seeks to deal with the production and processing of food products. It seems to me that those who have assumed that, because it works in Great Britain to check inflationary price rises, it would work in this country, have wholly left out of consideration the vast difference between what is here proposed and the situation in England.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. I agree with the observations of the Senator from Georgia. I should like to invite the attention of the Senator from Montana to this aspect: The sinister part of the subsidy program is that the administration is not coming to the Congress for authority to pay subsidies. It is going to the R. F. C., and the various other corporations which have been created by the Government. A subsidy program has already been instituted in this country when Congress on at least two occasions, has said that no subsidy should be paid.

Furthermore, when Mr. Jesse Jones was before the Joint Committee for the Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures he testified that the R. F. C., without any authority of law whatever,

had already agreed to pay \$450,000,000 in subsidies on meat and butter, to the processors, not to the farmers. The big packers are the ones who are to receive the subsidies.

The Senator is probably aware that some time ago Mr. Henderson testified it would cost \$5,000,000,000 to put the subsidy program in operation. It will result in complete regimentation of all the farmers and processors of food. As the Senator has said, the \$5,000,000,000 must be raised through taxation of future generations at a time when they will be less able to pay than are the people today.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator from Georgia called attention to the fact that the situation in England is different from ours because most of its food is imported. I think it should be stated that a large part of the food imported is obtained through lend-lease from the United States Government, and that the food is then sold to the British people. Pounds sterling are received by the British Government, which, of course, are of no value to us, and are not paid to us. They are available to the British to pay subsidies on foodstuffs acquired elsewhere than in the United States. So not only is the situation different in England, but the subsidy there is paid at our expense instead of that of the British Government.

I wish to call attention to the fact that there is a bill on the calendar, Senate bill 1108, Calendar No. 289, which has been reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency, containing an amendment prohibiting the use of funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the payment of subsidies. When that bill comes before the Senate I intend to offer, if no other Senator does, an amendment imposing a general prohibition against the use of R. F. C. money, or any other money, for subsidies, except under certain specified conditions, where Congress may have approved the policy, or where it may desire to approve the policy. I hope the Senator from Montana will support such a movement which will bring this question directly to issue in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. WHEELER. The Senator need not worry about my supporting it, for I certainly shall do so.

I also call attention to the fact that when subsidies are granted to various industries and various sections people who may never use the particular article are called upon to pay their share of the subsidy so that someone else may obtain the article at a cheaper price. Take, for instance, a subsidy on coal and oil for New England. The question came up in the Senate in connection with a bill proposing to pay subsidies, and it was shown that because we had loaned or given to England a number of our oil tankers it was impossible to ship oil to New England by tankers, but it had to be shipped by rail. Under that bill subsidies are being granted so that the people of New England can get cheaper oil.

I wish also to call attention to the fact—

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I shall yield in a moment. I desire to call attention to the fact that the people of Montana who already pay a higher price for their gasoline and oil than the people of New England pay are going to have to pay the subsidy or a part of the subsidy which goes to the people of New England. The same thing is true of coal. I point that out as an illustration of how bad subsidies are and what a sinister influence they are on the people of this country as a whole.

Now I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator realizes, of course, that there have been times when there was no oil or coal at any price in New England.

Mr. WHEELER. I so understand.

Mr. LODGE. I hope the Senator does not really mean that it is a sinister thing for the Government to give a little assistance to a section of the country whose productive facilities, leaving out of consideration for the moment human beings, are entirely necessary to the war effort. I cannot believe that the Senator really thinks that New England has received any special favoritism at the hands of the Government, for if he does think so, I am sure he will find that there is no one in New England who agrees with him.

Mr. WHEELER. I appreciate the fact that New England has been badly hit by reason of the shortage of coal and the shortage of oil, and, coming from New England myself, I sympathize very greatly with the people of New England. But I am pointing out the effect of subsidies generally. When subsidies are given on one article to one section of the country, then the rest of the people have to pay for the cheaper product the subsidized section is getting when they themselves derive no benefit from the subsidy at all.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I think one of the cases where a subsidy is justified is on the ground that, because of war conditions, certain transportation costs have greatly increased. That situation affects the people in different sections of the country in different ways. For instance, a plant may be using coal in making war products in Pittsburgh with no increased cost for coal at all, whereas a plant in New England has a very large increase solely due to the war. I think the one exception I would make to the general prohibition against subsidies is a provision that the Government may equalize the cost of transportation where inequality arises because of war emergency conditions. I think in such a case it is not really a subsidy to the particular people involved, but rather an attempt to nullify the inequality caused by war conditions between different people.

Mr. WHEELER. I am perfectly willing to agree that, if there is any instance where a subsidy should be given, it is in

the particular instance referred to by the Senator from Ohio. On the other hand, I point out that in my State, for instance, and in some of the other Northwestern States, oil is produced in those States, but notwithstanding the fact that we produce oil and cement and other articles, we have to pay on sugar, for instance, the San Francisco price plus freight to Billings, Mont., right where the sugar factory is located, where the beets are grown. Likewise we pay on oil, which is taken out of the ground in Montana, the Oklahoma price plus the freight to Montana. The same thing is true of various other articles produced in that State. Those States are not only being discriminated against at this time but they are discriminated against at all times. That is why, let me say to Senators from New England, the people of my State are asking, Why should a subsidy be given to New England? Why should a subsidy be given to this section or that section when we are already paying a higher price than they are paying and when of necessity we will have to help pay the taxes in order to provide the subsidies? That is an illustration of the effect of subsidies generally upon various groups of people and upon various sections of the country.

I say that, in principle, a subsidy by the Government of the United States is wrong and is bound, in my judgment, to have a kick-back, as the editorial in the Chicago Daily News points out. Under any theory of government, the principle of subsidies, in my judgment, cannot be defended.

I condemn the action of the R. F. C. in providing funds for subsidies, and of the administration when in order to pay subsidies, money is taken out of the R. F. C. and out of the Treasury of the United States. It amounts to the same thing, for taking it out of the R. F. C. means taking money, the taxpayers' money, out of the Treasury of the United States, without any appropriation by the Congress of the United States and without any law.

As I pointed out, some people say that England is paying subsidies. After all, if England is doing something, that is no reason why the United States should do it. I have heard it repeatedly stated on the floor of the Senate that we ought to do a certain thing because it is what England is doing; we even hear it stated, "This is what Germany is doing, and, consequently, we have got to do the same thing." We are taking a leaf out of the book of Mr. Hitler and out of other books, and saying that the people of the United States have to take certain action because some other country has taken it.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President—

Mr. WHEELER. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. SMITH. I have noted statements that different committees are against subsidies, and I take it from the sentiments expressed here that the Senate is against them. Then, why is there not presented a bill to notify the administration and our people that, so far as the general principle of subsidy is concerned, we will legislate against it? The

question has arisen before different committees. The question of the butter and meat subsidy is before my committee. The testimony which was given against a subsidy on those products was amazing. Here we are talking about subsidies; committees are investigating the subject but nothing is done, and in the meantime subsidies are in operation. Why not stop it now?

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I understand that there is a bill now pending before the Senate and on the calendar which, if enacted, would prevent the use of money by the R. F. C., and, as I understood him a few moments ago, the Senator from Ohio said that if no other Senator does so, he intends to offer an amendment to that bill prohibiting all subsidies of every kind and character.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to say that, so far as I know, there has been no application to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate for the money with which to pay a subsidy, but a few days ago, as the Senator from Virginia has just explained, the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Jesse Jones, whom we all know and whom we all like and admire, came before the Byrd committee and told us very frankly that \$450,000,000 had been set aside to pay subsidies on beef and butter, as I recall, or meat and butter. We asked him to whom he was going to pay the subsidy, whether he was going to pay it to the producers. He was rather vague, as I recall. I have sent for the testimony so as to put his exact words in the RECORD, in order that there may not be any mistake about it, since I would not want to do him an injustice. The answer in substance was, however, that they were going to pay the subsidy to the meat packers.

Mr. WHEELER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. McKELLAR. I asked him what about the producers. He said the producers would get the benefit of it, as I recall the testimony, by the stabilization of prices. In other words, that through the \$450,000,000 which the Government would turn over to the packers, in some way, somehow, by some method I could not understand—if it can be done in the way explained I am unable to understand it—the producers would indirectly get the benefit by not having to take a lower price for their products. To my mind the payment of \$450,000,000 to the packers of the country, as indicated in the statement given us by Mr. Jones, will be merely a kindly, agreeable, costly gift by the Government to the packers.

Mr. WHEELER. I thank the Senator.

Mr. SMITH. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. SMITH. When the question of the roll-back was before a subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry a point was brought out by the Senator from Oregon to which I should like to call attention. A question was asked as to how much wages had increased in the last 2 years, as I recall the question. The answer was that they

had increased 100 percent. Then the question was, "How much have farm prices increased?" The answer was "22 percent." Mr. Jones was asked, "Do you not think that with this tremendous advance in wages a pay-as-you-go plan might be inaugurated, and that those who are getting this tremendous increase in wages should pay the 46 cents which the Department of Agriculture has fixed, rather than reduce the price to 41 cents, and pay the processor?" We said, "Which do you think would be better, to have the one who receives increased wages pay that out of his 100 percent increase, and leave the producers of milk and cream to get 46 percent?" Mr. Jones' answer was, "You have me cornered."

Mr. WHEELER. Certainly; of course he could not say anything else but that he was cornered. I can understand that there may be a few articles which heretofore have not been produced in this country and which our people have been denied because of the war, and which it is necessary to produce here, and that it might be necessary to give subsidies in order to encourage the planting of some new crop which the farmers have not heretofore produced, and perhaps they do not know whether they can produce them at the price fixed.

Mr. SMITH. And the Government pay for the experiment.

Mr. WHEELER. Yes; in other words, let the Government pay for that particular experiment. But to give a subsidy on butter, to give a subsidy on meat products, to give subsidies on this and on that, in my judgment, is absolutely wrong and should not be permitted by this Government.

Mr. President, I hope that Congress will do something about this matter and that the Congress will pass a law prohibiting the money of the R. F. C. being used for the purpose of paying subsidies unless request is made of Congress and a law is passed by the Congress permitting that sort of thing to be done.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. When Mr. Jones testified before the Joint Economy Committee it appeared that, in addition to the \$450,000,000 for subsidy payments on meat and butter, he was already paying the following subsidies annually:

Petroleum and petroleum products.....	\$225,000,000
Sugar.....	17,805,000
Coal.....	25,000,000
Chilean nitrate.....	3,250,000
Fiber.....	1,100,000
Petroleum coke.....	250,000
Aluminum rods and bars.....	250,000

In addition to that he has agreed to pay excess production costs on copper and some other commodities of which he did not have an estimate of the cost. So we have already embarked upon the subsidy policy. He has agreed to pay premiums for the domestic production of copper, lead, and zinc in excess of the 1941 production, at an estimated cost of \$30,000,000 each year.

Mr. WHEELER. I find a widespread opinion that because the subsidy is be-

ing paid out of the Treasury of the United States, or is being paid by the R. F. C., the people are getting the benefit of it but will not have to pay for it. They think it is possible to take it out of the so-called rich men of the country. They do not realize that, after all, the taxes have to come out of all classes of people, either directly or indirectly, and that if we took all the money of all the so-called ultrarich, there would not be enough money to pay the interest upon our bonded indebtedness at the present time.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I now have Mr. Jones' testimony before me, and I read from page 1135:

The CHAIRMAN. What I mean is this \$450,000,000, how are you going to get it back to Tom Jones who sells the hogs over 3 or 4 months, how does he get his part of it?

Secretary JONES. He will get his part of it, because the packer will continue to pay the prevailing prices.

The CHAIRMAN. It all goes to the packer then?

Secretary JONES. No; it does not go to the packer.

Senator McKELLAR. Who ultimately receives it?

Secretary JONES. It reaches the animal man.

I judge he means the man who produces the animal.

Senator McKELLAR. Who actually receives the money?

Secretary JONES. The packer, the producer.

Mr. WHEELER. Of course, the packer gets it. He does not give it back to the producer of the animal.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me finish the quotation:

Senator McKELLAR. The packer actually receives it?

Secretary JONES. Yes.

Senator McKELLAR. It depends on whether or not anybody else gets it.

Secretary JONES. I would not think so.

There he admits that the producer of the meat gets no part of the money, but that the packer gets the money, and that in some way, by the stabilization of prices, keeping prices where they are now, the producer will get the benefit. There is a ceiling on the price.

Mr. WHEELER. What I assume he means is that the packers were saying that they were being squeezed because they could not afford to pay the prices which had been fixed by the O. P. A. to the stock growers, and then process the product at the price at which they were required to sell it.

So in order to stabilize the price, in order to give the consumer a cheaper price, the packer was given a subsidy. I do not know whether the packer is today receiving a sufficiently high price for his product, but let us assume that he is not receiving the price he ought to receive. Some persons in the United States eat more meat than do others. Some persons do not eat any meat. Some persons require more meat than others. The payment of the subsidy means that the person who does not eat any meat and the person who eats very little meat will

be asked to pay taxes in order that the person who eats more meat can have cheap meat. The same thing applies all the way down the line. Some families possibly cannot buy butter because they cannot afford to pay the price for it, and therefore must use oleomargarine. If some families must use oleomargarine because they cannot afford to buy butter, they either directly or indirectly are obliged to pay taxes in order that others may be enabled to buy butter at a lower price.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] a moment ago stated that lead, copper, and zinc receive subsidies. Of course they are in a different category altogether from butter, cream, and beef, for the reason that the Government is the only purchaser of zinc, lead, and copper, and these metals are being used altogether in the war effort. The subsidies which are being paid for the production of these metals go only to new producers. Old producers of copper, lead, and zinc, who were operating prior to the war, receive no subsidies whatever for what they produce. The subsidy, or incentive payment, is given only to the new producers.

Mr. BYRD. That was not the testimony which Mr. Jones gave, although I agree with the Senator from Colorado that the metals present an entirely different question. Mr. Jones testified that premiums are paid for domestic production which is in excess of the 1941 production.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. BYRD. I asked Mr. Jones the specific question if it would not apply to the Anaconda Copper Co., and he said it would.

Mr. WHEELER. I think Secretary Jones is wrong in that respect. The subsidy would apply to that company only as it developed some new property.

Mr. BYRD. No; the Secretary said that for production which was in excess of 1941 production the company would receive a subsidy.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. No; that statement is wrong for the reason that the Anaconda Copper Co. is not producing as much now as it did in 1941.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator from Montana spoke of new producers. If the Anaconda Copper Co. were to produce more now than it produced in 1941 it would be eligible to receive a subsidy.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. BYRD. It would not necessarily have to be a new producer. An old producer who increased his production over that of 1941 would receive a subsidy.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Certain regulations are drawn around that provision, however.

Mr. BYRD. I am not objecting to that particular form of subsidy. I am simply calling attention to what the Secretary said.

Mr. WHEELER. The Government has fixed the price of copper at 14 cents. During the last war the price of copper was 27 cents. Perhaps the price of copper was too high at that time. At this

time an increase in price of copper has been sought by producers. Rather than grant a general increase in the price of copper a subsidy has been provided to be paid only for copper produced in mines or portions of mines which were not previously producing to any great extent. With respect to the production of main mines I am quite sure that under the present rules and regulations the producers receive no subsidies.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield once more so the RECORD may be made absolutely correct?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. I find an additional statement in the hearings with reference to the \$450,000,000:

The CHAIRMAN. All the farmer gets is the fact that his price is not reduced.

Secretary JONES. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. He gets the same price that he now gets?

Mr. WHEELER. That is correct.

Mr. McKELLAR. I continue to read:

Secretary JONES. That is correct.

Senator McKELLAR. The subsidy goes to the packer, the processor, and the distributor.

The Secretary did not answer my last statement, but it was made in connection with the general discussion. I call attention to that testimony in order to show that so far as this enormous subsidy of \$450,000,000 is concerned every dime of it, every cent of it, goes to the packer or to the distributor. Not a single cent of it goes to the farmer who produces the meat or the butter.

Mr. WHEELER. That is correct.

Mr. BYRD. Let me say that the \$450,000,000 represents simply the beginning of the subsidy program.

Mr. WHEELER. Yes, of course; it is simply the beginning of it. Anyone who knows anything about subsidies must be aware that if we begin giving subsidies to one group or to another group, every other group in the country will come to Washington clamoring for subsidies and saying, "We cannot continue to produce and to meet the war requirements without receiving a subsidy."

As the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] has pointed out, the Government purchases or takes all the copper which is produced in this country. The Government could have accomplished the same purpose without giving subsidies simply by saying, "We will give you 16 cents or 17 cents for the copper you produce over what you produced last year."

Subsidies are wrong in principle, whether paid to copper companies, or to packers, or to manufacturers, or to any other group in the United States.

Mr. BYRD. Especially is it wrong to take the subsidy money out of the funds of the R. F. C., which is a banking institution and which was not created by Congress for the purpose of making appropriations which are nonrecoverable. The R. F. C. is a banking institution supposed to make loans which will later be repaid, or at least such part of them as it is possible to recover. In this instance the R. F. C. is being used as a means to by-pass Congress, so Congress will not

have anything to say about the matter at all. Thus the funds which Congress authorized for banking purposes are being given away and will never be recovered.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, we see day by day attempts being made by various bureaus and departments to bypass Congress in every possible way, shape, and form. Yet those who cry the loudest about preserving democracy and parliamentary government in this country constantly shout that it is necessary for these bureaus and departments to bypass Congress because they cannot get everything they want from Congress through the ordinary methods which are established and under the ordinary principles of a democratic republic.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. It is also true, is it not, that anyone who accepts subsidies from the Federal Treasury accepts at the same time regulation by the different bureaus?

Mr. WHEELER. That is correct. I repeat what I said at the beginning, that I think subsidies are wrong in principle. I wish to compliment the publisher of the newspaper in which the editorial previously mentioned was published and the Secretary of the Navy for permitting the publication of the editorial, if he did permit it, and I wish to say that I sincerely hope I shall be afforded an opportunity to vote on legislation which will forbid the R. F. C., or any other agency of Government, from granting subsidies unless the subsidies are first approved by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WALLGREN in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Guffey	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Gurney	Overton
Austin	Hatch	Pepper
Bailey	Hawkes	Revercomb
Bankhead	Hayden	Reynolds
Barbour	Hill	Russell
Bilbo	Holman	Scruggam
Bone	Johnson, Colo.	Shipstead
Buck	La Follette	Smith
Burton	Langer	Stewart
Bushfield	Lodge	Taft
Byrd	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Caraway	McClellan	Tobey
Chandler	McFarland	Tunnell
Chavez	McKellar	Tydings
Clark, Mo.	McNary	Vandenberg
Connally	Maloney	Van Nuys
Danaher	Maybank	Wallgren
Davis	Mead	Walsh
Eastland	Millikin	Wheeler
Ellender	Moore	Wherry
George	Murdoch	White
Gerry	Murray	Wiley
Gillette	Nye	Willis
Green	O'Daniel	Wilson

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-eight Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 89, beginning in line 4.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BYRD. What is the amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 89, after line 3, it is proposed to strike out:

FARM TENANCY

Salaries and expenses: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), \$500,000 for necessary expenses in connection with the making of loans under title I of said act and the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans heretofore made under the provisions of said act, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding as authorized by said act.

And to insert:

LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

To enable the Secretary to continue to provide assistance through rural rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in the United States, its Territories, and possessions, including (1) farm debt adjustment service, and making and servicing of loans and grants under this and prior laws; (2) loans to needy individual farmers; (3) grants; and (4) liquidation as expeditiously as possible of Federal rural rehabilitation projects under the supervision of the Farm Security Administration, \$29,607,573, which sum shall be also available for necessary administrative expenses incident to the foregoing, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; compensation of experts (including the Administrator and not to exceed three Assistant Administrators of the Farm Security Administration) without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; purchase, operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and printing and binding: *Provided*, That the War Food Administrator shall transmit to the Congress semiannually a progress report with respect to the liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects under the supervision of the Farm Security Administration, showing by name and by States all dispositions of such projects, or parts thereof, together with the amounts of Federal funds expended in the process of liquidation, and any losses incurred in the use of such funds.

In making any grant payments under this act, the Secretary is authorized to require with respect to such payments the performance of work on useful public projects, Federal and non-Federal, including work on private or public land in furtherance of the conservation of natural resources, and the provisions of the act of February 15, 1934 (5 U. S. C., 796), as amended, relating to disability or death compensation, and benefits shall apply to those persons performing such work: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any case coming within the purview of the workmen's compensation law of any State, Territory, or possession, or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death.

For additional funds for the purpose of making rural rehabilitation loans to needy individual farmers, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make advances to the Secretary upon his request in an aggregate amount of not to exceed \$97,500,000. Such advances shall be made (1) with interest at the rate of 3 percent per annum payable semiannually; (2) upon the security of obligations acceptable to the Corporation heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Secretary pursuant to law; (3) in amounts which shall not exceed 75 percent of the then unpaid principal amount of the obligations securing such advances; and (4) upon such other terms and conditions, and with such maturities, as the Corporation may determine. The Secretary shall pay to the Corporation, currently as received by him, all

moneys collected as payments of principal and interest on the loans made from the amounts so advanced or collected upon any obligations held by the Corporation as security for such advances, until such amounts are fully repaid. The amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which the Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under the provisions of law in force on the date this act takes effect is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise authorized under this caption ("Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation") shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of land or for the carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing program; (2) the carrying on of any operations in collective farming, except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possible of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500.

The Secretary of Agriculture may expend funds administered by him as trustee under the various transfer agreements with the several State rural rehabilitation corporations only for purposes for which funds made available under this caption may be expended, and the limitations applicable to such funds shall also be applicable to the expenditure of such trust funds by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The appropriation and authorizations herein made under the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation," shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation under this heading during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source.

No part of the appropriation herein made under the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation" shall be available to pay the compensation of any person appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, under rule XVI, I make the point of order against the committee amendment now under consideration, beginning in line 4 on page 89.

Paragraph 2 of rule XVI provides that:

The Committee on Appropriations shall not report an appropriation bill containing amendments proposing new or general legislation, and if an appropriation bill is reported to the Senate containing amendments proposing new or general legislation, a point of order may be made against the bill, and if the point is sustained, the bill shall be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations.

Paragraph 4 of the same rule provides that:

No amendment which proposes general legislation shall be received to any general appropriation bill.

Mr. President, the provisions included under the caption "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation," were not in the bill as it came over from the House of Representatives, and there has never been any authority in law for this appropriation. This program was started by Executive order in the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in 1934. On April 30, 1935, the President issued an Executive order creating the Resettlement Administration, which took over that part of the F. E. R. A. program, as well as certain activities of other agencies. On September 1, 1937, the Secretary of Agriculture issued a memorandum creating the Farm Security Administration as successor to the Resettlement Administration, which had been transferred to

the Department of Agriculture by Executive order of the President on December 31, 1936.

The Congress has never enacted legislation creating the Farm Security Administration, and has never authorized by law the program known as Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation.

Mr. President, I ask the attention of the Senate to the language on page 90, beginning in line 5 "without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended."

That is certainly legislation, because it sets aside existing law.

In line 9 we find the language:

Provided, That the War Food Administrator shall transmit to the Congress semiannually a progress report with respect to the liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects under the supervision of the Farm Security Administration, showing by name and by States all dispositions of such projects, or parts thereof, together with the amounts of Federal funds expended in the process of liquidation, and any losses incurred in the use of such funds.

The rules have repeatedly been interpreted to mean that any additional duty or responsibility placed upon any agency of the Government, especially when such agency was not authorized by law, is regarded as legislation.

The language of the amendment beginning on line 18 on page 90, and continuing to and including line 5 on page 91, can certainly be regarded as legislation.

I also invite attention to the language beginning in line 6 on page 91, as follows:

For additional funds for the purpose of making rural-rehabilitation loans to needy individual farmers, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make advances to the Secretary upon his request in an aggregate amount of not to exceed \$97,500,000.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. That is a change in existing law.

Mr. BYRD. Yes, that is a change in the existing law, and is in the same category as the legislative amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia with respect to the loans of \$30,000,000 to be made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under the Rural Electrification Act.

Mr. President, it seems very obvious to me that, with the exception of perhaps that part of the amendment on page 92 beginning with line 5 and ending in line 13, which represents restriction, the remainder of the amendment offered by the committee down to and certainly including the first paragraph on page 93 is general legislation upon a general appropriation bill.

In accordance with the rules of the Senate, Mr. President, I make a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I believe that clearly under the precedents of the Senate the point of order made by the Senator from Virginia in this instance is not well taken and should be overruled. The Senator has stated there is no statutory authority for these rehabilitation loans. I respectfully invite his attention to title II of an act of Congress approved July 22, 1937. It reads as follows:

TITLE II—REHABILITATION LOANS

BORROWERS AND TERMS

Sec. 21 (a). Out of the funds made available under section 23, the Secretary shall have power to make loans to eligible individuals for the purchase of livestock, farm equipment, supplies, and for other farm needs (including minor improvements and minor repairs to real property), and for the refinancing of indebtedness, and for family subsistence.

That is the statutory authority delegated by an act of Congress, which has never been repealed, to the Secretary to make loans for rural rehabilitation.

I ask Senators to refer to line 19 on page 89 beginning with the words "farm debt adjustment service." There is statutory authority found in this act for the carrying out of that service, and I read from section 22 of the same act from which I have already read, which was approved, as I have said, on July 22, 1937:

The Secretary shall have power to assist in the voluntary adjustment of indebtedness between farm debtors and their creditors and may cooperate with and pay the whole or part of the expenses of State, Territorial, and local agencies and committees engaged in such debt adjustment. He is also authorized to continue and carry out undertakings with respect to farm-debt adjustment uncompleted at the time when appropriations for the purpose of this section are first available. Services furnished by the Secretary under this section shall be without charge to the debtor or creditor.

I further invite the attention of the Senate to title I of the same act which provides as follows:

The Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to make loans in the United States and in the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii and in Puerto Rico to persons eligible to receive the benefits of this title to enable such persons to acquire farms.

(b) Only farm tenants, farm laborers, sharecroppers, and other individuals who obtain, or who recently obtained, the major portion of their income from farming operations shall be eligible to receive the benefits of this title.

Then follow a great many details with regard to the making of loans to farm tenants, to farm laborers, and to sharecroppers to enable them to purchase farms.

So, Mr. President, so far as concerns the charge which has been made that the Congress has never approved rural rehabilitation loans, I thought it was well for me to read these items in the act—this still live statute—to show that Congress has had ample authority in times past for a comprehensive program of rural rehabilitation. The appropriations which have been made from year to year for the purpose of making these loans have been made to the Secretary of Agriculture and not to the Farm Security Administration. The Farm Security Administration is the agency which has been utilized by the Secretary. But so far as the bill before us is concerned, the appropriation would be made to the Secretary of Agriculture just as has been the case in times past.

There are some portions of this amendment, Mr. President, which are legislative in character. The reference made by the Senator from Virginia to

the provision authorizing borrowings from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation does not appear in the basic act to which I have referred. However, Mr. President, I do not depend, in opposing the point of order, solely upon statutory authority for the detailed program set forth for the making of rural-rehabilitation loans. This amendment was reported by the committee in the bill on the strength of one of the most elementary rules of both legislative bodies. It has always been recognized that where one body legislates upon a subject the other body has a right to amend it in any way it sees fit so long as the amendment is germane to the question which is referred to in the bill which comes before it. Every provision of the amendment is germane to a program of rural rehabilitation.

Mr. President, I submit that the House, by inserting by a floor amendment the language found on page 89 of the pending bill appropriating \$500,000 for necessary expenses in connection with the making of loans under title I, and by inserting the words—I will read from line 9—"and the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans heretofore made under the provisions of said act," legislated thereon. It makes no difference how slender the thread of legislation may be which comes to us from the other House. If there is any legislation there at all we are entitled to transform it into a steel cable, or a steel beam, so long as the amendment which we offer is germane to the general subject.

The provision in the House bill is undoubtedly legislation. I wish to submit to the Senate the language of section 6 of the act approved July 22, 1937. A comparison of this language with the House provision clearly demonstrates the fact that the latter is legislation:

Sec. 6. To carry out the provisions of this title, there is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, not to exceed \$25,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, and not to exceed \$50,000,000 for each fiscal year thereafter.

I hope Senators, without regard to their views on the merits of this issue, will listen to the language which I shall now read:

Not more than 5 percent of the sums appropriated for any fiscal year in pursuance of this section shall be available for administrative expenses in carrying out this title during such fiscal year.

I hope Senators will mark that language well—not more than 5 percent of the amount appropriated in any fiscal year for carrying out this section for the purpose of making loans, shall be available for administrative expenses.

Mr. President, when the House struck out on the floor all the loan money and appropriated \$500,000 for the collection of outstanding loans, without making any authorization for loans, it made an appropriation of 100-percent of the sums which were available for loans, and there is no way of escaping the fact that that is legislation. It may be minor, but it has the effect of repealing section 6 of the basic act which was approved in 1937.

So long as the House of Representatives legislates in any respect the Senate has a right to go fully into the whole question of rural rehabilitation and tenant purchase loans.

The point made, Mr. President, at the outside, can only present the question as to whether or not the amendment is germane under paragraph 4 of rule XVI. I contend if the House of Representatives undertakes to repeal an act in a general appropriation bill, that the Senate may strike out the language repealing the act and provide for amending the act in the general appropriation bill. To rule otherwise would be absolutely to reverse every precedent the Senate has ever established in dealing with this question. It is undoubtedly in order for this committee amendment to come before the Senate and to be considered on its merits unless it is desired to repeal every precedent the Senate has established concerning the powers of one House to deal with an amendment of the other House which has the effect of changing existing law.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Suppose the Senate amendment had been adopted by the House, all except the provision for \$97,500,000 to be loaned by the R. F. C., and the Senate committee had then attempted to insert that amendment in the House amendment, would not that be new and general legislation?

Mr. RUSSELL. No, I do not think so. If there was any piece of legislation in the House provision we have a right to amend it in any words which are germane to the subject.

Mr. TAFT. Suppose the House feels that because of the authority of existing law these appropriations are justified, and the Senate comes along and passes an entirely new provision that is not authorized in existing law but brings a new element into the picture and appropriates \$97,500,000, would not that be an amendment proposing new legislation? Why is it not the same thing if it is included in the amendment which the Senate committee proposes to the House amendment?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am sorry the Senator from Ohio missed the point I was undertaking to make. I am making the point that the House did legislate on this question. If we go on the supposition that the House did not legislate on the subject, but that it merely conformed to the Rehabilitation Act of 1937, the amendment would have been subject to a point of order, but the House did not content itself with dealing with any provision of existing law; it undertook by this language to repeal and to nullify section 6 of the act to which I have referred, which provided that for administrative expenses the appropriations should never exceed 5 percent of the amount which was made available for loans.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, paragraph 4 of rule XVI provides:

No amendment which proposes general legislation shall be received to any general appropriation bill.

Why is not the provision about the R. F. C. general legislation and why is

not the amendment itself subject to the rule?

Mr. RUSSELL. Because, Mr. President, the first clause of subdivision 4 of rule XVI relates to amendments which propose legislation de novo. It does not relate to amendments undertaking to amend legislative provisions which come to the Senate from the House of Representatives. The second clause of the paragraph provides—

Nor shall any amendment not germane or relevant to the subject matter contained in the bill be received.

That is the only language in the entire rule which might be applied to the amendment now under consideration.

Mr. TAFT. It seems to me that is very much more damning to the proposal, because the amendment is purely general legislation not proposed by the House. I cannot understand the basis of the contention of the Senator from Georgia that it is not general legislation. There is no statutory authority for us to tell the R. F. C. to get into the picture and loan \$97,500,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. I concede that, but the Senator still misses the point. The first clause of the rule is only to be applied in the event there is no legislation in the bill before the Senate. If there is legislation in the bill before the Senate, the Senate has a right to proceed to change the legislative provision which comes before it from the other House, provided the changes proposed are germane.

Mr. TAFT. I think it is perfectly clear that in this bill there cannot be inserted in the committee amendment a new provision of law, even one relating to such a matter as including employees under the civil service, which is not in the House amendment and not authorized by any existing law and which no one ever heard of until the Senate committee inserted it as an amendment. I cannot understand the argument of the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not think that the Senator from Ohio wishes very strongly to understand it. The fact is, nevertheless, that, without regard to the views of the Senator from Ohio, the established precedent of the Senate is that where the House itself has violated the rule against legislation on an appropriation bill the Senate has the right to legislate on the same subject in the Senate. The only rule that pertains to it is as to whether or not the Senate proposal is germane to the House amendment.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. The Senator is quoting precedents. Does he know of any single precedent in the whole history of the Senate where it has ever been held that because the House chooses to legislate on an appropriation bill with regard to one particular item the Senate, therefore, under its own rules, or the Appropriations Committee, has authority to legislate in any other way it might desire? In other words, assuming the Senator's own argument that the House has legislated with regard to the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, the Senator's argument would lead anybody to believe

that, therefore, the Appropriations Committee, under the rules of the Senate, has authority and power to legislate on any with the subject of farm tenancy.

Mr. RUSSELL. No; I never made any such contention.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. But it is a logical result of the Senator's argument.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is what the Senator from Missouri contends. The Senate committee has not undertaken to deal with any new question. The only questions we are dealing with are the ones that have always been contained in this bill, under the act referred to in the House bill, and which the House undertook to repeal when it inserted this provision in the bill. All of them have been carried on under the general act providing for rural rehabilitation loans, for tenant purchases, as well as for rural rehabilitation where purchase loans were not involved. There can be no question that this amendment is germane to the act in question. The rural rehabilitation loans are in the same bill that carries the tenant purchase loans which are referred to in the House provision which is before the Senate. If the House undertakes to legislate and does legislate in any degree upon any question, certainly the Senate has a right to legislate upon the same question. That is absolutely fundamental, and no other ruling has ever been made, Mr. President, in the period I have been in this body; and, I am not familiar with any precedent to the contrary.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator was reading from an act which was approved July 22, 1937.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

Mr. BYRD. To create the Farmers' Home Corporation. I am reliably informed that that corporation has never been created and is in a state of innocuous desuetude. Is the Senator assenting that because of this law, which has never become operative, this particular corporation has never been organized?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; the question of the Senator from Virginia demonstrates unfamiliarity with this entire question.

Mr. BYRD. I would thank the Senator very much for an answer.

Mr. RUSSELL. I wish to point out that there is no mandatory provision here for the establishment of that corporation.

Mr. BYRD. I asked the Senator a question, and I am entitled to an answer from the Senator.

Mr. RUSSELL. I regret if I seemed to be abrupt with the Senator.

Mr. BYRD. I think the Senator was quite abrupt.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am sorry.

Mr. BYRD. I asked a very courteous question of the Senator. The Senator always tries to make these debates personal, which I do not think is proper. I have my right to my convictions, just as the Senator from Georgia has a right to his.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have absolutely no desire to infringe on any conviction the Senator may have.

Mr. BYRD. I certainly have a right to ask a question, which the Senator should not object to. The Senator was quoting from an act to create the Farmers' Home

Corporation, which, he contended, gave legislative authority for the purchase of livestock, farm equipment, and supplies, and I ask this question, Has the Farmers' Home Corporation ever been organized?

Mr. RUSSELL. Not that I know of.

Mr. BYRD. It is a dormant corporation; is it not?

Mr. RUSSELL. It is dormant, because the Secretary, under the specific terms of the law, was given two methods of procedure. One of them was that he could proceed under title I or title II to lend funds through any agency of his own choice, or he could proceed through the Farmers' Home Corporation.

Mr. BYRD. He is not proceeding through the Farmers' Home Corporation.

Mr. RUSSELL. I know that, and there is nothing in the act to require him to do it. It is absolutely optional. He may create the Farmers' Home Corporation. He never saw fit to do it, but that does not curtail his power to make loans under title I and title II.

Mr. BYRD. But this is what it says:

Out of the funds made available under section 23, the Secretary shall have power—

And so forth. Section 23 applies to the Farmers' Home Corporation, which has never been organized. The act was passed, and was approved July 22, 1937.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, if the Senator will read section 23 he will see that it does not apply to the Farmers' Home Corporation. It says:

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, the balances of funds available to the Secretary—

Not to the Farmers' Home Corporation, but—

available to the Secretary for loans and relief to farmers, pursuant to Executive Order No. 7530—

And so forth. It has no reference to the Farmers' Home Corporation, and there is nothing in the act to make it mandatory on the Secretary to establish that corporation. It was an alternative. For some reason the Secretary saw fit to exercise the powers contained in titles I and II of the act, and he never saw fit to create the Farmers' Home Corporation.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WALLGREN in the chair). Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. As I understand the contention of the able Senator from Georgia, it is that the amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations stems from the provision written by the House of Representatives, which appears on page 89, entitled "Farm Tenancy."

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator states my position correctly.

Mr. LUCAS. Will the able Senator tell me what part of the amendment applies strictly to the farm-tenancy program, provided for in what is known as the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act?

Mr. RUSSELL. It is my contention that when the House of Representatives proceeds to legislate with respect to one title of this act, the Senate has a right to

legislate with respect to all titles of the Farm Tenant Act.

Mr. LUCAS. I do not say that I disagree with the able Senator on that, but I was wondering whether it could be segregated and broken down to the point where we would know definitely which portion of the amendment specifically applied to the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act; or is the entire amendment a part of the Bankhead-Jones Act?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senate provisions are offered to make appropriations for the Secretary with respect to general powers contained in titles I and II of the Bankhead-Jones Act.

Mr. LUCAS. I appreciate that, and I understand it thoroughly, but I think there is confusion.

Mr. RUSSELL. We go further than the Bankhead-Jones Act, I concede freely, but if the House has the right to deviate from the Bankhead-Jones Act in one respect, to legislate on the question of rehabilitation and tenant loans, we have a right to deviate so long as our deviation is germane.

Mr. LUCAS. In other words, the Senator's contention is that once the House opens up the field, there is no limit as to how far the Senate may go, so long as it is dealing with loans for rehabilitation in connection with farms.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is exactly correct and the position is sound.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Am I to understand that if the House had legislated on the Bankhead-Jones Act without violating it in any way or attempting to impose any additional legislative provisions, then the Senate, under the Senator's amendment, would be barred also from general legislation?

Mr. RUSSELL. I think that is correct.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator claims that because the House, dealing with the Bankhead-Jones Act, proposes one kind of general legislation—I do not admit it, except for the purpose of this question—therefore the Senate may impose an entirely different kind of general legislation, in spite of the Senate rule that no general legislation may be proposed to an appropriation bill?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; so long as it is germane, and I contend that paragraph 4 of rule XVI relates only to new legislation and not to changing legislation which comes before us from the House of Representatives.

Mr. TAFT. But it seems to me clear that the amendment dealing with the R. F. C. is new legislation. It may have reference to a provision that is related to the Bankhead-Jones Act, but it is new legislation, and I cannot see how it can be said it does not come under the rule.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have undertaken to give my own position on that question. It is my construction that paragraph 4, which the Senator is discussing, relates only to new legislation which might be offered in the bill, but when the House has deviated from the rule which provides there shall be no legislation on an appropriation bill, undoubtedly, under

all the precedents, if the House legislates in any respect, then the only qualification on the Senate provisions is that they must be germane to the general subject involved in the legislation, and this amendment is undoubtedly germane to the general purposes of the Bankhead-Jones Act, which is referred to in the House legislative provision which appears on page 89 of the bill.

Mr. TAFT. I should like to ask the Senator one other question. I cannot see why the Senate provision is not one dealing in general legislation. There is merely a failure on the part of the House to appropriate for some of the purposes of the act; but that is not a violation of the act.

Mr. RUSSELL. The language in the House provision which undertakes to liquidate the question by adding the words "and the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans heretofore made" shows that it is legislation, because section 6 of the basic act, which I have once read, says that no money shall be allowed for administrative expenses in excess of 5 percent of the amount that is allowed for loans. The House did not allow a dollar for loans, therefore, if they had appropriated \$5 for administration it would have had the effect of annulling section 6 of the basic act, which provides that the administrative expenses shall not exceed 5 percent of the amount made available for loans.

Mr. TAFT. It seems to me that can hardly be said to be a violation. Possibly the \$500,000 appropriation is void.

Mr. RUSSELL. It is not void; it is legislation, because it is made in derogation of the express terms of the statute, and contrary to the express terms of the statute. There can be no question about it being legislation. It might as well be provided in the appropriation bill that the Bankhead-Jones Act is repealed. Then would the Senator contend that we could not strike out that provision and offer an amendment which amended the Bankhead-Jones Act?

It is clear to me that, under the rule, the only question possible in this matter is whether the amendment is germane. Suppose the House tries to repeal some act in an appropriation bill and their action comes to the Senate. The Senate is not compelled to accept this House provision. The Senate has some rights. If the House went to the extent of saying in a general appropriation bill that an act approved on such and such a date "is hereby repealed," undoubtedly and unquestionably, in view of every precedent, the Senate could go into that matter, and amend the act which the House sought to repeal or reject the House amendment. Any other ruling would deny the Senate coordinate powers with the House.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I wish to make a brief statement, because I think this is a very important question. I wish that Senators could disassociate the issue involved in the amendment and consider the matter from the standpoint of the parliamentary situation. I know it is always difficult to do that,

but there was very sound ground, Mr. President, for the provision in the rule that an appropriation bill should not carry general legislation. It gave too great opportunity for abuse of the great power of lumping together legislation with appropriations, and making it impossible either to vote against or for the measure without involving the question of appropriations. So I want it generally understood that I am in deep sympathy with that provision of the rule.

But, as I see it, that is not the issue now at stake. The issue at stake is the question of whether or not the Senate shall maintain its unbroken precedents holding that it has the right to explore any field of general legislation which the House of Representatives may have entered. That, Mr. President, is a vital question; it is a question of great extreme importance as affecting the power of the Senate.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Of course, it is not a question of the power of the Senate. It is the Senate's own rule which is being violated. It is a question of what the Senate wants. The Senate can set aside the rule if it wants to do so. The Senate can change the rule. It is not a question between the Senate and the House of Representatives; it is merely a question whether we shall abide by our own rules.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. If the Senator will bear with me, perhaps I cannot convince him, but, at least, I will have an opportunity to state why I think it is of great importance. If, for example, the Senate should take the position that the House of Representatives, having legislated upon a subject, the Senate could not pursue that field and alter, amend, enlarge, change, or shrink the action of the House, it would bind itself to a legislative provision in an appropriation bill, which must pass in order that a particular department or agency may continue to function. The Senate would be helpless; it could not change, it could not alter the action taken by the House of Representatives.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. The Senate can strike out the legislative provision which the House has inserted.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes.

Mr. TAFT. That is entirely within its power.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes; it is within its power, Mr. President; but if the conferees on the part of the House maintain their position, the Senate is ultimately confronted with either yielding to the ipse dixit and the legislative action of the House without amendment, change, or alteration, or killing the appropriation bill. That is the whole theory behind this general rule. The purpose of the rule is to preserve the power of the Senate to act in any way the majority of the Senate sees fit, whenever the other body may have entered the field of legislation. It could not have been better put

than it was put by Vice President Marshall when he said:

Notwithstanding the rule of the Senate to the effect that general legislation may not be attached to an appropriation bill, still when the House of Representatives opens the door and proceeds to enter upon a field of general legislation, the House having opened the door, the Senate of the United States can walk in through the door and pursue the field.

Mr. President, I contend that it is absolutely necessary that we maintain that precedent. It is clearly a question here of the House having entered the field. The question which is raised in paragraph 4 of rule XVI is certainly one which could be given consideration, namely, whether the legislative action of the Senate committee is germane to the legislative action taken by the House of Representatives. I agree in that respect 100 percent with everything that has been said by the able Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and I think he has proven beyond peradventure of argument that the action of the Senate committee is germane.

But the question at issue is not as yet one of germaneness. The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] has raised the point of order that the amendment proposes general legislation, and I appeal to the Senate, and I appeal to the Chair, not to sustain such a point of order, not to reverse the unbroken precedents of the Senate, but to maintain the legislative power of the Senate on a parity with the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Chair understand that the Senator from Wisconsin has raised the question of relevancy?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. No; I did not raise it. I said that it could be raised.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I desire to follow the invitation extended by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] in one of his more courteous moments, and discuss this matter as a matter of parliamentary procedure rather than on the merits of the substantive proposition involved.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that we have listened to a very remarkable demonstration this afternoon. I have often heard it cited as the height of extreme statement that a man could take a match stem and run it into a lumber yard. But the Senator from Georgia has gone even beyond that in tenuous theory. The Senator from Georgia proposes to take a match stem and run it into a vast forest, into great sulphur mines, great factories, great railroad transportation systems, a lease-lend act, into great steamship facilities to transport the products of the match stem overseas.

Mr. President, the argument advanced by the Senator from Georgia and the Senator from Wisconsin, reduced to its simplest terms, simply means that if the House of Representatives in a general appropriation bill violates its own rule by the inclusion of any item of legislation, by that act it automatically suspends the rule of the Senate as to the inclusion of legislation in general appropriation bills, not only as to the item with which the House has dealt, but as to any other item

which in its wisdom the Senate Committee on Appropriations may desire to tack onto it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I merely wish to correct the Senator's statement that I made any such contention. I said that the amendment had to be germane.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I am stating the effects of the argument made by the Senator from Georgia, as I understood it. I was not proposing to quote the Senator from Georgia verbatim. But the argument of the Senator from Georgia is that by reason of the fact that the House of Representatives, in a provision beginning in line 5 and extending through line 14 on page 89, according to the contention of the Senator from Georgia, has changed the proportion set up by the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, a specific act approved July 22, 1937, as to the proportion of administrative expenses, therefore the Committee on Appropriations is authorized under the Senate's own rules—and that is the only contention here as to the rules of the Senate; the contention is not made with respect to the right of the Senate as a whole to act, but as to the procedure under the rules of the Senate, that, therefore, the Appropriations Committee is authorized under the rules of the Senate to report an amendment dealing with any other legislation connected with agriculture or farm tenancy which the committee may see fit to report. That, as I see it, is the only issue before the Senate.

Mr. President, this is a specific act in connection with which the House is accused of having legislated. I do not desire to waste the time of the Senate in arguing whether the provision which is stricken out in the House bill, to which I referred, is or is not legislation, because that is not necessary for the purpose of my argument. For the purpose of the argument I am perfectly willing to concede the proposition of the Senator from Georgia that the House has legislated by changing the requirement of the original act of July 22, 1937.

But, Mr. President, in the interest of orderly legislation, in the interest of preserving the rules of the Senate, in the interest of preventing appropriation committees constantly proposing substantive legislation on general appropriation bills, I deny the proposition that if the House has legislated with regard to the provisions of a specific bill, namely, the so-called Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937, the Appropriations Committee of the Senate has a right to go afield and take in any other subject which in its wisdom it deems desirable to take in in order to affect the question of farm tenancy or of agriculture in general. That is the question before the Senate.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Do I correctly understand that the contention of the distinguished senior Senator from Missouri is simply that, insofar as the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act is concerned, the Committee on Appropriations had the

power and authority to explore any field in connection with that one piece of legislation?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Yes, Mr. President; the Senator is correct.

Mr. LUCAS. And that when the committee goes beyond that, regardless of whether the legislation it recommends affects the farmers, the legislation which the committee then proposes is subject to the point of order?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, the Senator has admirably stated the position. In other words, a while ago the Senator from Wisconsin quoted a decision of a distinguished former Vice President in which he said, "the gate was left open and the Senate had a right to go through it." However, the Senate has no right, under its own rules, to do so. I desire to draw a proper distinction relative to the question of the right as between the two bodies. The Senate has a right to do anything it wants to do; but the Senate, under its own rules, as a matter of procedure cannot go through the gate the House has opened, and knock down both sides, and pour through as a general horde.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Does not the Senator's whole argument turn on the question of germaneness?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. It does not.

Mr. VANDENBERG. It would seem to me that it does.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. The point of germaneness would apply, let me say, to the Senator from Michigan, to the question of whether a particular amendment would be germane to the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. No Senator has contended—at least, I have not heard any Senator do so—that there is anything in the amendment which is germane to the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I contend that it is germane to it.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, with all due respect to my friend, the Senator from Georgia, I must say that I suspect that, in claiming germaneness, the proponents of the committee amendment are endeavoring to escape from the provisions of the rule, and to submit the matter to a majority vote of the Senate on the question of germaneness, because the rule specifically provides for a majority vote on the question of germaneness. It seems to me there can be no question as to germaneness to the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act when the committee takes up an entirely different act—in fact two different acts; they were cited by the Senator from Georgia himself—and goes beyond that, and changes that act or those acts by legislation, sets up new machinery under the R. F. C., and goes entirely outside the field of any administration of the Bankhead-Jones Act, which is the legislation claimed by the Senator from Georgia as his original authority for new legislation in the bill. I say there is no justification for going clear outside that

act and setting up entirely new authorities—different acts—and setting up entirely new duties and different questions of personnel classification.

Mr. President, as I say, I intend to discuss at this time only the parliamentary situation, because I think a very important parliamentary question is involved. I think the whole practice of the Congress of restricting legislation on appropriation bills is involved in this question. If the practice—a practice more exemplified by this bill than by any other I have ever seen—of having the Appropriations Committee of the Senate absolutely substitute its judgment for that of the legislative committees involved is indulged in and carried out, then I think the other committees of the Senate and of the House might as well be abolished, because there is no use in having any other legislating done if the Committee on Appropriations, in a "must" bill, a bill which is very necessary to be signed, a general supply bill, is to come along and do the legislating.

Mr. President, of course, the reason for the rule which has always existed in the Senate and always existed in the House, at least for many years—certainly for all my lifetime—is very readily evident. Legislation comes before either body of the Congress for consideration upon its merits. It is open to serious discussion, at least in this body, and formerly was in the House; it is open to amendment; and it is open to any legislative action which the body concerned may see fit to take. It may be passed by one body, may fail of passage in the other body, or may pass both bodies and be vetoed by the President, without the sense of compulsion which applies in connection with general appropriation bills.

As to the great supply bills necessary to be passed in order to have the Government continue to operate, they have always been given a high state of precedence, as we say in the Senate, or privilege, as is said in the House; they have been protected against dilatory amendments and various other kinds of amendments, in order to expedite their passage. They are recognized as "must" bills in both the Senate and the House of Representatives; and only under the most extraordinary circumstances has a President of the United States vetoed a general supply bill.

Mr. President, it is for that reason, for that very justifiable reason, that both Houses have from time immemorial adopted rules against having their own Appropriations Committees, in the first instance, or individual Senators or Representatives, in the second instance, offer propositions for legislation on general appropriation bills.

As I said awhile ago, this bill is the most remarkable bill I ever saw. I think there are 116 amendments to it. Approximately 100 of them have been subject to points of order. I am not certain as to the exact number; the Senator from Georgia can correct me if I am in error.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I may say that the Senator has slightly exaggerated.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Certainly a great many of them have been subject to points of order; have they not?

Mr. RUSSELL. I think that 5 or 6 out of the 116 have been. The Senator is slightly mistaken.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. A great many of them have been subject to a point of order, and the Senator has recognized that fact by serving notice, under the rules of the Senate—as he has a perfect right to do—to suspend the rule.

However, Mr. President, as to this amendment, involving—as it does—open, flagrant legislation in every line of it—at least, until we reach the second paragraph on page 93, which is the fourth page of the amendment involving legislation—attempt has been made to railroad it through, on the theory that because the House has dealt with one bill, the Senate Appropriations Committee is relieved of its obligation under the rule, and can, as it sees fit, deal with any other measure in any way connected with the whole subject of agriculture.

Mr. President, I do not believe that a more important parliamentary question has been presented to the Senate during my membership in the Senate. I believe that if the Senate should adopt the view of the distinguished Senator from Georgia it might very well proceed to abolish all the standing committees of the Senate except the Committee on Appropriations, because the Committee on Appropriations would then be made the sole judge of what should be in an appropriation bill and what should not be in it. When that is done, the authority of the standing committees of the Senate is completely annihilated.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, the rule in this case is perfectly clear:

The Committee on Appropriations shall not report an appropriation bill containing amendments proposing new or general legislation.

In another place:

No amendment which proposes general legislation shall be received to any general appropriation bill.

It is admitted that this is general legislation. It is said that because of some precedents or rulings there should be incorporated into these provisions an exception which is not there. It is not in the rule. Not a word is said about it in the rule. The exception is said to be "unless the House, in dealing with the matter, has proposed some general legislation." There may be rulings to the effect that there should be such an exception in the rule, but it is not there. I do not see why we should not abide by the rules of the Senate as they are written. I cannot understand how we can write an exception into a perfectly clear rule of the Senate.

There is no doubt that this is general legislation; but it is claimed that the House has violated the law. I do not even admit that. I do not see how the House has violated the law. The House simply authorized \$500,000 for necessary expenses in carrying on this law, be-

cause there are some things to carry along. It appropriated no money for the general purposes of the Bankhead-Jones Act. Therefore, it is said that it violated the section of the law which says that—

To carry out the provisions of sections 1001 to 1006 of this title, there is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, not to exceed \$25,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, and not to exceed \$50,000,000 for each fiscal year thereafter. Not more than 5 percent of the sums appropriated for any fiscal year in pursuance of this section shall be available for administrative expenses in carrying out sections 1001 to 1006 of this title during such fiscal year.

That is section 6, title I, of the Bankhead-Jones Act.

Frankly, I do not believe that the House violated the law. If the House did not choose to appropriate anything for loans under this act for this year, I see nothing in this provision that is intended to prevent the appropriation of the necessary funds for administrative expenses. In other words, the amendment did not purport to deal with any such situation. In order to prevent extravagance, the act provided that the general cost of administering loans should not exceed 5 percent of the figure authorized for any particular year. It was not the intention, if Congress should choose not to appropriate anything, to say that it should appropriate nothing for administrative expenses. Certainly, to hang on to that supposed violation of the House rule the power to suspend the entire Senate rule and step out into general legislation to authorize the R. F. C., under no legislative authority whatever, to advance \$97,500,000, or twice as much as is authorized under the Bankhead-Jones law, is hanging a tremendous argument on a very small point.

I do not believe that the House violated the law. I do not think that that section of the Bankhead-Jones law would prohibit Congress, if it chose to stop loans, from appropriating a sum to administer the loans which have already been made.

So, Mr. President, it seems perfectly clear to me that under the express terms of the rule this is general legislation; it is admitted to be general legislation, and it should be ruled out of consideration by the Senate.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I desire to say a few words in support of the position taken by the distinguished Senator from Georgia. It seems to me that sometimes a little common sense can solve most of these technical arguments.

I quite agree with what the Senator from Wisconsin has said. The question here is whether or not the Senate will undertake to prevent itself from dealing with matters of legislation which have come to it from the House in an appropriation bill. However we may wish to obscure that question with technical argument, that is the fundamental question which remains. The only question here is whether or not, under paragraph 2 of rule XVI, the Committee on Approp-

riations is bringing in new or general legislation. The common-sense view is to determine what was meant by the phrase "new or general legislation." It is my understanding that the precedents of this body, without exception, support the contention that the rule was designed to prevent the Appropriations Committee of the Senate from initiating new or general legislation. It was not intended, and has never been enforced, to prevent the Senate Committee on Appropriations from dealing with legislative matters which come to it from the House in an appropriation bill. That is the explanation of the decision so clearly laid down by Vice President Marshall, which was quoted by the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Certainly.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Would not the Senate be in a very unique position if it were to follow the suggestion of the Senator from Ohio and discard all the precedents and rulings which have been made by the presiding officers interpreting the rules of the Senate, and start now to interpret them de novo, and in the strictest sense of the word, as he argues the rule must be interpreted? It seems to me that we must take into consideration the precedents and interpretations of the rule if we are not to discard a large body of procedure by which the Senate has been governed for many years.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I quite agree with the Senator from Wisconsin.

The common-sense view of the situation is perfectly clear. The House of Representatives has dealt with this subject matter, which has been in the appropriation act for 5 or 6 years, and which therefore cannot be regarded as new legislation. The proposed appropriation is supported by Budget estimates which have come to the House and to the Senate.

These provisions are now stricken out to a certain degree by the House in a legislative amendment. The House, acting within its rights, wrote this legislative amendment into the bill, in effect repealing a legislative enactment which has been on the statute books for 5 or 6 years. The Bankhead-Jones Act not only deals with tenant purchases, but also with loans and rehabilitation. So the House, having acted and sent the bill to the Senate, we must acknowledge that the House was acting within the scope of its rights.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator does not claim that the House could not refuse to appropriate any money simply because an act was in force; does he?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Certainly not. The House could have refused to appropriate, but it did not do so. The House dealt with a law which has been on the statute books for 5 or 6 years, and which dealt with a subject which has been handled in appropriation bills for 5 or 6 years, and undertook to modify the whole system.

As we all know, the purpose was to destroy the Farm Security Administration.

I am ready to acknowledge that there are and have been features about the Farm Security Administration which have not had my support. The Appropriations Committee has attempted to deal with that question, and has provided for the termination of those activities; but the legislative judgment of the Senate and the House has been that the Bankhead-Jones Act ought to be maintained, and that loans for rehabilitation purposes should be made to small farmers. The House, acting within the scope of its legislative power, sent to the Senate this legislative amendment to the bill.

Those who desire to destroy the Farm Security Administration are urging the technicality of the Senate rule against new or general legislation upon an appropriation bill. I submit to the Senate that that rule was directed against the initiation of new legislation in the Senate committee. It was not intended and never has been interpreted as preventing the Senate from dealing with legislative matters which have been sent to this body by the House of Representatives in an appropriation bill.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I have been necessarily absent from the Chamber for a time and have not heard all the debate. I should like to propound a question to the Senator from Wyoming. Does the Senator from Wyoming take the position that the House of Representatives may repeal a law by refusing to appropriate money for performing the functions provided for in the law and that, as a result, the Senate does not have any right to disagree with the House?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. In effect, that is the position that is taken.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. That is certainly not the position.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I said it was, in effect.

Mr. TAFT. The House may pass a bill, and we may vote into it an appropriation of \$50,000,000 without the slightest question. There is no question about our right to disagree with the desire of the House to end the Farm Security Administration.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me, I was merely trying to answer the question of the Senator from Minnesota and stating my opinion. As I understood his question, he has correctly stated the situation.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. The Senator's understanding is very incorrect.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I was incorrect in that. There were two questions. The second question concerns relevancy, whether or not the changes which have been made by the Senate Committee on Appropriations in the legislative amendment which came from the House are relevant. That is a question which must be passed upon by the Senate. But I do contend that the rule does not prohibit the amendment being submitted.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I have no desire to interrupt the Senator from Wyoming in a statement of his position. My reason for asking him to yield was that in answering the question of the Senator from Minnesota, the Senator from Wyoming apparently undertook to state the position of those of us who believe the point of order is well taken, and he stated it 1,000-percent erroneously, and I desire to challenge the statement of the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I said, in response to the Senator from Minnesota that, in effect, what he stated was correct.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. GEORGE. On the question of relevancy I should like to ask the Senator from Wyoming—relevant to what? What is the test of relevancy?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The test is the subject matter—

Mr. GEORGE. Of what the House inserted?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Of the whole legislative enactment of what the House put in and what it struck out.

Mr. GEORGE. It did not strike out anything, Mr. President. In plain language, it put in a provision which is said to be contrary to an existing provision of the original law. How are we to test the rule of relevancy? What has that to do with the civil service? What has that to do with the R. F. C.? What has that to do with enlarging the powers of the R. F. C.? I am worried about what is the standard of relevancy.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Allow me to say to the Senator from Georgia that, as I see it, the standard of relevancy is the act under which and for which this appropriation has been and is here being made. It has been made for 4 or 5 years, and there have been provisions in other appropriation bills authorizing the R. F. C. to advance money to be used for loans and rehabilitation under the Bankhead-Jones Act. My contention is—and I think it is the contention of the Senator from Georgia, the chairman of the subcommittee, but I would rather have him speak for himself—that the amendment reported by his committee is altogether relevant to that general subject matter.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I desire to add only one word further. The Senator from Missouri has stated this is something entirely new and we are trying to railroad it through the Senate. I merely wish to say that this program has been in effect for a number of years. The provisions relating to the borrowing of funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation have been enacted into law year after year for at least the last 4 years. I have not checked the dates; I think it has been for 5 years, but I know it has been for at least 4 years.

Mr. President, this provision was one of those which came to the floor of the House of Representatives without the benefit of a rule which is usually accorded the Appropriations Committee by the Committee on Rules. Due to the

fact that the provision was legislation in the House, the entire matter went out on a point of order on the floor of the House. The chairman of the subcommittee who had charge of the bill in the House then offered the amendment which I contend amply supports any provision which the Senate sees fit to place in this bill which is relevant to the whole question of rehabilitation of farm tenancy in this country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from Georgia yield for a question by the Chair?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia raise the question of relevancy?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; I say the entire amendment is relevant.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri will state it.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. The Senator from Virginia has already made a point of order on the whole amendment on the ground that it involves new legislation in contravention of paragraphs 2 and 4 of rule XVI. The point of order I make is that the Senator from Georgia cannot supersede the point of order of the Senator from Virginia by a different point of order which has to do with the question of germaneness. The rule provides for a different treatment as between the point of order on the ground of new legislation, and the point of order on the ground of germaneness. My point of order is that the point of order involving the question of new legislation, already having been made by the Senator from Virginia, it cannot be superseded and put aside by the Senator from Georgia raising the question of relevancy.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming will state it.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Am I correct in understanding that the original point of order which was raised by the Senator from Virginia was based upon the interpretation of paragraphs 2 and 4 of rule XVI? My reason for asking the question is that paragraph 4 of rule XVI is the one which raises the question of relevancy. If the point of order of the Senator from Virginia was based upon paragraph 4 for the purpose of raising the question of relevancy, then the question has already been raised.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit, the point of order of the Senator from Virginia refers to paragraph 4 of rule XVI and has to do with the first two lines, which read as follows:

No amendment which proposes general legislation shall be received to any general appropriation bill.

Now, under that the amendment is certainly subject to a point of order.

Another ground is contained in paragraph 4—an entirely different ground—which relates to the question of germaneness. It reads as follows:

Nor shall any amendment not germane or relevant to the subject matter contained in the bill be received; nor shall any amendment to any item or clause of such bill be received which does not directly relate thereto, and all questions of relevancy of amendments under this rule, when raised, shall be submitted to the Senate and be decided without debate.

Mr. President, that provision as to submission to the Senate does not apply to the first ground for the point of order under paragraph 4 of rule XVI, which was the ground relied upon by the Senator from Virginia in his point of order.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, on a parliamentary question I am always unhappy to be placed in a contrary position to that assumed by the Senator from Missouri, who is an able parliamentarian, but in this case I must disagree with him most heartily. There is no question that section 4 is complete. The question as to whether or not the amendment is general legislation, as I have insisted, applies only as to whether it is substantially new legislation; and the question of relevancy is one that addresses itself as to whether or not the proposal which is offered is relevant to the legislative proposition which it seeks to amend. I have insisted all the way through that it is entirely relevant because of the fact that the Bankhead-Jones Act, which was approved July 22, 1937, provides for the rehabilitation loans which are carried in this provision as well as for the tenant purchase loans which are carried in it.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, does the Senator say that he is relying upon the Bankhead-Jones bill which was approved in 1937?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; I do not rely upon it. I say that we escape the point of order made by the Senator from Virginia that we are proposing new general legislation, because the House has already legislated on this subject, and having opened the door, even by one-half inch, the Senate has a right to march in as a body, if it sees fit, so long as the amendment approved by the Senate is relevant and germane to the House provision.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator relies upon the authorization of loans to provide rural rehabilitation under the act to create the Farmers' Home Corporation; but that corporation has never been created—it is a dormant corporation.

Mr. RUSSELL. The corporation was never created; but I have undertaken to point out—and I will read the entire act if Senators wish—that its creation was wholly discretionary with the Secretary of Agriculture. Title I provides for the farm-tenant purchase loans. Title II provides for the rehabilitation loans, just as is suggested in this amendment. Title IV provides for the Farmers' Home Corporation. I want to read from title IV to show that really the question of the Farmers' Home Corporation has nothing to do with this question:

(b) The Secretary shall have power to delegate to the corporation such powers and duties conferred upon him under title I or title II or both.

It says he shall have the power to do it, but there is nothing in the act which

requires him to do it. As a matter of fact, he has never proceeded under the powers which were conferred upon him by the Congress in title I and title II. Mr. President, we have heard argument raised here not only as to the sanctity of the appropriation bill, which has carried this provision for some 4 or 5 years, but as to the time limitation that is involved. I wish to point out that not only has this provision been in the bill for years but it was submitted in the Budget estimates to the Congress for the current year. This question has not been voted on up or down on the floor of either body of the Congress.

I say, Mr. President, not only is the question of relevancy involved but that we ought to face this issue squarely and determine whether or not this program, which has been in effect for some 6 or 8 years, shall be discontinued on a point of order which is raised by one Member of the Senate.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHANDLER in the chair). Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I understand the Senator to say that the item was contained in the Budget estimates. The Senator does not mean to state to the Senate, does he, that the legislation contained in this amendment was also submitted by the Budget?

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, yes; I do.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Does the Senator mean to say that all these provisions were in the Budget estimates?

Mr. RUSSELL. They were submitted this year, and last year, and passed both bodies.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Where did the Budget Bureau get the authority in submitting items of appropriation to submit legislation?

Mr. RUSSELL. If the Senator will pardon me, I should not like to be diverted to the question of the authority of the Budget Bureau. I was merely answering the Senator's argument that this was an entirely new proposition which we were trying to railroad through.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. The Senator said the amendment in its present form was submitted by the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. RUSSELL. I did not say that.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I am bound by what the Senator says because he has the information and I have not.

Mr. RUSSELL. I did not mean to say that it is in the identical form suggested by the Budget.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. The Senator admits it is legislation.

Mr. RUSSELL. There is no question about that.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Was the legislation, as well as the estimate, submitted by the Budget?

Mr. RUSSELL. The language of the amendment which refers to the authority to borrow from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was contained in the language submitted by the Budget Bureau.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. As to the other legislative provisions, such as those requiring reports and as to personnel—

Mr. RUSSELL. No.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. And as to loans, and also the provision on page 90 down to line 5 on page 91, were they also submitted by the Budget?

Mr. RUSSELL. The language on page 90 from line 18 to line 12 on page 91 was submitted by the Budget.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. So that the Budget is now itself submitting legislation?

Mr. RUSSELL. I assume that that language was inserted by the Budget because of the fact that the Congress had put that language in the bill for several years. The amendment may be legislation, but it is all relevant to the House provision. The Budget submitted language providing for the prosecution of the 195 rural rehabilitation projects which have, in one manner or another, come under the jurisdiction of the Farm Security Administration. I do not wish to debate the details of those projects because they are not pertinent to this discussion, but I should like to say for the benefit of those who have condemned the Farm Security Administration because of rural rehabilitation projects that only 8 out of 195 were inaugurated by the Farm Security Administration. The remainder have been inherited either from the Resettlement Administration, which was directed one time by Mr. Tugwell, or from the several State corporations which were established for resettlement under the Work Projects Act.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. The effect, I understand, if the point of order were sustained, would not be to eliminate the Farm Security Administration but would be to send the bill back to the committee, and I presume the committee could eliminate all legislative matters and report it back with an appropriation of, say, \$50,000,000 tomorrow, even though the point of order is sustained. I do not think it is quite fair to say that this is a method simply to eliminate the F. S. A. It seems to me that it is rather a method of holding it within the original legislative authority of \$50,000,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator now is referring to the tenant purchase program and not to the rehabilitation program. There are some \$400,000,000 of loans outstanding on that program on which I think the Government has some claim and on which I believe it will make collections.

Mr. TAFT. I was intending to refer to the rural rehabilitation section, section 6, title I.

Mr. RUSSELL. There is no earthly way that this bill can be reported back to the Senate with any provision for the liquidation of these projects which is not in some respects legislative, because it would be necessary to provide, if for nothing else, for collecting the loans made by the predecessor of the Farm Se-

curity Administration, which would be legislation. I insist it makes no difference about it being legislation, for if the House of Representatives puts just one thin string of legislation in the bill, omitting, as it does, section 6 of the act, the Senate has a right to legislate thereon, and the only question that can possibly be raised against the committee amendment is whether or not it is relevant and germane to the House amendment, and, as to that, I think there can be no doubt.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I should like to make clear exactly the point I made. I read paragraph 2 of rule XVI:

The Committee on Appropriations shall not report an appropriation bill containing amendments proposing new or general legislation, and if an appropriation bill is reported to the Senate containing amendments proposing new or general legislation, a point of order may be made against the bill, and if the point is sustained, the bill shall be re-committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

I next read the first two lines of paragraph 4:

No amendment which proposes general legislation shall be received to any general appropriation bill.

Mr. President, I desire to advert to the claim made by the Senator from Georgia that he relies for authorization for rural rehabilitation loans and grants upon the law which is entitled:

An act to create the Farmers' Home Corporation, to promote more secure occupancy of farms and farm homes, to correct the economic instability resulting from some present forms of farm tenancy, and for other purposes.

The Senator from Georgia did not inform the Senate that the Farmers' Home Corporation has never been organized; it is dormant; it has never been put into operation.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I made no contention that we were relying upon the Farmers' Home Corporation. I said specifically on the floor that that organization was to be established, under the powers delegated, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. It has never been established, and the powers contained in the Farmers' Home Corporation Act have no connection with the powers contained in titles I and II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenancy Act. It is stated in the first paragraph of the act on which I am relying that—

This act may be cited as the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

Mr. BYRD. If the Senator will permit me to finish, I will make my point.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am sorry.

Mr. BYRD. In response to a question from the Senator from Virginia, the Senator stated a few moments ago that he did rely upon this act for the authorization of the loans and grants for rural rehabilitation. In section 21 of the act it is provided:

Out of the funds made available under section 23, the Secretary shall have power to make loans to eligible individuals for the purchase of livestock, farm equipment, sup-

plies, and for other farm needs (including minor improvements and minor repairs to real property), and for the refinancing of indebtedness, and for family subsistence.

Let me call the attention of the Senate to section 23, which provides:

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938—

Remember, this corporation has not even been organized, and is not operating—

the balances of funds available to the Secretary for loans and relief to farmers, pursuant to Executive Order No. 7530 of December 31, 1936, as amended by Executive Order No. 7557 of February 19, 1937, which are unexpended on June 30, 1937, are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the provisions of this title.

Of course, there are no such funds available now. That was on June 30, 1937. Those balances have been used for other purposes. Then paragraph (b) provides:

The President is authorized to allot to the Secretary, out of appropriations made for relief or work relief for any fiscal year ending prior to July 1, 1939, such sums as he determines to be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

There will be no funds after July 1 that are going to be appropriated for relief or work relief.

Section 6 of the act provides:

To carry out the provisions of this title, there is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, not to exceed \$25,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, and not to exceed \$50,000,000 for each fiscal year thereafter.

No part of that has been appropriated.

Mr. President, I think that during my membership in the Senate I have never known a more strained construction placed upon the rule relating to legislative provisions—for that is what it is in this appropriation bill—than to rely upon an act which creates a corporation which has not even been organized, which is still dormant, still inactive, and then to rely upon appropriations which are not available at this time.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Virginia yield to the Senator from Florida?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. Is it the opinion of the able Senator that if the point of order made by him were sustained it would knock out of this appropriation bill all funds for the Farm Security Administration?

Mr. BYRD. No; the opinion of the Senator from Virginia is that the bill, under paragraph 2 of rule XVI, would go back to the committee and be reported back to the Senate.

Mr. PEPPER. If the Senate Committee on Appropriations was not able to insert the provision in the appropriation bill when it had the bill before it, how would it be able to insert it on any other occasion?

Mr. BYRD. It could insert it if it did not provide for general legislation, and if it did, then the alternative is to present a motion for a suspension of the rules, as the Senator from Georgia has

done in a number of other instances in connection with the same bill.

Mr. PEPPER. If the rule were to be suspended, would that require a two-thirds vote?

Mr. BYRD. It would; the requirement is the same as to all other legislative provisions. If the Senate rule means anything, it means that.

Mr. PEPPER. That would mean that an appropriation for the Farm Security Administration would require a vote of two-thirds of the Senate, whereas if the point of order should not be sustained then the item could be preserved in the bill by only a majority.

Mr. BYRD. It will do one of two things, it will either require the Senate rule to be carried out, namely, to return the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, or require a suspension of the rules by a two-thirds vote.

Mr. PEPPER. In the opinion of the able Senator from Virginia, is it necessary that the provisions accompanying the item here in dispute must be contained in the bill in order to effectuate the continuation of the Farm Security Administration?

Mr. BYRD. The Senator should ask someone who favors the Farm Security Administration. I do not know. I know that in my judgment the provision does contain legislation. It is in defiance of the Senate rules, and should be treated as such. If the Senate wishes to suspend the rule, as the Senator from Georgia has asked in regard to a number of other legislative matters, which will be included in the bill, that is the privilege of the Senate. If the Senate does not wish to suspend the rule, it should permit the bill to go back to the Committee on Appropriations, in accordance with the rules of the Senate.

Mr. PEPPER. Has not the Senator already stated that if it went back to the Committee on Appropriations, the committee still could not insert the provision subject to the point of order?

Mr. BYRD. Of course, it could not insert legislative provisions, any more than it can now.

Mr. PEPPER. What the able Senator from Virginia means, then, is that this matter should go back to the Committee on Appropriations and should not come before the Senate under any circumstances except in such form as will require two-thirds of the Senate to pass it?

Mr. BYRD. Does the Senator approve of the Senate rule which prohibits—

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President—

Mr. BYRD. Let me ask the Senator a question. He asked me several questions, and I should like to ask him one. Does the Senator approve the Senate rule which prohibits general legislation on appropriation bills?

Mr. PEPPER. As a general matter; yes.

Mr. BYRD. Why as a general matter? It has to apply to all matters or none.

Mr. PEPPER. The case now before the Senate I think certainly presents a close question, about which the Senate is entitled to exercise its discretion in passing on the point of order. I am very much persuaded by the reasonableness

of the explanation made by the able junior Senator from Georgia that this is not new legislation since similar legislation has been on the statute books for 4 or 5 years.

If the Senator will permit me to ask him one last question, did I understand him to say that he opposed the Farm Security Administration being continued?

Mr. BYRD. I am in favor of transferring the operations of the Farm Security Administration to the Farm Credit Administration. There is no secret about it. I am the chairman of a committee that brought in such a recommendation a year ago. The Senator is well informed about that.

Mr. PEPPER. If I did not misunderstand, I thought I heard the Senator say a moment ago that that could be answered by someone who favored—

Mr. BYRD. The Senator asked me whether the Committee on Appropriations could bring back an amendment containing legislative provisions. I am not on the Committee on Appropriations, and I did not think it was proper for me to answer that question.

Mr. PEPPER. Was it the thought of the able Senator from Virginia that if the transfer of the Farm Security Administration to the Farm Credit Administration were made, the functions which previously had been exercised by the Farm Security Administration would continue to be exercised?

Mr. BYRD. That is my contention.

Mr. PEPPER. The Senator did not expect to diminish any of the activities—

Mr. BYRD. I did not say they should not be diminished. I think the appropriations should be cut down, but I say that as to the permanent activities of the Farm Security Administration—and the debate on that will come later—they should be transferred to the Farm Credit Administration.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, when the Senate passes upon the point of order it is doing something far more extensive than passing on the rules of the Senate. What it is actually doing is depriving over 450,000 farm families, scattered all over the United States, practically of the means of subsistence above the level of impoverishment and squalor. As a matter of fact, the very condition under which the loans in question have been made to the Farm Security Administration tenants is that they cannot get funds from any other source. This is their alternative, their only hope. Take this privilege away from them, and they are left utterly destitute.

These loan provisions not only make it possible for workers to produce for the war, but involved in the item which is under attack here now by the able Senator from Virginia, who has been frank in his expression of not particularly favoring continuance of the Farm Security Administration, is opportunity for hospitalization, opportunity for some medical service, opportunity for some dental service, opportunity to obtain seed with which to plant their crops, opportunity to get a new cow if the only cow

they possess dies, a new mule if the mule they have passes away, or the very food necessary for the nourishment of their families. All these would be taken away on a point of order by the remote Senate of the United States.

I say remote, Mr. President, because I doubt if we were to walk over the threshold of one of those dependent families and face the issue of depriving them of that succor which is all they have, or sustaining the principle of—a point of order relative to parliamentary procedure, I doubt if many of us could make the decision in favor of the parliamentary technicality under the Senate rule against the lives and living conditions of those American families.

Mr. President, remember, if we had before us the statistics of the Selective Service, we would find that many a boy in the front lines comes from one of those homes, and if this point of order is sustained, it means that his mother and father and his brothers and sisters behind will be deprived of means and sustenance, because of a point of parliamentary procedure.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. I do not admit that what the Senator from Florida says is correct. The Senator has no right to say that by the transfer of these activities to the Farm Credit Administration this great mass of citizens will be denied any relief or succor of any kind.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Virginia, of course, knows that if this is legislation it is certainly legislation to undertake to transfer these functions to the Farm Credit Administration.

Mr. BYRD. Let us have such a provision in a legislative bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is much more violative of the Senate rules than the provision now under consideration, which is predicated on the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

Mr. BYRD. The provision can be placed in a legislative bill. I cannot permit to go uncontradicted the broad statement made by the Senator from Georgia. It is not correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. It could not be done in this bill, I said. The Senator knows that if this provision is subject to a point of order, certainly if we were to attempt to transfer all these functions under titles I and II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, it would be subject to a point of order.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, a motion to suspend the rule and make this subject matter in order would certainly be in order before the Senate, and if the motion to suspend the rule to adopt the committee amendment were adopted, then any other germane amendment would be in order to that, and the whole question would be before the Senate, but that would be in accordance with the rules of the Senate instead of being in derogation of the rules.

Mr. PEPPER. But, Mr. President, the able Senator from Missouri would read-

ily admit that a two-thirds vote of the Senate would be required in order to do that.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Certainly. That is what the rules of the Senate provide. The Senator from Florida always comes in and deplores something because it is prohibited by the rules of the Senate, or prohibited by the Constitution of the United States, or by the laws of the United States.

Mr. PEPPER. No, I am not deploring something because it is prohibited by the rules of the Senate, or by the Constitution of the United States. I am deploring the poverty in the homes of Farm Security Administration tenants, and I am saying that the Senate does not have to take away from them their sole means of succor upon the parliamentary point which is presented here today, which is a mere technicality about which honest men may have a difference of opinion.

Mr. President, if this were an effort made flagrantly in the face of some direct provision of the rule of the Senate, or of the Constitution, that might present a different case. We lawyers always have heard it said that hard cases make bad law. But there are precedents which justify the item which the Appropriations Committee of the Senate has brought to the Senate today. There is certainly a reasonable difference of opinion as to whether or not this is new legislation. Everyone knows it is not new legislation to keep the Farm Security Administration in existence. It is simply a continuation of that agency, and its functions, which is proposed by this amendment. That is the substance of it. After all, even a court of law is justified in looking behind the technicality, through the veil of technicality, and looking at the substance which is behind. If this were some irrelevant and extraneous matter which was brought here that would be different, but there is not an item, as I understand, that is involved in the point of order which is not a proposed continuation of what has been going on heretofore. The able Senator from Virginia was correct in saying that this matter should be handled by new legislation. Yet the able Senator from Virginia would not tell his colleagues that he proposes any such legislation now. I am not at all sure—

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I will be glad to propose legislation to make transfer to the Farm Credit Administration.

Mr. PEPPER. But would that not be legislation?

Mr. BYRD. The Senator asked me whether I was willing to propose such legislation, and I said I was.

Mr. PEPPER. Does the Senator contemplate the introduction of any such legislation if the item in question is knocked out?

Mr. BYRD. I have not given consideration to that question.

Mr. PEPPER. Will the Senator propose to destroy this item without introducing legislation to take care of the situation?

Mr. BYRD. Wait a moment. I will agree to introduce legislation tomorrow.

Mr. PEPPER. How long does the able Senator from Virginia think it will take to have such legislation adopted?

Mr. BYRD. The judgment of the Senator from Florida is as good as my judgment with respect to that matter. I think we can succeed in passing such legislation with the assistance of the able Senator from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. But the Senator proposes to diminish the Farm Security Administration as it now exists. It is not the present Farm Security Administration, with its present functions, that the Senator proposes to continue. It is something else.

Mr. BYRD. Of course, I do not propose to continue the present Farm Security Administration. If I did I would vote for this amendment.

Mr. PEPPER. Very well. I think the Senator from Virginia has made clear that he is against the Farm Security Administration. Therefore he proposes to knock it out on a point of order.

Mr. BYRD. I resent that statement. I have a high regard for the rules of the Senate. I regard this proposal as being contrary to the rules of the Senate, and as a Senator I have a right to invoke the rules of the Senate without having my motives impugned.

Mr. PEPPER. I do not think it is news to any Member of the Senate that the Senator from Virginia has not been generally favorable to the Farm Security Administration. I do not deny the Senator's right to feel the way he does.

Mr. BYRD. I have never denied that I am opposed to the waste and extravagance in the Farm Security Administration, which is the greatest in any single bureau of the Government, and I will attempt to discuss that matter when the occasion to do so is presented. But when the Senator from Florida says I am prompted primarily by my opposition to the Farm Security Administration when, as a matter of fact, I am attempting to make certain that the rules of the Senate shall be sustained, he is incorrect in his statement.

Mr. PEPPER. I wish to do the Senator from Virginia, for whom I have the highest respect, no disservice. I thought it was a matter of common knowledge that the able Senator from Virginia did not agree with many of us in our esteem for the Farm Security Administration. I believe in it, and want to continue it. If I had the power I would increase its appropriation instead of diminishing it.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator from Florida would be willing to continue it even in defiance of the rules of the Senate, as I understand. That is the difference between the Senator from Florida and the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. PEPPER. I will say, Mr. President, that if I have on the one hand the proposal to take away from nearly one-half million American farm families the opportunity they have to borrow a single dollar to buy a new mule, or a new cow, or the seed to go in the ground, or the money with which to harvest their crops, or the few dollars with which to pay a doctor or a dentist, or go to the hospital, or with which to buy food or to continue engaging in producing for the war itself,

with a good record in producing food for the war—if that proposal were submitted on the one hand, and on the other I have before me a doubtful question of parliamentary technicality to decide, I should certainly resolve that doubt, Mr. President, in favor of the 450,000 farm families, and trust the Senate to preserve the integrity of its own parliamentary rules.

For I know, Mr. President, and every other Senator on the floor knows in his conscience, that if this item is knocked out of the bill today, if the point of order shall be sustained, it will mean that on the 1st of July the functions of the Farm Security Administration will terminate, and there will not be adopted by the Senate or the House any new legislation continuing those functions.

So, Mr. President, we are in substance voting on the square-cut, clear-cut issue of whether we are going to destroy, on the basis of a technicality, the Farm Security Administration, or whether we are going to resolve the doubt in favor of this item, which comes to the Senate not from a single Senator, but from one of the most distinguished committees of the Senate. We are voting on whether we are going to resolve the doubt against the technicality and in favor of the 450,000 needy farm families scattered all over America, with a creditable record of producing for the war and a finer record of sending their sons to fight in the war, or whether we are going to sit here as if we were automatons, as if we had no people's lives on our consciences and say, "Well, at all events, whatever be the consequence, we have got to maintain the technicalities of the Senate rules against one of the Senate's own committees, and against a rational and reasonable difference of opinion between parliamentary experts on the legality of this item."

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. Let me preface my remarks by saying that I shall vote for the farm security proposal. I am in favor of it. However, I am wondering whether the statement made by the Senator from Florida is accurate—that if the proposal is voted down, that will be the end of the farm-security activities. I did not so understand the statement made the other day by the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee. I felt that if this item should be voted down, the Senator would offer an amendment increasing the amount of the appropriation for the Farm Security Administration, to be obtained from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or appropriating the money directly from the Treasury. Am I correct or incorrect in that respect?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me, let me say that I think it would be next to impossible to continue the Farm Security Administration without having some of the provisions of the amendment which are in the nature of legislation. There is no question that the provision for borrowing from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is legislation. There is no question that the Senate committee provision requiring the liquidation of the

Rural Rehabilitation projects is legislation. My position is that if the House has legislated on these questions, as it unquestionably has done in this bill, the Senate has a right to legislate on them. I shall never admit that when a legislative matter comes from the other body on an appropriation bill, the Senate is tied hand and foot, and is limited to striking out the provision. Legislation coming to us, as a House of equal dignity with the other House, certainly gives us the right to take action similar to that taken by the other body.

Mr. President, I think sustaining the point of order would be very likely to relegate provision for continuing the functions of the Farm Security Administration to legislation; it would have to pursue all the courses of legislation; and, in effect, in view of the fact that the appropriation expires by the 1st of July, it would mean the death of the Farm Security Administration as such.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, if the Senator will further yield, let me say that the point I have in mind is whether the Senator would be able to submit to the appropriation bill an amendment providing the necessary money.

Mr. RUSSELL. There is no trouble about the legislative sanction for the tenant-purchase program.

Mr. WHEELER. I see.

Mr. RUSSELL. But if the rehabilitation program is to be carried on as it is now carried on, legislation would be required in order to grant leave to borrow from the R. F. C. or to exceed the appropriation which has been allowed.

The Senator from Virginia read the list of allocations which have been made under that act for the maintenance of that work. I freely concede that all the funds for that work have been expended, or practically so; a very small balance remains. But the Appropriations Committee, as I understand, has a right to exceed the authorization under the bill. I do not think that question is now involved.

Mr. BYRD. If the Senator will yield to me, let me say that a direct appropriation for that purpose, instead of a provision granting authority to borrow from the R. F. C., would not be legislation.

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, yes.

Mr. BYRD. But the Senator from Montana said there was no way around the difficulty, without enacting legislation.

Mr. RUSSELL. I say that, as a practical matter, with the time now remaining in which it will be possible to provide a direct appropriation for these purposes, and with the opposition which already has been evinced across the Capitol to these matters, it would be impossible to obtain such legislation.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, what I am attempting to find out, and what is confusing to me, is whether we could not appropriate the amount of money required to carry on these necessary operations, without involving the question of legislation. I do not care whether the money is taken from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, provided the Congress directs that that be done or whether

it is taken directly from the Treasury of the United States. Either one procedure or the other would have the same result. What I am wondering is whether, by increasing the appropriations and by writing in the bill an amendment to the appropriation items of the bill, we could not accomplish the same purpose.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, if the Senator will further yield, let me say that I think we undoubtedly would have a right to make direct appropriations for most of those functions. We could not liquidate the resettlement projects, nor could they be carried on, by provisions under the appropriation. We could not either maintain or liquidate them without having direct legislation. But so far as direct loans to the farmers are concerned, I think we could make them under the provisions of this act. We could not, except by legislation, take care of any grants to farmers who have been subjected to losses caused by the ravages of floods in recent months; because an authorization to do that would be in excess of the powers contained in title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I thank both Senators for what they have said. I shall conclude what I have to say. I am not an expert on these matters, but I have been in the homes of farmers receiving such aid, and I know what will happen if the aid is cut off. I know that the consensus is that sustaining the point of order would jeopardize, if it would not absolutely assure cutting off, the services rendered farmers by the Farm Security Administration.

Mr. President, from time to time the Senate has voted on the question of sustaining points of order. If the question is a close one, sometimes the Senate has gone on one side of the line, and sometimes on the other side of the line. There is no flat or fixed rule on the subject. Certainly the House of Representatives has opened the doors to this irregularity, if it is one, by legislating on the subject first. The Senate Appropriations Committee did not inaugurate the delinquency, if it is one. Our committee is simply building on what the House did. I believe there are in this body a sufficient number of able Senators to protect the integrity of our rules. I simply submit that in a case of this sort, one which means so much to so many people, if there is any possible doubt about the decision we should make, it is better to bend a little on the side of humanity and the preservation of lives and the standard of living, meager as it is, of these 450,000 families, than to sit back as if we lived in a vacuum, and wash our hands, like Pilate, of the decision, and say, "I shall have nothing to do with this matter because to give these people help offends my sense of discretion and judgment about what should be done on this technical point under the parliamentary rules of the Senate."

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of the Senator from Georgia for a moment so that I may obtain his thought on this matter.

Under title II—Rehabilitation Loans, subtitle "Borrowers and Terms," subsection 21 (a) reads as follows:

Out of the funds made available under section 23 the Secretary shall have power to make loans to eligible individuals for the purchase of livestock, farm equipment, supplies, and for other farm needs—

And so forth.

I repeat the first words:

Out of the funds made available under section 23.

Now, turning to section 23, the title of which is "Appropriation," we find that subsection (a) reads as follows:

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, the balances of funds available to the Secretary for loans and relief to farmers, pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 7530 of December 31, 1936, as amended by Executive Order Numbered 7557 of February 19, 1937—

Mark this well, Mr. President—

which are unexpended on June 30, 1937, are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the provisions of this title.

Having quoted those two provisions, let me say that of course the Senator knows, as do all other Members of the Senate, that the funds which were unexpended as of June 30, 1937, have been exhausted. Is not that correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am not sure that all of them have been exhausted. They are practically exhausted.

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes.

Mr. RUSSELL. Prior to the creation of the Resettlement Administration under W. P. A., State corporate organizations for rural resettlement and rehabilitation were set up. Some of those funds are still available in the States, but the amount is very small.

Mr. TYDINGS. I have been advised that the funds have been expended.

Mr. RUSSELL. They are practically exhausted.

Mr. TYDINGS. They are the funds which were authorized to carry out the provisions of the act.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

Mr. TYDINGS. If those are the funds which were authorized to carry out the provisions of the act, and were the funds which were unexpended on June 30, 1937, they are the only funds authorized, because, turning back to rehabilitation loans, the first line reads:

Out of funds made available under section 23—

I have just read section 23. Therefore it seems to me to follow, regardless of the merits of the Farm Security Administration's program, whether we are for it or against it, the language and the import of the language is definitely clear. The only funds authorized by act of Congress to carry out the provisions of this act were those which were unexpended as of June 30, 1937.

I am arguing this question in good faith. I am not trying to take any technical advantage of the law, but I am trying to find out what the law is. Before the Senator comments, I wish to commend him for his candor in answering the inquiries of the Senator from Montana and the Senator from Virginia. In my judgment he was completely hon-

est in his answer to those inquiries and did not reserve anything which might have been in his favor when he said that legislation was necessary to do some of the things he enumerated.

Mr. RUSSELL. There is no question about that.

Mr. TYDINGS. I am glad the Senator is candid, because we can arrive at a decision when men are candid.

Mr. RUSSELL. I always try to be candid in dealing with the Senate not only in connection with this bill but in all other matters. I have not reserved anything, and have no intention of doing so. In the first place, I have no motive for doing so, because I think we can legislate as far as we want to go under the rules.

Mr. TYDINGS. I rose to ask the Senator only this question: As I understand, the Senator does not take issue with what I have presented, but he does say that inasmuch as the House has legislated he feels at liberty to carry out that legislation?

Mr. RUSSELL. Exactly.

Mr. TYDINGS. But if the House had not legislated, a point of order would lie because, unless the rule were waived, there would be no reason why the Senate Appropriations Committee should put in the bill the provision referred to. The Senator feels that, the House having adopted a provision relating to the subject, the Senate has a right to proceed.

Mr. RUSSELL. There are some legislative provisions in this amendment. I made that statement in the very first moments of my remarks when I presented my views on the point of order. There are undoubtedly some legislative provisions. The provision which requires the liquidation of farm security projects is legislation.

Mr. TYDINGS. I wished to direct my attention to this one provision.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am not impressed with the argument of the Senator from Maryland that because of the limitations in section 23 we cannot make appropriations. Of course, the Senator is familiar with the rule that the Committee on Appropriations may recommend appropriations in excess of the authorization, so long as the purposes of the appropriation are defined by legislation.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct; but let me ask the Senator what is the authorization, if we strike down section 21, entitled "Rehabilitation Loans"?

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not think it is stricken down—not by the point which the Senator raises.

Mr. TYDINGS. The point I am raising, to make it specific, is that when we see what that authorization is we find these words:

Out of the funds made available under section 23.

Therefore no other funds were made available, and the committee had no right to legislate funds into the bill unless they were in accordance with the authorization.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not understand that to be the determining factor as a limitation on the committee. If, instead, the language read, "Not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be appropriated to the

Secretary for these purposes," under rule XVI the Senate committee would have a right to recommend an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for that purpose, so long as it was recommended for purposes which were authorized by law.

I do not think that that point is as pertinent as is the objection which has been raised to the legislative provisions of the amendment. But whether it is or not, I take the ground—and I have never been more convinced that I am right from a parliamentary standpoint—that if the House legislates on the subject, even to the slightest degree, the Senate has the right to canvass the whole field and take away from, add to, explain, expand, or contract that which the House has done in dealing with the matter, subject only to the rule as to whether it is relevant or germane to the action the House has taken.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I inquire whether all this debate is not out of order, unless the Chair wishes to be informed. I ask the Chair whether he needs any more information.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is ready to rule whenever the Senate is through undertaking to advise the Chair.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, so far as I am concerned, I have not the slightest disposition to delay the Senate. However, in reading the law I could not find any authorization for the committee action. The law provides that out of funds made available under section 23 these things may be done.

What is section 23? It provides that only moneys which are unexpended as of June 30, 1937, are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act.

I believe that if the question were submitted to the parliamentarian he would agree with the point which I have made. The Senator from Georgia does not let that point be the determining factor in arriving at his conclusion. The Senator from Georgia takes a new position, which he has a right to take, namely, that the House has legislated—

Mr. RUSSELL. I have not taken any new position. I have insisted on that position from the beginning.

Mr. TYDINGS. I am not saying this in criticism. I believe that the point is material, because the law provides that no funds may be used which were not then expended as of June 30, 1937. The first provision of the law says that only out of funds made available under section 23 may these activities be carried on. Section 23 provides that no funds may be used for these purposes except the unexpended balances which existed on June 30, 1937.

Mr. RUSSELL. If the Senate has a right to provide that such funds shall be borrowed from the R. F. C., it has a right to change that language.

Mr. TYDINGS. I do not know that I would agree to the statement that the Senate has that right, because borrowing is only another way of appropriating.

Mr. RUSSELL. I was predicating my statement on the assumption that the Senate has the right.

Mr. TYDINGS. The point remains that the authority for the purchase of live stock, farm equipment, supplies, and other farm needs relates only to funds made available under section 23; and section 23 very clearly states that no money shall be used for such purposes except funds which were unexpended on June 30, 1937. Such funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the provisions of the act.

It seems clear to me, therefore, that there is no legislative authority for the provisions written into the bill. As to whether or not the House, by writing in the legislative provision, has given the Senate the right to go ahead, I am not discussing that point at this time. I do not think it has; but aside from that point, there is no clear authority for the appropriation of these funds.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, may I ask the very patient and distinguished Senator in charge of the bill another question on the subject of germaneness?

Mr. RUSSELL. Certainly.

Mr. TAFT. It occurs to me that the two sections of the Bankhead-Jones Act, one relating to rural rehabilitation and the other to tenant loans, are distinct measures, and that in this case the House, by its alleged violation of the tenant-purchase section, may have opened up the tenant-purchase end of the question; but I do not see how it could have opened up the rural rehabilitation loan question. In other words, I do not see that this is, in fact, germane to the matter which the House has opened up. Will the Senator give us his views on that question?

Mr. RUSSELL. In my opening statement I suggested that that question might arise in the minds of some Members of the Senate. I stated that, in my opinion, so long as we dealt with the general subject of rural rehabilitation loans, we were clearly within the rights and powers of the Senate. That is a question which addresses itself to the discretion of each Senator. In my judgment, the entire committee amendment is absolutely germane to the purposes of rural rehabilitation and farm tenancy.

Mr. TAFT. Are not the two matters distinct?

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, yes.

Mr. TAFT. Does not the Senator regard the farm-tenancy program as separate from the rural rehabilitation-loan program?

Mr. RUSSELL. In connection with what I said in my opening remarks, I read both title I and title II as being the legislative background.

Mr. TAFT. But as I understand, the alleged violation of the House relates only to the tenant-purchase program.

Mr. RUSSELL. I freely grant that, but I am happy that the Senator admits that it is a violation, because if the House is guilty of a violation in regard to the tenant-purchase program, the whole question of rural rehabilitation is open to the Senate. There is no way on earth to escape that conclusion.

I invite the Senator's attention to the language which appears in the title of the House provision. What does it say? It says farm tenancy. So long as we are dealing with the question of farm tenancy, and rehabilitation, whether the persons be sharecroppers or laborers, the Senate is not only within its full rights, but also its duty.

Mr. TAFT. I believe very strongly in the farm tenant purchase end of the program, but it is the rural rehabilitation program which I think is doubtful. I think the two are distinct. It seems to me that if the House has opened up only one of them by violating the rule with respect to tenancy, that cannot be said to open up to general legislation the whole subject of rural rehabilitation loans, the law regarding which the House has not violated in any way.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is the view of the Senator from Ohio. I entertain a contrary view. I think that when the House opens up this question, as it undoubtedly did, whether it was with respect to title I, title II, or any other part of the law pertaining to rural rehabilitation, the Senate has a right to legislate on that subject so long as the legislation is relevant to the whole question of rural rehabilitation. The Senator from Ohio has a perfect right to regard a part of it as being relevant and a part of it as not being relevant; but it is my firm conviction that if we reverse the precedents and say that we are not able at this hour to legislate, the Senate will surrender substantial rights, and the question will come back to plague and hamper us. What is the danger in it? Let the Senate say whether or not it is relevant or not relevant, and what parts, if any, of these amendments should be adopted. If we place a limitation on our power by adopting the precedent suggested, in years to come the House will legislate and our hands will be tied by a limitation on our power which will enable us only to accept or reject a House legislative amendment to an appropriation bill.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I invite the attention of the Senate to paragraph 2 of rule XVI, which reads as follows:

The Committee on Appropriations shall not report an appropriation bill containing amendments proposing new or general legislation, and if an appropriation bill is reported to the Senate containing amendments proposing new or general legislation, a point of order may be made against the bill, and if the point is sustained, the bill shall be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is ready to rule.

The present occupant of the chair will undertake to state the parliamentary situation as he understands it.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] raised the point of order basing his objection, as he has said, on paragraph 2 of rule XVI, and, as the Chair understood, also on the first two lines of paragraph 4 of rule XVI.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I have restated the point of order. I rely exclusively on paragraph 2 of rule XVI.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It was the understanding of the Chair that the Senator relied also on the first two lines of paragraph 4. The Chair now understands that the Senator from Virginia relies only on paragraph 2 of rule XVI.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] has raised the question of the relevancy of the committee amendment, based upon a part of the language of paragraph 4. The Chair will read a part of paragraph 4:

And all questions of relevancy of amendments under this rule, when raised, shall be submitted to the Senate and be decided without debate.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Chair permit an interruption?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. He will.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I invite the attention of the Chair to the fact that when the question of relevancy was raised, not by the Senator from Georgia but by the then occupant of the chair, who is not now the occupant of the chair, I then made the point of order that the point of order of the Senator from Virginia, which had to do with new legislation, could not be superseded by a point of order having to do with relevancy under another clause of the rule.

I now call attention of the Chair to the fact that my point of order was the last point of order made, and therefore is the pending point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is mindful of what the Senator from Missouri has said, but feels that it is the duty of the Chair, under paragraph 4 of rule XVI to submit the question to the Senate. This question, under the rules of the Senate—which, by the way, are whatever a majority of the Senate determines at any particular time—is not debatable. The Chair therefore submits to the Senate this question: Is the committee amendment relevant to the House language?

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, a point of order.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I renew my point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is not debatable. The Chair has submitted the question to the Senate.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I do not desire to debate. I desire to renew my point of order. I make the point of order that the Chair, by his own action, is attempting to supersede the point of order made by the Senator from Virginia with another point of order. I make that point of order and ask for a ruling upon it from the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the opinion of the Chair, the Senator from Missouri is out of order. The Chair has submitted the question to the Senate.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I insist on a ruling on my point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair does not make a mistake when he submits a question to the Senate for its decision.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I insist on a ruling on my point of order.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The question is, Is the committee amendment relevant to the House language?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I suggest the absence of a quorum. Under the Constitution the Chair cannot overrule that point, although the present occupant of the Chair is likely to overrule anything.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Guffey	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Gurney	Overton
Austin	Hatch	Pepper
Bailey	Hawkes	Revercomb
Bankhead	Hayden	Reynolds
Barbour	Hill	Russell
Bilbo	Holman	Scruggam
Bone	Johnson, Colo.	Shipstead
Buck	La Follette	Smith
Burton	Langer	Stewart
Bushfield	Lodge	Taft
Byrd	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Caraway	McClellan	Tobey
Chandler	McFarland	Tunnell
Chavez	McKellar	Tydings
Clark, Mo.	McNary	Vandenberg
Connally	Maloney	Van Nuys
Danaher	Maybank	Wallgren
Davis	Mead	Walsh
Eastland	Millikin	Wheeler
Ellender	Moore	Wherry
George	Murdock	White
Gerry	Murray	Wiley
Gillette	Nye	Willis
Green	O'Daniel	Wilson

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. Seventy-eight Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The Senator will state it.

Mr. RUSSELL. The question pending before the Senate submitted by the Chair is as to the germaneness of the committee amendment, is it not?

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The question is, Is the committee amendment relevant to the House language?

Mr. RUSSELL. And those who agree with the committee's action should vote "yea"?

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. That is the Chair's understanding, if the yeas and nays are ordered, but the yeas and nays have not been ordered.

Mr. RUSSELL. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BYRD. I inquire, Who made the point of order with respect to germaneness?

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The Chair understands it was made by the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. BYRD. Did the Senator from Georgia make it? The clerk tells me he did not make it.

Mr. RUSSELL. I urged throughout my entire remarks that the only question possible could be that of germaneness.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator from Georgia did not make the point of order.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The Chair understood the Senator from Georgia raised the question of relevancy.

Mr. BYRD. The clerk tells me that the Senator from Georgia did not make the point of order. This is the most remarkable procedure I have ever known.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. Let the Chair ask the Senator from Georgia did he raise the question of relevancy?

Mr. RUSSELL. No. I contended throughout my entire argument that the amendment was relevant. That is my contention.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The Chair understood the Senator from Georgia did raise the question. If he did not raise it, the Chair will not submit it.

Mr. BYRD. If the Senator from Georgia did make the point, it should be a matter of record. I ask that the record be read to see whether he made it.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I make the point of order that the amendment under consideration is relevant to the provision contained in the House bill.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I make the point of order that the point of order made by the Senator from Virginia cannot be supplanted by a point of order that the amendment is relevant.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The Chair will submit the question raised on the point of order by the Senator from Georgia, in view of the record that has been made.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have insisted that the only question to be submitted to the Senate was the question of relevancy.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President—

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The present occupant was not in the chair all the time, but the present occupant of the chair was informed that the Senator from Georgia had raised a point of order, and the Chair has a written memorandum on his desk to the effect that the Senator from Georgia had raised the question of relevancy.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I do not know what the Journal shows, but the RECORD tomorrow will show, and all Senators who are present must know, that I have insisted all along that this amendment was relevant to the House provision. That is the sole ground I took.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The Chair will submit to the Senate the point of order made by the Senator from Virginia if the yeas and nays are ordered. Is the Senate ready for a vote?

Mr. LODGE. I ask that the question be stated.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The question is on the point of order raised by the Senator from Virginia. The Chair will request that the point made by the Senator from Virginia be put in writing so that the clerk may read it to the Senate.

Mr. LUCAS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gurney	Overton
Austin	Hatch	Pepper
Bailey	Hawkes	Revercomb
Bankhead	Hayden	Reynolds
Barbour	Hill	Russell
Bilbo	Holman	Scruggam
Bone	Johnson, Colo.	Shipstead
Buck	La Follette	Smith
Burton	Langer	Stewart
Bushfield	Lodge	Taft
Byrd	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Caraway	McClellan	Tobey
Chandler	McFarland	Tunnell
Chavez	McKellar	Tydings
Clark, Mo.	McNary	Vandenberg
Connally	Maloney	Van Nuys
Danaher	Maybank	Wallgren
Davis	Mead	Walsh
Eastland	Millikin	Wheeler
Ellender	Moore	Wherry
George	Murdock	White
Gerry	Murray	Wiley
Gillette	Nye	Willis
Green	O'Daniel	Wilson
Guffey	O'Mahoney	

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. Seventy-seven Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I merely wish to point out that the point of relevancy was raised by me, and I am sure the RECORD and Journal of the Senate will so show.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I am preparing the motion and will submit it in a moment.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. Let the Chair say to the Senator from Virginia that the Senator from Georgia has now informed the Chair that the RECORD will show that he raised the point. If he raised the point, the Chair is of opinion that it ought to come in as it was originally presented, and, if he did not raise it, the Chair is of opinion that the point can be decided on the motion of the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. RUSSELL. I should be glad to let the RECORD be read, but every Senator knows that my argument was that since the House has opened this question, the Senate amendment was relevant and germane.

Mr. BYRD. I ask that the Journal be read to determine whether or not the Senator from Georgia made the motion.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I do not see how the Senator from Georgia could have made the point of order, because the point of order would have had to be that the amendment was not germane. He certainly did not make such a point of order.

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, no.

Mr. TAFT. He could not make the point of order that it was germane, because that is the question the Senate is required to determine.

Mr. RUSSELL. No; I do not understand that I was required to make a point of order. The only thing that was required of me was to make the contention that this amendment was germane to the House provision. That has been the basis of the argument I have made.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The Chair is of the opinion that the same question can be decided on the point made by the Senator from Virginia. So the Chair wishes to submit it on the point of order of the Senator from Virginia in order that the Senate may have a direct vote on the question.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I think I have the right to know what the Journal shows, and I should like to know. I have not myself talked with the Journal clerk, but he is a gentleman of very high class who has kept the Journal for a long time, and I should like to know what the Journal shows on this question. As I have said, I have not talked with the Journal clerk. I should like to know what the Journal shows.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I submit the point of order in writing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Let the Chair state the point of order of the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, as a Member of the Senate, I should like to know what the Journal shows in regard to this matter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. As soon as the clerk reads, the Chair will hear the Senator from Georgia. The clerk will now read the point of order submitted by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD].

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

I make the point of order under Section 2, Rule XVI, that the pending amendment contains new legislation and is therefore, under the rules of the Senate, in violation of paragraph 2, rule XVI, which reads as follows:

"The Committee on Appropriations shall not report an appropriation bill containing amendments proposing new or general legislation, and if an appropriation bill is reported to the Senate containing amendments proposing new or general legislation, a point of order may be made against the bill, and if the point is sustained, the bill shall be recommended to the Committee on Appropriations."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Now the Chair wishes to hear what the Journal shows with respect to the question of the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; and I want to make a point of order against the point of order, on the ground that it involves the relevancy of this entire matter. The whole matter of relevancy is involved, whether it is new legislation or not.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Let the Chair hear what the Journal shows.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BYRD makes point of order that matter inserted by committee was, under Rule XVI of the Standing Rules, general legislation and not authorized by existing law, on a general appropriation bill.

Mr. RUSSELL made point of order that the House of Representatives having inserted legislation in the bill on the floor of the House by making an appropriation in excess of the amount allowed for administrative expenses under the basic act, to provide for the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans heretofore made under the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937, the committee amendment was germane and the Senate had the right to legislate on the subject matter.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I say that brings the whole question of relevancy before us, and I see no reason for deviating from the custom of the Senate. The rules have always provided that the question of relevancy in these matters should be submitted to the Senate, and I ask that the question of relevancy now be submitted by the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is of the opinion now that upon the question of the Senator from Virginia the Senator from Georgia expressly stated he did not raise the question of relevancy, and the question of relevancy is not raised on the Journal.

Mr. RUSSELL. I make the point of order against the point of order of the Senator from Virginia that it should be decided on the question of relevancy of the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is of opinion that it is too late to make the point now, and the Chair is now going to submit the point of order raised by the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. TAFT. A parliamentary inquiry. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio will state it.

Mr. TAFT. Is the Chair asking the opinion of the Senate on the point of order under rule XVI, and will a majority vote prevail no matter which of these questions is submitted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is the ruling of the Chair. The yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Chair state, for the information of the Senate, the effect of the vote, that is, the effect of a vote "yea" and the effect of a vote "nay"?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the point of the Senator from Virginia shall be sustained, the bill will be recommitted to the committee.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I understand that; but should a Senator desire to sustain the point of order of the Senator from Virginia, will he vote "yea" or "nay"?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question the Chair will submit to the Senate now is, Shall the point of order be sustained? Those who vote "yea" will vote to sustain the point of order, those who vote "nay" will vote against it.

Mr. HILL. To overrule the point of order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah (after voting in the negative). I have a general pair with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], who, I am advised, if present would vote "nay," and allow my vote to stand.

Mr. McCLELLAN (after voting in the negative). I have a general pair with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON]. I am not advised how he would vote if present. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN], who, I am advised, if present would vote "nay," and permit my vote to stand.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent on official business

for the Committee on Military Affairs. I am advised that if present and voting, he would vote "nay."

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS] is detained in an important committee meeting.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] is absent on official business for the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK] is detained on important public business. I am advised that, if present and voting, he would vote "nay."

The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] is necessarily absent. I am advised that if present and voting, he would vote "nay."

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE], who is detained on important public business is paired with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE]. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from Maryland would vote "yea" and the Senator from West Virginia would vote "nay."

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], who if present, would vote "yea," is paired on this question with the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], who if present, would vote "nay."

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] would vote "nay" if present.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], and the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] are members of the Truman committee and are attending its meeting in Kansas City.

The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] are members of the congressional committee attending the funeral of the late Representative Guyer, and are therefore necessarily absent from the city.

The result was announced—yeas 23, nays 54, as follows:

YEAS—23

Bailey	Gillette	Taft
Barbour	Hawkes	Tobey
Buck	Lodge	Tydings
Bushfield	McFarland	Walsh
Byrd	Millikin	Wherry
Clark, Mo.	Moore	White
Eastland	Revercomb	Willis
Gerry	Smith	

NAYS—54

Aiken	Hatch	O'Daniel
Austin	Hayden	O'Mahoney
Bankhead	Hill	Overton
Bilbo	Holman	Pepper
Bone	Johnson, Colo.	Reynolds
Burton	La Follette	Russell
Capper	Langer	Scruggam
Caraway	Lucas	Shipstead
Chandler	McCarran	Stewart
Chavez	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Connally	McKellar	Thomas, Utah
Danaher	McNary	Tunnell
Davis	Maloney	Vandenberg
Ellender	Maybank	Van Nuys
George	Mead	Wallgren
Green	Murdock	Wheeler
Guffey	Murray	Wiley
Gurney	Nye	Wilson

NOT VOTING—19

Andrews	Clark, Idaho	Reed
Ball	Downey	Robertson
Barkley	Ferguson	Thomas, Idaho
Brewster	Glass	Truman
Bridges	Johnson, Calif.	Wagner
Brooks	Kilgore	
Butler	Radcliffe	

So the Senate refused to sustain Mr. BYRD's point of order.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I do not desire to detain the Senate on the question. I merely wish to remark that the vote just taken is a complete illustration and justification of the statement I have often heard made by a great man in years gone by, that the Senate had very few rules and did not pay the slightest attention to the few it had.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I do not generally indulge in debating a question when it is once settled, but in view of the remarks made by the distinguished Senator from Missouri, I wish to state that an examination of the precedents of the Senate will show that the Senate, by an overwhelming vote, has sustained the universal precedents on the issue involved in this parliamentary question.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, if I may claim the floor again, since the Senator from Wisconsin brought the matter up, I undertake to say that the Senator cannot adduce one single precedent which is applicable to the present case, a case where the House has simply legislated with regard to one law—even if that should be legislation, which I deny, in this case—where it has been held that that action furnishes justification to the Senate, in derogation of the Senate rule, to legislate on an entirely different question. That is the question presented here.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I have cited one case, and I could cite many others, and I pointed out that the Senator from Missouri in the discussion of this question has not cited a single precedent to support the position which he has taken.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I cited the Senate rule.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, do I correctly understand that the committee amendment under consideration begins on page 89 and continues to the third line on page 95? Is that all one committee amendment?

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** The Senator from Ohio is correct. The committee amendment ends in line 3 on page 95.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask for a division of the amendment. Perhaps the division should occur at the end of line 4 on page 93.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** Will the Senator place his suggestion in writing and send it to the desk?

Mr. TAFT. I would suggest that first we consider the part of the amendment striking out the language under the head of "Farm Tenancy", then the part under the head of "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", and then on page 93 the part of the amendment under

the heading "Farm Tenancy". There is a clear distinction between those parts of the amendment.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** Is there objection to the request made by the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the language in question is all one amendment, but I think the Senator from Ohio unquestionably has a right to ask for a division of the amendment, and I have no objection.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** Without objection, the amendment will be divided, as requested by the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. RUSSELL. I reiterate that I consider it to be all one amendment, but I have no objection to dividing it. In order to bring the matter to a clear parliamentary understanding, I ask that the Senator consider first the item on page 89, after line 3, to strike out the language under the heading "Farm tenancy."

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** Is there objection? None is heard.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is purely for the purpose of convenience. It is all one amendment.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** The clerk will state the first part of the committee amendment as it has been divided.

The **CHIEF CLERK.** On page 89, after line 3, it is proposed to strike out:

FARM TENANCY

Salaries and expenses: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), \$500,000 for necessary expenses in connection with the making of loans under title I of said act and the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans heretofore made under the provisions of said act, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding as authorized by said act.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 89, beginning in line 4.

The amendment was agreed to.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** The clerk will state the next portion of the amendment as it has been divided.

The **LEGISLATIVE CLERK.** On page 89, after line 14, it is proposed to insert the following:

LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

To enable the Secretary to continue to provide assistance through rural rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in the United States, its Territories, and possessions, including (1) farm debt adjustment service, and making and servicing of loans and grants under this and prior laws; (2) loans to needy individual farmers; (3) grants; and (4) liquidation as expeditiously as possible of Federal rural rehabilitation projects under the supervision of the Farm Security Administration, \$29,607,573, which sum shall be also available for necessary administrative expenses incident to the foregoing, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; compensation of experts (including the Administrator and not to exceed three Assistant Administrators of the Farm Security Administration) without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; purchase, operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and printing and binding: *Provided, That the War Food*

Administrator shall transmit to the Congress semiannually a progress report with respect to the liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects under the supervision of the Farm Security Administration, showing by name and by States all dispositions of such projects, or parts thereof, together with the amounts of Federal funds expended in the process of liquidation, and any losses incurred in the use of such funds.

In making any grant payments under this act, the Secretary is authorized to require with respect to such payments the performance of work on useful public projects, Federal and non-Federal, including work on private or public land in furtherance of the conservation of natural resources, and the provisions of the act of February 15, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 796), as amended, relating to disability or death compensation, and benefits shall apply to those persons performing such work: *Provided, That this section shall not apply to any case coming within the purview of the workmen's compensation law of any State, Territory, or possession, or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death.*

For additional funds for the purpose of making rural rehabilitation loans to needy individual farmers, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make advances to the Secretary upon his request in an aggregate amount of not to exceed \$97,500,000. Such advances shall be made (1) with interest at the rate of 3 percent per annum payable semiannually; (2) upon the security of obligations acceptable to the Corporation heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Secretary pursuant to law; (3) in amounts which shall not exceed 75 percent of the then unpaid principal amount of the obligations securing such advances; and (4) upon such other terms and conditions, and with such maturities, as the Corporation may determine. The Secretary shall pay to the Corporation, currently as received by him, all moneys collected as payments of principal and interest on the loans made from the amounts so advanced or collected upon any obligations held by the Corporation as security for such advances, until such amounts are fully repaid. The amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which the Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under the provisions of law in force on the date this act takes effect is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise authorized under this caption ("Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation") shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of land or for the carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing program; (2) the carrying on of any operations in collective farming except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possible of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500.

The Secretary of Agriculture may expend funds administered by him as trustee under the various transfer agreements with the several State rural-rehabilitation corporations only for purposes for which funds made available under this caption may be expended, and the limitations applicable to such funds shall also be applicable to the expenditure of such trust funds by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The appropriation and authorization herein made under the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation," shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation under this heading during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source.

No part of the appropriation herein made under the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation" shall be available to pay the

compensation of any person appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection—

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I offer as a substitute for the committee amendment, the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The substitute amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 89, lines 16 to 24, and on page 90, lines 1 to 25, and on page 91, lines 1 to 25, and on page 92, lines 1 to 25, and on page 93, lines 1 to 4, inclusive, it is proposed to strike out the language therein appearing, and to insert the following:

LOANS AND RURAL REHABILITATION

Making and servicing loans: To enable the Secretary, through the Farm Credit Administration and through existing agencies under its supervision, including the Crop and Feed Loan Division and Production Credit Association, to administer all activities, projects, facilities, and functions heretofore carried on under the caption, "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation," the continuance of which is authorized under the terms of this appropriation, and to provide assistance to needy farmers in the United States, its Territories and possessions, unable to obtain credit elsewhere, through making and servicing of loans under this and prior law, \$12,000,000, of which \$8,000,000 shall be available to the Extension Service of the land-grant colleges in the States to provide such farm and home management assistance as may be necessary to borrowers: *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for these purposes shall be used for the maintenance or establishment of regional offices.

Loan fund: For additional funds for the purpose of making rural rehabilitation loans to needy farmers, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make advances to the Secretary of Agriculture upon his request in an aggregate amount of not to exceed \$40,000,000. Such advances shall be made: (1) With interest at the rate of 3 percent per annum payable semi-annually; (2) upon the security of obligations acceptable to the Corporation heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Secretary pursuant to law; (3) in amounts which shall not exceed 75 percent of the then unpaid principal amount of the obligations securing such advances; and (4) upon such other terms and conditions, and with such maturities, as the Corporation may determine. The Secretary of Agriculture shall pay to the Corporation, currently as received by him, all moneys collected as payments of principal and interest on the loans made from the amounts so advanced or collected upon any obligations held by the Corporation as security for such advances, until such amounts are fully repaid. The amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which the Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under the provisions of law in force on the date this act takes effect is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise authorized under this caption ("Loans and rural rehabilitation") shall be used for (1) the purchase of land or for the carrying on of any land-purchase program; (2) for carrying on any experiment in collective farming, except for the liquidation of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) for

making loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500.

Mr. BYRD. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as a whole as a substitute for the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment of the Senator from Virginia will be considered as a whole as a substitute for the committee amendment.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask the acting majority leader if he will not be willing to let the amendment be printed—it will create considerable discussion—and allow its consideration to go over until tomorrow. Obviously, we cannot conclude discussion of it this evening, and probably some other section of the bill could be taken up and disposed of today. I should like the Members of the Senate to have the benefit of having the amendment before them in printed form, and of having it available tomorrow.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I was interested in the amendment when it was read, but I could not follow it clearly. I should like to have its consideration to go over until tomorrow, inasmuch as action on the bill cannot be concluded today.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, of course, I would not undertake to oppose the wishes of the Senator from Oregon in this matter, because I know his views on the question. However, I understand that the amendment of the Senator from Virginia is practically the same as the House committee amendment, which went out on a point of order in the House. I think it is practically the same as the amendments proposed by the House committee, commonly known as the Farm Bureau amendments, so far as the accomplishment of functions is concerned. I think most Members of the Senate have some familiarity with it.

Mr. McNARY. I could not tell from the reading; but I thought that probably its consideration could not be completed this afternoon; and probably we could take up some amendment not so controversial, and could consider the amendment of the Senator from Virginia tomorrow.

Mr. RUSSELL. I understand that the two remaining amendments—one relating to rural rehabilitation and the other authorizing borrowing from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to finance the Rural Electrification Administration—are controversial, as will be any amendments offered to them. If the Senator from Oregon desires to have the bill go over until tomorrow, I shall not interpose objection, but I should like to point out that whatever remains will be controversial. We shall not relieve ourselves of any controversy.

Mr. McNARY. I am satisfied that we can complete action on the bill tomorrow. It is now almost 5 o'clock, and many Members of the Senate have not had an opportunity to be in their offices today.

Mr. RUSSELL. I would not resist the request. I have no objection to having the Senate take a recess at this time.

REPORT FROM THE ALEUTIANS—INVITATION TO WITNESS MOTION PICTURE

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, the Signal Corps has just completed a motion picture entitled "Report From the Aleutians." It is in technicolor, and runs for 42 minutes.

On the surface, Report from the Aleutians is the intimate, factual story of our men and their fight to establish attack bases along the finger of islands pointing to the heart of our enemy, Japan.

Actually, it is the story of how all services and arms of the American fighting forces—air, sea, and land—have teamed up for victory.

As we well remember, in June of 1942 the Japanese, aiming at our continent, struck at Dutch Harbor and Midway. Reeling back from that attack, the remnants of the foe sought refuge at Kiska and Attu, in the Aleutian chain. Immediately it became necessary for us to establish ourselves within striking distance of that new danger.

The motion picture is the record of how we succeeded, how our fighting forces converted a spongy, barren, storm-ridden island into an attack base, how they built an airfield out of a lagoon, how they transported all their food, munitions, machinery, and men thousands of miles through submarine-infested seas.

Senators will see the actual bombing of Kiska, now a daily mission; they will see a graphic record of the kind of soldier the American man can be.

Tomorrow, Thursday, first at 2 o'clock and again at 3 o'clock, in the caucus room of the Senate Office Building, the Members of Congress are cordially invited to see the motion picture. Of course, members of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate will be expected to attend.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHANDLER in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. BAILEY, from the Committee on Commerce:

Capt. Charles A. Park to be a rear admiral for temporary service in the Coast Guard, to rank from May 1, 1943; and

Don A. Jones and David M. Whipp, to be hydrographic and geodetic engineers with rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, from May 15, 1943.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters; and

Wallie E. Beasley, to be postmaster at Biloxi, Miss., in place of J. R. Meunier, retired (adverse report).

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. **HILL**. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. **HILL**. I ask that the President be immediately notified of all nominations confirmed today by the Senate.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

That completes the calendar.

RECESS

Mr. **HILL**. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 41 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Thursday, June 10, 1943, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 9 (legislative day of May 24), 1943:

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Norman Collison, of Bridgeville, Del., to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Delaware, in place of James H. Latchum.

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

William J. Cronin, Jr., from the State of Connecticut, to be area director, at \$5,600 per annum, in the New Haven area office.

John R. Kelly, from the State of Indiana, to be area director, at \$4,600 per annum, in the Muncie area office.

Joseph H. Braunagel, from the State of Illinois, to be area director, at \$4,600 per annum, in the Peoria area office.

Edward D. Connor, from the State of Indiana, to be area chief of training, at \$4,600 per annum in the Chicago area office.

Arthur C. Gernes, from the State of Massachusetts, to be deputy regional director, at \$6,500 per annum, in the Boston regional office.

George C. Estill, from the State of Florida, to be regional chief of manpower utilization, at \$6,500 per annum, in the Atlanta regional office.

Donald H. Roney, from the State of California, to be senior labor market analyst, at \$4,600 per annum, in the San Francisco regional office.

Julian Capers, Jr., from the State of Texas, to be senior information specialist, at \$4,600 per annum, in the Dallas regional office.

Edwin E. Knott, from the State of Missouri, to be senior manpower utilization consultant, at \$4,600 per annum, in the Washington area office.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

TO ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Maj. George Walter Vaughn, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 12, 1941.

Capt. Elmer Matthew Webb, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 14, 1937.

TO CAVALRY

Lt. Col. James Brian Edmunds, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from December 18, 1941.

TO COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

Capt. Jacob George Reynolds, Finance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 13, 1939.

TO AIR CORPS

First Lt. Henry Crandall Newcomer, Corps of Engineers (temporary major), with rank from June 12, 1942, effective June 30, 1943.

Second Lt. Arvol Duane Allen, Infantry, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Harold Reid Armstrong, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from July 1, 1942.

Second Lt. James Moore Boyd, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 1, 1941.

Second Lt. Lewellyn Clifford Daigle, Infantry (temporary major), with rank from October 5, 1942.

Second Lt. Robert Usher Gaines, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 1, 1941.

Second Lt. Ferdinand Frederick Glomb, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from February 20, 1942.

Second Lt. Jay Jaynes, Field Artillery, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Boylston Brooks Lewis, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from February 20, 1942.

Second Lt. John Raymond Sands, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from June 11, 1941.

Second Lt. Samuel Frederick Stebelton, Corps of Engineers (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 1, 1942.

Second Lt. Sam Powell Wagner, Cavalry, with rank from May 29, 1942.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

To be colonel with rank from June 12, 1943

Lt. Col. Joseph Dogan Arthur, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

Lt. Col. John Stewart Bragdon, Corps of Engineers (temporary brigadier general).

Lt. Col. George Jacob Richards, Corps of Engineers (temporary brigadier general).

Lt. Col. Lehman Wellington Miller, Corps of Engineers (temporary brigadier general).

Lt. Col. Douglas Lafayette Weart, Corps of Engineers (temporary brigadier general).

Lt. Col. Earl Ewart Gesler, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

Lt. Col. John French Conklin, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

×Lt. Col. William Frazer Tompkins, Corps of Engineers (temporary brigadier general).

×Lt. Col. Douglas Hamilton Gillette, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

Lt. Col. Donald Angus Davison, Corps of Engineers (temporary brigadier general).

×Lt. Col. Henry Spiess Aurand, Ordnance Department (temporary major general).

PROMOTIONS, FOR TEMPORARY SERVICE, IN THE NAVY

Capt. Gerald F. Bogan, United States Navy, to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 7th day of December 1942.

Rear Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid to be a vice admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 7th day of June 1943.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 9 (legislative day of May 24), 1943:

POSTMASTERS

KENTUCKY

Howard K. Veach, Carlisle.

Ethel Hibbard, Loyall.

Edward Schindler, Middletown.

Dorothy M. Kent, Morgantown.

Frank W. Mimms, Trenton.

Lovella L. Campbell, Vico.

H. R. 2481

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 9 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Proposed by Mr. BYRD to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz: In lieu of the language proposed to be inserted beginning on page 89, line 15, and extending down to and including line 4 on page 93, insert the following:

1 LOANS AND RURAL REHABILITATION

2 Making and servicing loans: To enable the Secretary,
3 through the Farm Credit Administration and through exist-
4 ing agencies under its supervision, including the Crop and
5 Feed Loan Division and Production Credit Associations, to
6 administer all activities, projects, facilities, and functions
7 heretofore carried on under the caption, "Loans, grants, and

1 rural rehabilitation", the continuance of which is authorized
2 under the terms of this appropriation, and to provide assist-
3 ance to needy farmers in the United States, its Territories,
4 and possessions, unable to obtain credit elsewhere, through
5 making and servicing of loans under this and prior law,
6 \$12,000,000, of which \$8,000,000 shall be available to the
7 Extension Service of the land-grant colleges in the States to
8 provide such farm and home management assistance as may
9 be necessary to borrowers: *Provided further*, That none of
10 the funds herein appropriated or made available for these
11 purposes shall be used for the maintenance or establishment
12 of regional offices.

13 Loan fund: For additional funds for the purpose of
14 making rural rehabilitation loans to needy farmers, the
15 Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and
16 directed to make advances to the Secretary of Agriculture
17 upon his request in an aggregate amount of not to exceed
18 \$40,000,000. Such advances shall be made (1) with inter-
19 est at the rate of 3 per centum per annum payable semi-
20 annually; (2) upon the security of obligations acceptable
21 to the Corporation heretofore or hereafter acquired by the
22 Secretary pursuant to law; (3) in amounts which shall not
23 exceed 75 per centum of the then unpaid principal amount
24 of the obligations securing such advances; and (4) upon
25 such other terms and conditions, and with such maturities,

1 as the Corporation may determine. The Secretary of Agri-
2 culture shall pay to the Corporation, currently as received
3 by him, all moneys collected as payments of principal and
4 interest on the loans made from the amounts so advanced or
5 collected upon any obligations held by the Corporation as
6 security for such advances, until such amounts are fully re-
7 paid. The amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other
8 such obligations which the Corporation is authorized and
9 empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time
10 under the provisions of law in force on the date this Act
11 takes effect is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to
12 carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

13 None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise author-
14 ized under this caption ("Loans and rural rehabilitation")
15 shall be used for (1) the purchase of land or for the carry-
16 ing on of any land-purchase program; (2) for carrying on
17 any experiment in collective farming, except for the liquida-
18 tion of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) for
19 making loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500.

AMENDMENT

Proposed by Mr. BYRD to the bill (H. R. 2481)
making appropriations for the Department
of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

JUNE 9 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943
Ordered to be printed

H. R. 575. A bill for the relief of Peter Cuccio and Violet Cuccio; without amendment (Rept. No. 306).

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Indian Affairs:

H. R. 1947. A bill to extend the time within which a suit or suits may be brought under the act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1209); without amendment (Rept. No. 308).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Sundry officers for promotion for temporary service, sundry naval aviators of the Marine Corps Reserve for appointment in the Regular Marine Corps in accordance with the provisions of law, and sundry citizens and a meritorious noncommissioned officer to be second lieutenants, all in the Marine Corps.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BREWSTER:

S. 1217. A bill to equalize the pay and allowances of retired naval officers employed on active duty in the rank of rear admiral with those of rear admirals on the active list, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CHAVEZ (for himself, Mr. WHEELER, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. MOORE, Mr. BUSFIELD, Mr. LANGER, and Mr. GURNEY):

S. 1218. A bill to repeal the act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. L. 984), and the act of June 15, 1935, supplementary thereto (49 Stat. L. 378), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CONNALLY:

S. 1219. A bill to give effect to the Provisional Fur Seal Agreement of 1942 between the United States of America and Canada; to protect the fur seals of the Pribilof Islands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS—AMENDMENT

Mr. BYRD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed, as follows:

On page 95, line 11, after the figures "\$421,039", to insert the following additional proviso:

Provided further, That no part of the appropriation authorized under this item shall be used except for the complete liquidation of the resettlement projects which shall be accomplished by December 31, 1943.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILEY BEFORE SOLID FUEL INSTITUTE OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "The Great Need of Mankind—Cooperation," delivered by him before the Solid Fuel Institute of Milwaukee on June 7, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY BERLE TO GRADUATING CLASS OF UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an ad-

dress delivered by Assistant Secretary of State Hon. Adolf A. Berle, Jr., to the graduating class of Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah, May 29, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

STRATEGY OF THE UNITED NATIONS—ARTICLE BY CLIFFORD B. WARD

[Mr. WHEELER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article on the strategy of the United Nations written by Clifford B. Ward and published in the Fort Wayne (Ind.) News-Sentinel, which appears in the Appendix.]

EDITORIAL TRIBUTE TO JOSEPHUS DANIELS FROM TACOMA (WASH.) NEWS-TRIBUNE

[Mr. BONE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Newspaper Sage" from the Tacoma News-Tribune of June 4, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE BATTLE OF WASHINGTON—ARTICLE BY JAY FRANKLIN

[Mr. GUFFEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "The Battle of Washington," by Jay Franklin, printed in the June 1943 issue of the Railroad Trainman, which appears in the Appendix.]

RAILROAD FREIGHT RATES—ADDRESS BY GEORGE M. CROWSON

[Mr. BRIDGES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the address on railroad freight rates delivered by George M. Crowson, assistant to the president, Illinois Central System, before the Traffic Club of New Orleans, on May 10, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

BITUMINOUS-COAL PRODUCTION IN WEST VIRGINIA

[Mr. REVERCOMB asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "West Virginia May Set Record in Coal Output," from the Washington Evening Star of June 10, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

INCREASED ALLOTMENTS TO DEPENDENTS OF ENLISTED MEN—ADDRESS BY SENATOR LODGE

[Mr. LODGE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address delivered by him on June 6, 1943, on the subject of increased allotments to dependents of enlisted men in the armed services, which appears in the Appendix.]

RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF GASOLINE

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, I wish to voice the protest of the people of Indiana and of adjoining States against the enforcement of additional restrictions in that area on the use of gasoline for essential purposes. I am prompted to do this by the great volume of protests which have come to me, and I desire to have inserted in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks the names of some of those who have sent the protests, to indicate the character of the men and the businesses they represent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the names were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Frederick M. Sutter, Columbus, Ind.
Powell Chevrolet, Inc., Columbus, Ind.
McKibben & Merrill, Terre Haute, Ind.
Dr. D. G. Walesby, Indianapolis, Ind.
W. A. Oeffler, president, Jasonville Industrial Bureau, Jasonville, Ind.

Bruce C. Kixmiller, Inc., Vincennes, Ind.
Harry R. Baldwin, Anderson, Ind.
Clapp Motor Sales, Jeffersonville, Ind.
Hermann C. Wolff, Indianapolis, Ind.
Webster Cafe, Monticello, Ind.

Lowell L. Martin and Will Thomas, La Fayette, Ind.

William J. Duncan, Samuel C. Ennis, Harry B. Sanger, Harry Folk, Thor Kolle, William N. Lave, Harold G. Muenich, and Gertrude Labahn, Hammond, Ind.

Harold E. Laufer, president, St. Joseph Valley Bank, Elkhart, Ind.

James H. Bryant, Vincennes, Ind.

Paul Steem, Nathan Reiff, William Welch, Ivan F. Goodrich, Otis B. Fields, Ted L. Forney, Simon Koontz, Jr., Theodore A. Reitz, Clarence F. Leist, and Clifford P. Martin, Elkhart, Ind.

Wilcox Motor Sales, Jeffersonville, Ind.

Vorgang Motor Sales Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.
Jeffersonville Board of Trade, Jeffersonville, Ind.

Evansville Automobile Dealers Association, J. E. O'Daniel, president, Evansville, Ind.

Osborn Bros. Garage, Jeffersonville, Ind.

William May, S. N. A. & Gravel Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Indiana Independent Petroleum Association, Indianapolis, Ind.

Bill Nichold, president, South Bend and Mishawaka Auto Trade Association, South Bend, Ind.

Automobile Club Service Bureau, Joseph L. Asay, American Assurance Corporation, Clyde Baugh & Co., P. W. Burns, Citizens Trust & Savings Bank, Commercial Agency, Inc., John W. Cook, Arthur Deitsch, E. J. Eisterhold, Fred Englehart, Franklin Bank & Trust Co., Greene & Green, Harris & Wade, Heyns Insurance Agency, Eli G. Huber, J. C. Hutchinson, Interstate Finance Corporation, Kattman Insurance Agency, Kinkle Realty & Insurance Co., Sylvester Krock, Levi Bros., Percy C. Logsdon, Fritz Long, Lukens & Sons, McCoy Realty & Insurance Co., McReynolds & Dreier, Harry R. Miles Insurance Agency, Arthur C. Miller, George O. Miller, W. J. Muenstermann, North Side Insurance Agency, Ole H. Olson, Richard J. Peters, Richard Agency, Inc., Bernard Schenk, Bayard V. Somes, Southern Commercial Agency, George H. Stockwell Agency, Strassweg Insurance Agency, Torian Insurance Agency, Walker Insurance Agency, A. M. Weil & Bros. Co., Werner Realty & Insurance Co., D. Ed Williams, William R. Woods, West Side Insurance Agency, West Side Investment Co., Evansville, Ind.

Loraine Boerger, Kenneth Beard, Walter Binder, Richard Blitz, Herman Bohnke, Henry Branning, Florence Brower, John Wolftrum, Henry Curdes, Vilas Feasel, George Fishing, Leo Weber, Irma Hartman, John Hartwig, Raymond Hawver, Paul Hess, Al Hoffman, David Hostetter, Hamilton Hunter, Walter Keeberg, Frank Lahmeyer, Effie Lucas, Walter Lupke, Clem Mettler, Miller & Lawry, Vern Mitchell, William Moellering, Fred Niemeyer, Harry Geoglein, Eugene Pequignot, Alfred Randall, Walter Rosenwinkel, Schaaf & Auer, William Scheiman, Henry Schoppman, Earl Seibold, Frieda Colditz, Paul Spear, Ralph Stogdill, Ray Kuhn, Willard Thomas, Joseph Till, William VonDreau, Fred Wiedemann, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Southeastern Indiana Division of Cincinnati Automobile Club, Cincinnati, Ohio.

S. T. Berner, W. H. Bruner, Clifford Fletcher, Alexis Coquillard, J. W. Montgomery, Carl W. Ginz, Eugene Happ, Stanley J. Muszynski, Joseph Neff, Clarence Haas, C. E. Perins, Russel E. Smith, F. L. Nelson, Arthur P. Perley, W. S. Phillips, Paul Shanahan, O. Mont Smith, J. Harold Keracofe, Walter Stoner, George E. Keller, Dean Swadner, Fred J. Huns, Marvin Mogle, A. J. Schindler, Regis Richard, Roy E. Rohleder, South Bend, Ind.

A. L. Anchors, Guy S. Ayers, Leslie Bain, David Furse, A. N. Blank, Emma Claus, M. A. Brame, J. S. Brown, Forest S. Briggs, Thomas

J. Welch, Theodore H. Dauer, Caroline Dufos, Edward Flannery, William F. Funke, Mary Kent, T. M. Kitchen, Annabelle H. Huffin, Kenneth McLennan, Harry Hall, Paul Christy, Edward Jakoby, Fred Jannasch, Tyrie Robbins, Wm. Glover, Milo Vale, Gus Kravis, Al Krueger, Alex. Lyris, Julius Mathhies, Ralph Patchter, J. A. Oberdorfer, Walter Pickart, Ralph Rhoades, George Rogge, Wm. Schmidt, John Schneider, E. C. Simpson, F. M. Sopcak, Margaret Graham, J. A. Vitkus, Matthew Vlastic, C. A. Wachowiak, Margaret Walsh, Warren Wise, Fred Wildermuth, Gary, Ind.

Peter Belzeski, John J. Bochnowski, Albert Lesniak, Leo Bonaventura, Jos. W. Dunsing, D. W. Dupes, Max M. Friedman, Margaret R. Hannusin, Alan E. Lewis, John Manta, Lloyd Hurst, Mike Marcovich, D. L. Mitchell, George Mosny, John Packer, R. H. Smith, John J. Block, Jos. Wleklinski, East Chicago, Ind.

The Brazil Trust Co., Burns Agency, Lester Cagle Insurance Agency, Ray L. Coughanowr, May Garrison, Oscar Houk, Indiana Agency, Kidd Insurance Agencies, McQueen & Morgan, J. O. Mullinix Insurance Agency, A. B. Nees & Sons, C. Herman Pell & Son, John Randolph, W. E. Schultz, Rousch & Long, Don Staley, Worth Stigler, Bruan Meyer, Brazil, Ind.

The Geo. H. Knollenberg Co., F. H. Haner, president, Richmond, Ind.

Davis Auto Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

La Fayette Board of Fire & Casualty Underwriters, N. O. Neiburger, W. G. Thomas, J. C. Goris, F. A. Tedford, Ralph Mayerstein, E. E. Hollenbeck, George W. Burnell, Floys Brunton, Ray Adams, Richard Underwood, C. H. Hockema, Walter Graham, Charles Nichol, Willia Teal, Charles Stallard, Clifford Bowerman, James Erickson, George Balf, William Ball, Millard Overton, Harold Brelsford, B. K. Dicks, George Price, James Price, Ernest Collins, La Fayette, Ind.

J. Rolland Stinson, Leslie N. Carter, Victor A. White, Geraldine Maynard, John F. Wilhelm, Norman Tapper, Paul Segrist, Charles J. Kaufman, Ruth Horan, Henry C. Reissig, Edward L. Phair, Pauline Kleinschmidt, Leo Pottlitzer, John F. Pers, Allan F. Orourke, Julius H. Meyn, Warner F. Blackmun, Alfred A. Sherbb, Carl Kummer, Sylvia Otto, Francis Barney, C. B. Knapp, Vane R. Howard, Mae Heinley, J. E. Hathaway, Walter Thornton, D. Wasserman, Howard J. Gescheidler, Walter A. McNary, Mable Knipple, P. Boersma, P. Amaphony, Fred J. Gescheidler, Howard Gescheidler, Jr., Forrest R. Hobbs, C. Fry, M. Klein, S. C. Gettler, Leslie Meyers, Edmund H. Klein, Lawrence S. Ervin, Jean Koenes, William Lavin, M. Wilson, F. P. Dall, Gibson A. Meyer, J. Clinn Ellyson, Arthur E. Ebert, George W. Clark, Theodore Moor, Anthony D. Baker, Hammond, Ind.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, the people of Indiana have made a splendid and impressive contribution to the war effort. They will continue to do so; but they feel that they should be permitted to continue to use gasoline for essential purposes, and for the purposes of their businesses, because there is an abundant supply of gasoline in that area, and it is transported into and within the area only by means of trucks.

Mr. BREWSTER. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIS. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. I wonder if the Senator would feel that those for whom he speaks should continue to use their gasoline for nonessential purposes, if the supply on hand in that area could augment the gasoline needed for military requirements, of which there is a shortage.

Mr. WILLIS. I know the people of Indiana do not care to use a single gallon of gasoline which would contribute to the war effort, or which would relieve the shortage on the east coast; but, in view of the inadequacy of other means of transportation, they feel perfectly justified in asking that they may use the gasoline already in the vicinity, and already available. They feel it is not necessary to impose restrictions merely for the sake of regimentation or in order to indicate their sympathy with those suffering for lack of gasoline.

Mr. BREWSTER. I felt sure the Senator would be willing to cooperate.

Mr. WILLIS. I am, indeed.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIS. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. I should like to know whether the situation in Indiana is like that in North Dakota, which is about a thousand miles farther west.

Mr. WILLIS. I am not informed as to the situation in North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. I shall tell the Senator what it is. I had a telephone call this morning from Mr. John R. Fleck, the State representative of the National Automobile Dealers Association, stating they have all the gasoline they need, hauling it from about 190 or 200 miles west of the State. They have the trucks available. There are high-school students who desire to work on the farms. There are men living in small towns who farm out in the country, 2 miles, 4 miles, 6 miles, 8 miles, who need gasoline to go to and fro. Is the situation in Indiana like that in North Dakota?

Mr. WILLIS. It is very similar to it.

DEDICATION OF TWO LOCKS ON ST.

MARYS RIVER

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, from the Committee on Commerce I report favorably House bill 1258, and I submit a report (No. 300) thereon.

If I may have the attention of the acting majority leader and the minority leader, the sole purpose of the bill is to officially name the two new locks which have been built at Sault Ste. Marie. There is no controversy about it. It is desired that the matter should be officially concluded at once, because the dedication is to occur on July 4, and I am asking whether there is any objection to the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. HILL. Did the bill have a unanimous report of the committee?

Mr. VANDENBERG. It did, of the Committee on Commerce and of the House of Representatives.

Mr. McNARY. I join in the request.

Mr. HILL. Under the circumstances, I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 1258) to name certain locks in the St. Marys River at the falls, Michigan, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2481) making appro-

priations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the Senator in charge of the pending bill, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], I should like to state to him that I think he would be justified in giving notice that the Senate will remain in session today until it passes the bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. I should be very happy to have the matter take that direction, if it appeals to the leaders of the majority and the minority.

Mr. McNARY. I think the notice should be given. The bill will have a long and rough road after it passes, and it is as important a bill as any that has been before the Senate. It is as important as the Navy appropriation bill or the Army appropriation bill. We must have food first. We have been considering the bill for several days, and it must go to conference, the conference report must be agreed to, and the bill must be signed by the President by the 30th of June. I think we should remain in session today until we finish the consideration of the bill, and if I were in charge of the bill, I would give notice to that effect, because it is proper to give such notice either the day before or early on the day when such an order is desired.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I wish to say to the Senator from Georgia that, so far as I am concerned, I will cooperate with him to the fullest. If he wishes to give the notice now, and have the Senate remain in session until the consideration of the bill is completed, I will do everything I can to cooperate with him and uphold his hands in the matter.

Mr. RUSSELL. There is no question that it is of the utmost importance to have the bill pass the Senate at the earliest possible date. We are several weeks later with the bill this year than we have been in times past. Last year the bill was not presented to the President until after the 1st of July, and that situation caused a great deal of confusion. The previous year the bill reached the President, due to the length of time we spent on it in conference between the House and the Senate, on the last day of the fiscal year. There will probably be more difficulties in the conference this year than there ever have been before, and we will require all the time possible in an effort to iron out the differences between the two bodies.

In view of the great importance of taking action on the bill at the earliest possible time I shall accept the suggestion of the two leaders, and I serve notice that I shall insist that the Senate remain in session today until action on the bill can be concluded.

VISIT TO THE SENATE OF HIS EXCELLENCY, GEN. HIGINIO MORINIGO M., PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the President of Paraguay will shortly visit the Senate. I ask that the Chair appoint a committee to escort him to the floor of the Senate, and that then the Senate

and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McKellar, Mr. Glass, Mr. Hayden, Mr. Tydings, Mr. Russell, Mr. Nye, and Mr. Lodge conferees on the part of the Senate.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BYRD. Is the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

EXTENSION OF COMMODITY CORPORATION—PROPOSED RECOMMITTAL OF BILL

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, out of order, I move that the Senate recommit Senate bill 1108, a bill to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation and to increase its borrowing power, to the Committee on Banking and Currency. I make the motion as the result of an agreement reached this morning in the committee, among the members of the committee, that I should move to have the bill recommitted for further consideration.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I am inclined to favor the motion, if the Senator will specify why he desires to have the bill recommitted.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I made the motion, as I stated, at the request of the members of the committee. No hearings were held by the committee on the principal controversial feature of the bill. After the committee held hearings on the question of continuance of the corporation, the committee went into executive session to act on the bill. An amendment then was proposed on the subject of subsidies and roll-back payments; and, without dealing with the question of holding any further hearings, the committee proceeded by the very small vote of three to two to adopt an amendment to the bill.

After that action was taken, considerable desire was expressed to know more about the bill and to have some hearings held for the information of the members of the committee, at least about the controversial item in the bill. So we have held hearings for 2 days for that purpose; and this morning the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Taft] thought—and other members of the committee including myself agreed with him, all the members of the committee being present—that probably the most helpful procedure would be to have the bill recommitted to the committee for further consideration and further hearings.

That is the reason why the motion is made. That is the only explanation I can make to the Senator.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. As a matter of fact, the purport of the bill, as reported from the committee, is to legalize certain practices as to subsidies which now are being put into effect without any authority of law whatever; are they not?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I should not say that; no. I do not think that statement is correct.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. What is the correct statement?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I think there is authority of law.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Does the Senator think there is any authority of law for the subsidies now being paid by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I rather think there is.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I disagree with the Senator.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is one of the subjects which has been discussed in the committee.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Let me say to the Senator that, either on this bill or on any other bill, when it is reported again, if there is any effort to legalize the practices now being put into effect by Mr. Jones and the R. F. C., there will be a very prolonged and bitter fight on this floor before the bill is ever passed.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I do not think that is the purpose of the program at all. No one suggested it. The only question which really stands under serious criticism is that of whether the amendment limiting the appropriation goes far enough or whether it should be enlarged. That is the point.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me one further interruption, and then I shall not bother him any further—

Mr. BANKHEAD. Yes; I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Let me say that it seems to me there is no question whatever that the matter of subsidies is being proceeded with now in a way entirely unauthorized by law, certainly not contemplated by the act authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and, in my opinion, in plain violation of law. Any proposition to legalize what is now being done, even by way of limitation, might be construed as a legalization of it. I simply desire to say that I am in favor of the motion of the Senator from Alabama to recommit, but that any renewal of the proposition to legalize the practice now being followed by the R. F. C. will be met with bitter and prolonged opposition on this floor.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Of course, we need not deal with that subject until we reach it. I do not even know that it will be necessary for the Senate to take such action.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the request is made somewhat untimely. I share the view of the Senator from Missouri. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is not in order at this time.

Mr. McNARY. Of course, the motion is not in order until unanimous consent is obtained, and I object.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Very well.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia is a substitute for the committee amendment beginning on page 89, line 15, and going down to page 93, line 4. It does not apply to the Jones-Bankhead farm tenancy program.

Mr. President, I am in hearty accord with the opinions expressed by the Senator from Oregon and the Senator from Georgia, that the consideration of the bill should be concluded today. I intend to make my remarks in support of the amendment I have offered as brief and concise as possible, and I shall ask that if there are any questions which any Senator desires to ask me, they be deferred until the conclusion of my initial statement.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to inquire simply about the scope of his substitute?

Mr. BYRD. Very well.

Mr. BONE. Does it cover everything from page 89 to the end of the committee amendment? I simply inquire in order to obtain the correct information.

Mr. BYRD. Down to line 4 on page 93.

Mr. BONE. It does not touch the text of the bill on page 93, under the term "farm tenancy"; does it?

Mr. BYRD. No; it does not. As the Senator will recall, the committee amendment, upon motion of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Taft], was divided yesterday.

Mr. President, the Farm Security Administration, with which the pending amendment deals, has never been authorized by Congress. It may be called a \$1,000,000,000 bureau of the Government because this is approximately the amount of its expenditures, loans, and grants since its creation.

This is exclusive of the farm tenant program.

Mr. President, I would not deny a single dollar to the small-income farmers, provided that the loans are based upon proper and sound considerations. The amendment proposed by me would utilize other agencies of the Government that are already organized and that are operating successfully to aid the farmers of small incomes at a great saving of administrative cost.

This amendment I will discuss in detail later.

My attention was first attracted to the Farm Security Administration in the investigation of nonessential Federal expenditures by the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, of which I have the honor to be chairman. This committee was directed by legislative enactment to make a full and complete study and investiga-

tion of all the expenditures of the Federal Government, with a view to recommending the elimination or reduction of all such expenditures deemed by the committee to be nonessential, and to report at the earliest practicable date to the President and to the Congress the results of its study, together with its recommendations. Last year an exhaustive investigation was made by the joint committee of the exact activities of the Farm Security Administration. I believe the hearings lasted for more than 10 days.

That report was signed without reservation by the chairman of the committee, the Senator from Virginia; the vice chairman, Mr. ROBERT L. DOUGHTON, who is chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means; the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations; the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], chairman of the Committee on Finance; the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], the ranking Democratic member of the Senate Appropriations Committee; Representative WOODRUM of Virginia, ranking Democratic member of the House Appropriations Committee; THOMAS H. CULLEN, ranking Democratic member of the House Ways and Means Committee; ALLEN T. TREADWAY, ranking Republican member of the House Ways and Means Committee; and JOHN TABER, ranking Republican member of the House Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. President, I wish to emphasize the fact that the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures approves of any sound and proper plan to improve the condition of the low-income farmers; but for reasons which are given, this committee believed—and made a report accordingly—that such activities could be much better administered by the other established bureaus of the Department of Agriculture.

During the period from April 8, 1935, to December 31, 1941, the administrative cost of the Farm Security Administration was \$275,861,889, in order to spend or give away \$714,092,031. In other words, it cost \$1 to loan or give away \$3.

I wish to read to the Senate the breakdown of that administrative cost.

The Farm Security Administration personnel in that period cost the Government, in round figures, \$198,000,000; supplies and materials cost \$30,000,000; rental for equipment, buildings, and land cost \$9,000,000; communications cost \$2,356,000; traveling expenses, including subsistence during that period, cost \$28,769,000; printing and binding cost \$1,844,000; advertising, \$30,000; heat, light, power, water, and electricity, \$759,000; miscellaneous costs were \$2,447,000, making a total of \$275,000,000 in round figures. During that period loans and grants were made to the extent of \$714,000,000.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. TOBEY. The figure \$28,000,000 for traveling expenses, which was cited by the Senator from Virginia, amazes the hearer. Has the Senator any breakdown of that figure?

Mr. BYRD. There is no break-down, except that it was for traveling expenses.

Mr. TOBEY. Was it for travel by motorcar or train, or both? How could it be possible for the agency to spend \$28,000,000 for traveling expenses in one fiscal year?

Mr. BYRD. It is not for one fiscal year. It is for the period April 8, 1935, to December 31, 1941. The traveling expenses for a single year, last year, were \$5,079,804.

Mr. TOBEY. Even that figure hits us in the face. It seems incongruous and an abnormality.

Mr. BYRD. The committee thought it was extremely excessive.

Of course, that includes what is called subsistence, which is part of the traveling expenses—in other words, hotel expenses and meals during the time the employees were traveling.

As of December 31, the Farm Security Administration had 15,960 employees, with an annual pay roll of about \$30,000,000. The traveling expenses for this fiscal year will be \$5,079,804. In addition, \$230,650 was spent for communications—telephone services and telegrams.

This organization maintains 47 State offices, 275 district offices, and 2,315 county offices, making a total of 2,637 offices. It operates these separate and distinct offices side by side with other agencies who are doing more or less similar work.

I now wish to discuss the resettlement projects. I know that they were begun under Mr. Tugwell. They were the Tugwellian experiments, the most costly experiments that have ever been conducted in this country, based upon the Russian form of communism. They were started by Mr. Tugwell, and the same theories which were then advocated by Mr. Tugwell have to a large extent permeated the Farm Security Administration in its other activities.

Those resettlement projects cost originally \$137,502,000. In addition, large sums were spent for development. Of course, I understand that those projects have proved to be so impracticable and so impossible of operation that the Resettlement Administration has abandoned them, but on the other hand, the Administration is attempting to operate a system of cooperative farms which is a program somewhat along the same line.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McFARLAND in the chair). Does the Senator from Virginia yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. Can the Senator tell me whether or not a single one of those communal farms has ever been liquidated?

Mr. BYRD. I could not say that definitely, Mr. President. I think that practically none of the resettlement projects has been completely liquidated, except to the extent of being transferred, as I shall explain in a few moments, to some other agency of the Government. So far as I know, the cooperative farms have not been liquidated.

Mr. President, I wish to make some reference to the so-called liquidation of

these projects. Take the Arthurdale homesteads, a pet project of the wife of the President of the United States. Let us see what has happened in that case. The Arthurdale homesteads cost exactly \$2,744,724. They have been partially liquidated, to the extent of \$175,000, but my information is that the Government has secured nearly all the cash it will get out of them. So far as the records which I have been able to obtain are concerned, they show that only \$175,000 has been collected by the Government from this costly experiment which was proposed and sponsored by the wife of the President of the United States.

Let us take some of the other projects to show the method of liquidation which we are told is now going forward. As of June 30, 1942—and that is the latest figure I have been able to obtain—projects with a total capital investment, in round figures—and I shall use round figures to save time—of \$42,000,000 have been sold for \$11,000,000. Some of them have not been wholly sold. Practically none of these projects has been completely liquidated.

Sixty projects of a value of \$65,860,000 have been transferred to the Federal Public Housing Authority. What they call liquidation is actually the transferring of these projects to some other agency of the Government where they will be administered at great cost, and will still add to the deficit which has occurred with respect to these projects.

Let us consider a few of the projects listed here:

In Alabama there are the Gees Bend farms. They cost \$408,264. So far they have been practically liquidated. They have been sold with receipts of about \$128,000.

Take the Skyline farms, in Alabama, on which an investment was made of \$1,260,000—

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. To what year is the Senator referring?

Mr. BYRD. This is a report up to—

Mr. LUCAS. When was the Skyline farms project initiated?

Mr. BYRD. I do not have that date. I imagine that most of these projects were initiated in 1934, 1935, and 1936—at about that period.

Mr. LUCAS. This is the thing we have been hearing about for the last 4 or 5 or 6 years.

Mr. BYRD. The same thing.

Mr. LUCAS. In connection with the early experiments which the Government conducted along that line.

Mr. BYRD. Yes, and they are continuing somewhat the same experiments under a different name, called cooperative farms, which are practically the same as the original resettlement projects. I wish to point out how costly and impractical the experiments have been, and what little value there is left in these projects by reason of the inefficient management which was given to the projects by the Resettlement Administration which was the predecessor of the Farm Security Administration.

In Arkansas—to read just a few of these—consider the Plum Bayou project in which \$1,625,000 was invested. That project has been partially liquidated, only partially, it is true, but the F. S. A. has received \$72,000 for that liquidation.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President—The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Murdock in the chair). Does the Senator from Virginia yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Can the Senator from Virginia tell us what percent of that project has been liquidated?

Mr. BYRD. As to that particular one in Arkansas, only a small percentage of it has been liquidated. They have 180 units, and 17 were liquidated.

I will take another one in the Senator's State, the Lake Dick project. That project cost \$667,599. There has been practically no liquidation as yet. We have the report from the Farm Security Administration that only 26 families are now being housed on that project which cost approximately \$667,000. The Senator is no doubt familiar with that project.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Yes, I am. In that connection I wish to say that I want to see these projects to which the Senator is directing his remarks absolutely liquidated, and abolished. I think they have been costly and impracticable in my State, and I do not want to support any measure that will continue them.

Mr. BYRD. I imagine the Senator prefers cash liquidation rather than the transfer of these projects to some other agency of the Government, as is being done by the Farm Security Administration.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I will say to the Senator that I do. I think they ought to be completely abolished.

Mr. BYRD. Up to June 30, 1942, \$65,000,000 out of \$135,000,000 of the original cost of these projects was transferred to the Federal Public Housing Authority where the cost will of course continue as far as the Government is concerned. The operating costs of maintenance of these projects as of the date of these figures which I am reading is \$1,877,000 a year, in addition to their original cost.

Take the Roanoke farms. I can furnish any Senator who wants it information concerning the projects of any State. I have an itemized statement which I will ask to have printed in the RECORD. The Roanoke farms, in North Carolina, regarding which there was a publication yesterday in the Washington Post, cost \$2,225,000. Mr. James I. Hicks, investigator for the House committee studying the Farm Security Administration, testified before the committee that the Government could give each of these occupants \$3,500, or give these projects to the occupants, and save to the Treasury one and a quarter million dollars.

- That same thing exists, Mr. President, all through these projects.

Here is Oregon, in which \$1,313,000 was expended on a project, which was liquidated to the extent of \$163,000.

Indiana: The Wabash farms represent an investment of \$1,241,000, with

no liquidation as of the date of this report.

South Carolina: The Ashwood plantation, an investment of \$1,919,000, with no liquidation.

Mr. President, I do not want to consume the time of the Senate in reading these figures, but I should like to ask that these data, which have been prepared by the Farm Security Administration, be inserted in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit I.)

Mr. BYRD. Now, Mr. President, as far as I can see, there is no provision in this bill providing for a mandatory or immediate liquidation and sale of these projects. It is true that the committee expresses the hope that they will be liquidated, but I think before we pass the pending measure, Mr. President, we should direct the Farm Security Administration not to transfer these projects to other agencies of the Government, but to sell them for what they are worth and take the loss. There is no better time than now and probably there will not be a better time to sell property for many years. Let us get rid of every one of the overhead expenses and administration costs which are constantly piling up the loss which the Government has already suffered in these very costly experiments that were advocated by Mr. Tugwell.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Can the Senator tell us anything about the farms recently bought as a matter of relocating farmers who have been ousted by defense works? It seems to me that in that case we also have farms which are apparently not being sold or liquidated in any way.

Mr. BYRD. I do not have the exact figures, but the Senator is aware that there is such a program.

Mr. TAFT. In 1941 two assistant regional directors of the F. S. A. from Indianapolis, and the State director of the Farm Security Administration at Columbus, Ohio, formed an Ohio corporation called the Ohio Defense Relocation Corporation. They have gone out in Ohio and spent \$1,550,000 to purchase 15,650 acres of land. This is no old proposition. This has been done within 2 years. On that land they have relocated about 156 families, and apparently not one acre of the land has been sold, and no contracts of sale have been made. I may be misinformed, but that is the information that was given me in Columbus. It seems to me an extraordinary project for the Farm Security Administration, in the first place, to form a corporation. I do not know that they have any right to form corporations, although they have done so in all these States, whether to escape audit, or for what purpose, I do not know. Then that corporation goes out and buys 15,000 acres of land, and spends a million dollars and just holds on to it and rents it to people who are relocated from

defense areas. Those are all the facts I know about the situation, but it seems to me it is something which requires an explanation.

Mr. BYRD. Undoubtedly, that is going on in many sections of the country; but the Comptroller General not long ago refused to approve some of the appropriations.

Mr. TAFT. I am told that the purchase of this land was finally stopped because the Comptroller General ruled that the use in that way, at least through the Corporation, was not justified under any law of Congress, and, consequently, the further purchase has been stopped; but, so far as I can see, there is no immediate intention to liquidate at a time when presumably liquidation would be fairly easy.

Mr. BYRD. Not only is there no attempt to liquidate, but, as I understand, the program is continuing.

The Comptroller General found the Farm Security Administration guilty in 1942 of using these funds illegally to buy large tracts of land throughout the United States for the purpose of subdividing them into family units and then reselling them to Farm Security Administration clients, to be resettled in a Farm Security Administration colony.

There is another vast resettlement program to which I desire to refer.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Virginia yield to the Senator from West Virginia?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I regret that I have not heard the entire discussion of the Senator from Virginia, but I should like to inquire if the Senator has referred to the number of agencies that are now engaged in the loaning of money to the farmers.

Mr. BYRD. I will say that there are 20 agencies engaged directly or indirectly in making loans to farmers.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Twenty such agencies?

Mr. BYRD. Yes; 20 such agencies.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia would consolidate, at least to the extent of the particular agency under consideration, two of those agencies for that purpose, would it not?

Mr. BYRD. In answer to the Senator from West Virginia, it would consolidate two agencies that are already doing such work, the Farm Credit Administration and the Emergency Feed and Crop Loan Administration, which are already making practically the same type of loans that the Farm Security Administration is making.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The result would be that overhead expense in operating those agencies would be curtailed, the farmer would get the same benefit or even greater benefit, and certainly there would be greater efficiency of administration by a consolidation of these agencies.

Mr. BYRD. There is no question about that, for the Farm Security Administration has 15,000 employees, and, as I have stated to the Senate, has 2,300

different offices located throughout the country.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Furthermore, it would mean the dismissal or release from the pay roll of numerous employees of the Government, as a natural result, would it not?

Mr. BYRD. It certainly should and unquestionably would.

In regard to cooperative farming which has been undertaken by the Farm Security Administration in practically every instance that the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Expenditures of which I am chairman has been able to investigate, it has been a colossal failure. It is based on the Russian principle that a group of cooperative farmers should farm a tract of land, each having proportionate ownership. I desire to read to the Senate a statement made by the Appropriations Committee of the House in its report last year:

The Farm Security Administration is also carrying on experiments in collective farming under a plan which appears to resemble the plan of collective farming in communistic Russia.

This was the official report made by the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives—

The committee believes that this is wholly contrary to the spirit and genius of the American way of life, and ought to be stopped.

Mr. President, at a regional conference of the F. S. A. officials in Columbus, Ohio, in 1941, and again at another conference in 1942, a circular explaining the F. S. A. program was placed before the conference. The circular was printed at the expense of the Farm Security Administration. Before the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, Mr. Baldwin admitted it was furnished by the F. S. A. officials, and, while he expressed general approval of the objectives, he said he disclaimed any responsibility for the document.

I wish to read to the Senate some of the testimony in respect to that. This document, which has been under consideration by the Farm Security Administration and the ideas of which they have been attempting to sell to the country and to sell to their clients, provides among other things:

For transferring surplus families from overpopulated areas so that the remaining families may be self-supporting.

Creating economic farm units by combining units that are now too small to maintain a family on an acceptable level of living.

Subdividing large holdings which are capable of supporting a large number of farmers on a satisfactory level of living.

Minimum rural housing standards.

Minimum wages for agricultural workers.

Homestead exemption laws drawn in such a manner as to protect the family type farm.

In other words, make the family type farm the unit to be exempted. That, of course, would necessitate a change in the State laws and, in many instances, a change in State constitutions, because, in Virginia, for example, and in other States, the revenue of the State or locality comes directly from the taxation of land and tangible personal property.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, in that part of the document just quoted by the Senator referring to dividing up large holdings of lands, whose holdings are referred to?

Mr. BYRD. I am coming to that later. They propose to acquire the holdings by the use of eminent domain and then distribute them, as I understand.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Do they propose to use eminent domain to acquire anybody's property they may select or desire, and then cause it to be divided?

Mr. BYRD. That was the suggestion made in the circular which has been under consideration. I shall come to that in a moment.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I should like to ask whether the Farm Security Administration or any other similar agency of the Government could exercise the right of eminent domain without the consent of the State?

Mr. BYRD. I do not think it could, but I am merely stating what the Farm Security Administration has in mind in this gigantic resettlement project for which it is attempting to create sentiment throughout the country.

Mr. AIKEN. To that extent the States do have control over the situation?

Mr. BYRD. Assuming that the Constitution is as we think it is, and that the Supreme Court will so construe it to be. As I have said, there is to be an exemption from taxation of family-type farms.

The document further proposes—

To exercise the rights of public (eminent) domain as a means of securing the subdivision of large landholdings into family-type farms. To compensate owners of such large holdings on the basis of earning-capacity values.

To expand cooperating farm leasing and purchasing associations as rapidly as experience justifies.

To acquire Government title to such land as is possible.

To retain land now being held by the Government.

That was presented, Mr. President, to the Joint Committee on the Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures. Mr. Baldwin was examined with respect to it. There was no denial of the fact that this document had been printed at Government expense; on the face of it, the document came from the Farm Security Administration, and, while Mr. Baldwin, as I have said—and his testimony is on page 869 and the following pages of the committee report—disclaimed responsibility for it, he did not disclaim his general approval of the objectives of this socialistic and communistic scheme which the Farm Administration has undertaken to sell to the people of this country by reason of meetings and conferences.

I will not take the time of the Senate to discuss it further, but if any Member

of the Senate is interested in it, a full examination of Mr. Baldwin appears in the hearings of the Joint Committee on the Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures.

A little later a Land Policy Review was issued by the United States Department of Agriculture over the signature of Mr. Paul V. Maris, Director of the Tenant Purchasing Division of the Farm Security Administration. This is practically along the same line, and was discussed at another meeting held at the Hamilton Hotel in Washington, D. C., in January 1942.

This is an amazing document. It provides an agricultural blueprint of what is evidently intended to carry out the aims of Dr. Tugwell, "to make America over," to socialize American agriculture and industry, to regulate all industry and agriculture by one central authority.

To achieve these farm-tenure objectives, the F. S. A. committee report proposed to develop 10,500,000 acres of irrigable land at a total construction cost, including materials and labor, of approximately \$3,000,000,000; 20,000,000 acres of additional drainable land at a total cost, including materials and labor, of approximately \$1,000,000,000; an additional 20,000,000 acres of crop land to be cleared at a total cost, including materials and labor, of \$900,000,000; the construction of over 500,000 new farm-building units on reclaimed land, at a total cost of \$1,500,000; the construction of 1,000,000 new farm-building units in subdivisions and enlarged units at an average cost of \$3,000 a unit, or a total cost of \$3,000,000,000.

Mr. President, that was the program. The United States Government today owns 20 percent of all the land in this country. When we include the public domain and the land which has been acquired or is pending acquisition by the Federal Government alone, including the recent additions which have been acquired by the War Department, the Government at Washington owns 20 percent of all the land in the United States, and day by day the War Department and the Navy Department are increasing tremendously their holdings, during the emergency, without attempting to utilize to the extent they should, in my opinion, the existing land already owned by the United States Government.

The War Department alone, according to a report which the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures will shortly submit to the Congress, has acquired or has pending acquisition in recent months, since the emergency began, nearly 20,000,000 acres of land, I think it is a very dangerous thing to continue to add to the ownership of land under the management and direction of the Federal Government.

I have discussed the resettlement program, and to some extent cooperative farming, and the objectives of this organization; let us not forget that every day the 15,000 agents and employees of the Farm Security Administration are going throughout this country attempt-

ing to sell these ideas to the people of America, doing so by public meetings, and in many other ways.

I wish to call attention to something which occurred last year, when the document which I hold in my hand was printed by the Farm Security Administration and was circulated under frank by this Administration. That was proven beyond any question. The matter circulated was from the New Republic, and is entitled "Who Speaks for the Farmers?"

I mention this because I want the Senate to know that this organization of the Government is using the Government frank and Government money to denounce Senators because they have had the temerity to question anything the Farm Security Administration has done. These are just a few words I wish to quote:

When Senator BYRD called his fellow Virginian, C. B. Baldwin, Federal Security Administrator, before the committee, Mr. Baldwin testified that the Federal Security Administration was approving loans to clients who needed money to pay present or back poll taxes.

Mr. Baldwin is my constituent; he comes from the State of Virginia. I have no quarrel whatever with him, except I think he is the most inefficient and the most irresponsible head of any division of this Government. I have said that to him, and I will repeat it anywhere in the State of Virginia, although he is my constituent and I have had no quarrel whatever with him of a political character. His family has always supported me in my political career, beginning with the time when I was a candidate for Governor. This is what the document says:

The Byrd committee's all-star cast of Senators from poll-tax States were horrified by such brazen belief in constitutional guarantees, and CARTER GLASS was quick to assert that if the Department of Agriculture Solicitor agreed that such procedure was legal, Mr. Baldwin had better get himself a new solicitor.

As a matter of fact, it is against the constitutions of these Southern States to advance money to anyone to pay his poll tax; it is specifically and definitely prohibited by the constitutions of these States. Then it is said:

Senators McKELLAR, of Tennessee, and GEORGE, of Georgia, made equally determined noises to indicate that tenants and croppers are not going to be forced to own their own farms, paint their houses, or feed their children balanced diets so long as they are in the Senate to ward off such a fate.

There are two pages of like denunciations of Senators, distributed under the franking privilege of the United States Government, and at the cost of the Government.

Mr. President, that is the type of organization the Farm Security Administration is.

I do not wish to take more of the time of the Senate than necessary. I now come to the rehabilitation program of the Farm Security Administration. Mr. Baldwin testified before the Senate Agricultural Committee that his agency had loaned in rehabilitation loans approxi-

mately \$560,000,000. No one can foresee or estimate the ultimate loss to the Government by reason of these loans because of the methods by which this organization conducts its affairs.

Mr. Baldwin testified before the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures about a year ago that he estimated a loss of 20 percent, which would be \$110,000,000 on the total loans of \$550,000,000. Yet the assertion has been made that the clients of the Farm Security Administration are current and that they have paid their loans as they become due, in the main.

The fact is, and Mr. Baldwin has admitted it, that he makes additional loans to these clients. He makes loans when the clients are unable, as they are in many instances, to pay the installments which are due. He makes additional loans, and he furthermore has the right to make grants, to which I have not yet referred.

I wish to call attention to pages 1659 and 1660 of the House hearings on the 1944 bill. In response to an inquiry from Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. Baldwin said:

The rule we follow on that is this: If the borrower is going to continue on the program but has not met all of his installments—most of them have met most of their installments throughout the country—we take a new note.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The new note makes him current; does it not?

Mr. BALDWIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. DIRKSEN, at this meeting of the committee, said:

Every time there is a maturity that has not been paid, for a given annual installment, you make a new note?

Mr. BALDWIN. Not in each instance * * *. The rule we follow on that is this: If the borrower is going to continue on the program * * * we take a new note.

Then Mr. DIRKSEN said:

The new note makes him current?

And Mr. Baldwin replied:

Yes, sir; it does.

In addition to taking a new note in order to make them current when they have obligations which have not been paid, he continues to make additional loans, time and time again, to his clients.

I have some data here from Alabama. A man named Sandy Garrett who lives at Childersburg, Ala., received \$202.65 in grants. That is one of the ways many of these loans are made current. Mr. Baldwin makes grants, as well as loans. Mr. Garrett repaid only \$27.79 of his indebtedness, and was then given a new loan of \$274.

Mr. Ed Lewis of Hale County, Alabama, borrowed \$2,406 but repaid only \$163, and during this period he received grants totaling \$380—more than twice the amount of his total payments.

Britt Wages received 18 loans totaling \$2,224.

J. M. White received 18 loans totaling \$2,628, and then paid back only \$511.

I will not read more of these cases, because any amount of such data is available.

Mr. President, one of the objections, as I see it, to the Farm Security Administration, is that it puts farmers into debt

to the extent that they cannot pay the debt. I wish to read from the record of the hearings the basis on which many of these loans are made. They are made, Mr. President, for the purpose, and it was so admitted by Mr. Baldwin, of attending moving pictures. The Farm Security Administration regards that as a standard of living. Loans could be made for the purpose of joining the Knights of Pythias or the Masons. What I now say is based on evidence in response to questions which were asked Mr. Baldwin by the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR]. I shall have that part of the record looked up, and shall read it to the Senate later.

Mr. President, the amendment proposed by me provides that these activities shall be transferred to the Farm Credit Administration and the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section.

The Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section is now making loans to more than 1,000,000 low-income farmers. It has done a magnificent work. I think all Senators present will agree with that statement. In fact it has made 1,491,655 loans, including 167,405 drought loans. This organization has personnel in every part of the United States, in every county. My amendment provides that the Extension Service shall be utilized; that the farm agents shall be utilized. We have a farm agent in every county, as Senators know, and if this proposal were adopted it would greatly simplify and coordinate the work which is now being performed by the Farm Security Administration.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. SMITH. Has the Senator from Virginia figures to show what percentage of feed loans have been paid back?

Mr. BYRD. The feed loans have been operated extremely efficiently, I will say to the Senator from South Carolina. The cost of servicing each loan of the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section is \$2.54, whereas the cost to the Farm Security Administration for servicing each loan is \$46.07.

Mr. SMITH. The reason I asked the question is that there has been a difference between the collections made in certain regions. In the South and the Southwest I am informed about 97 percent of the loans have been repaid.

Mr. BYRD. That is correct.

Mr. SMITH. Under certain weather conditions in the West, by reason of which the farmers do not have the wherewithal to repay the loans, they have not repaid them.

Mr. BYRD. My information is that the average of repayment has been very high. Of course, drought loans are likewise made by the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. Has the Senator from Virginia figures showing what percentage of subsistence loans have been repaid by farmers?

Mr. BYRD. Does the Senator mean rehabilitation loans?

Mr. EASTLAND. Yes.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I do not think the repayment statistics amount to anything at all because, as I have just explained, Mr. Baldwin testified that when the loans become in arrears they simply gave new notes.

Mr. EASTLAND. I understood from Mr. Baldwin's testimony that only 25 percent of the rehabilitation loans had been repaid in full.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. Baldwin admitted to the committee that there was a loss of 20 percent on the original loans.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. Baldwin was before a subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry a short time ago. The Senator from Virginia stated, I believe, that 80 percent of the Farm Security loans have been repaid. I presume that is 80 percent of the amount due.

Mr. BYRD. No; what I said was that Mr. Baldwin testified that his loss would be 20 percent. I think his loss is going to be very much greater.

Mr. AIKEN. Those figures are over a year old, are they not?

Mr. BYRD. Yes.

Mr. AIKEN. It is a fact that these small farmers are a little better off during the past year, because they have gotten better prices, and that many of them have gone to work in machine shops and received more money.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. Baldwin testified that there would be a loss of 20 percent on the original loan.

Mr. AIKEN. At the present time, between 82 and 85 percent of the loans which have become due have been paid back, and it is estimated that the amount paid back will be nearly 90 percent. So that the loss will not be nearly so great as was anticipated a year ago.

Mr. BYRD. Yes; but I do not agree with the Senator from Vermont with respect to the fact that the loans are current, because Mr. Baldwin testified that when the loans become in default he frequently accepted new notes, and then regarded those loans as being current. That is shown in his testimony.

Mr. AIKEN. Yes; but do not some of our big businessmen and big corporations do the same thing? Why should we criticize the little fellow with the \$200 loan?

Mr. BYRD. I am not criticizing that. My criticism is based on the fact that Mr. Baldwin said that his loans are current; when a loan becomes in arrears, and a new note is taken for it, it does not thereby become current. That is not the proper way to do it.

Mr. AIKEN. If it is proper for the big businessman or corporation to follow such a practice, is it not proper for the F. S. A. to do so?

Mr. BYRD. What I am speaking of is whether such a loan is current or not. Mr. Baldwin testified that he simply gives a new note when a loan becomes in arrears, and then calls that loan current.

Mr. AIKEN. Does not the Recon-

struction Finance Corporation do that in connection with its operations?

Mr. BYRD. The Senator from Vermont perhaps knows more about that than I do. I spoke of what Mr. Baldwin said. Let me read to the Senate the testimony of Mr. Baldwin with respect to the basis upon which he makes these loans. It has already been called to the Senate's attention that he makes loans with which to pay poll taxes, but it is further testified that he has made no loans to Negroes to pay poll taxes in the South. Why that was, I do not know. He made them to the white people only.

I now read from the hearings before the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures:

Senator McKELLAR. Do you include movie tickets, tickets to the movies, for proper recreation?

Mr. BALDWIN. No, sir. This is a miscellaneous column there that might include such an item. I think these people are privileged to go to the movies; yes.

Senator McKELLAR. So you would include the movies. Would you include the travel expenses to town, for a chance of recreation in the city nearby?

Mr. BALDWIN. Well, I think, sir, the rule of reason would be followed. These families are poor families. They have the same likes and dislikes, I guess, as most of us have.

Senator McKELLAR. Would you include the Knights of Pythias dues, and Masonic dues, and chamber of commerce dues, and things like that?

Mr. BALDWIN. These items are the normal cost that go toward living in a democracy.

Senator McKELLAR. That would be normally included under the new democracy?

That is the basis for my statement, Mr. President, that many of these loans have been made on that ground. I am not going to take up more of the time of the Senate. I think we must face fairly and squarely the situation, Senators, that there should be a reduction of these bureaus of the Government which are duplicating work of other bureaus of the Government. We have 20 different agencies making agricultural loans of one kind or another. I know of no better place to start to coordinate and consolidate the activities of the Government than in these agencies which are making loans to the farmers, and I know of no better place to start than to adopt the amendment which has been offered by me, which is the same amendment as was proposed by the House Appropriations Committee, the same amendment which was proposed in the House after very careful consideration and stricken out there on a point of order. I know of no better way to start than for the Senate to adopt the amendment and consolidate the activities of the Farm Security Administration with the Farm Credit Administration and the facilities which are already established in the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section.

Mr. President, I shall conclude with one further statement. In the course of the debate we have heard a great deal of criticism of the American Farm Bureau Federation. I am not one who has by any means blindly agreed with opinions and followed the recommendations of the American Farm Bureau Federation. On the contrary, I think I have

voted against their recommendations perhaps more frequently than I have voted for them. However, let me here and now pay my tribute to that great organization of farmers for having performed and for performing now one of the best jobs which has been done or is being done for the farmers of America. When it is said that the American Farm Bureau Federation does not represent the small-income farmers of the country I want to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the magazine *Fortune* conducted a survey not long ago, and as a result found that 60 percent of all organized farmers are members of the American Farm Bureau Federation. It is the largest farm organization in America today. The survey showed that 60 percent of the high-income farmers are members of the American Farm Bureau Federation, that 61 percent of the medium-income farmers are members of the Federation, and that 48 percent of the low-income farmers who are organized are members of it. The federation advocates the amendment which was proposed by the House Appropriations Committee and which has been offered by the Senator from Virginia. I offer no apologies whatever for offering to the Senate this amendment, which comes from the greatest farm organization in this country, an organization which represents in its membership more low-income agricultural producers than does any other farm organization in existence. I believe that Mr. O'Neal and the other men who have charge of that great farm organization are now looking at the question from the standpoint of what is best for the farmers and what will be best for them after the conclusion of the war, when, in my judgment, the farmers will be faced with the most serious conditions, after Europe has caught up with its food supplies, ever to be confronted by them. The American Farm Bureau Federation is now attempting to simplify all the various agencies dealing with farmers, so that the farmer will not become a servant of the bureaus in Washington, and so that the farmer's every action will not be controlled by the various Washington bureaus. The American Farm Bureau Federation is rendering the farmers a valuable service, in endeavoring to bring about a coordination and consolidation of the various governmental bureaus in the interests of the farmers of America.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. SMITH. Let me ask the Senator if he proposes to change the manner in which the feed loan is to be operated?

Mr. BYRD. I think the bill which has been offered by the Senator from South Carolina, to increase the maximum from \$400 to \$800, as I understand, should by all means be passed, especially if this amendment is agreed to; and, if necessary, the amount should be increased above \$800. I am thoroughly in accord with the Senator's bill, which I understand is now pending in the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and I hope the Senate will pass it.

Mr. SMITH. I simply want to know if the amendment proposes a change in the method of handling the feed loans.

Mr. BYRD. It was not intended to change it.

Mr. SMITH. The language is:

To enable the Secretary, through the Farm Credit Administration and through existing agencies under its supervision.

The feed loan activities come under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration.

Mr. BYRD. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. So there will be no change; is that correct?

Mr. BYRD. No change. There was no intention to make any change, and I am certain the amendment does not do so.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. As I understood the Senator's remarks with reference to the liquidation of the projects which have been discussed, he stated that in the committee amendment to the bill he felt there was not sufficient or adequate direction to compel their liquidation.

Mr. BYRD. That is correct.

Mr. McCLELLAN. As I read the committee amendment and also the last paragraph of the amendment which the Senator is now offering, it seems to me they are practically the same. Practically the same language is used.

Mr. BYRD. I am glad the Senator reminded me. I have an amendment as follows:

On page 95, line 11, insert the following: "Provided further, That no part of the appropriation authorized under this item shall be used except for the complete liquidation of the Resettlement projects which shall be accomplished by December 31, 1943."

That amendment would go in on page 95, where appropriation of \$421,039 is made to carry out the liquidation and management of resettlement projects. I offer that amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will lie on the table, and be printed.

Mr. McCLELLAN. The Senator is offering an amendment which will place a limit on the time during which the projects must be liquidated; is that correct?

Mr. BYRD. I think the Senator is correct in his statement. Certainly, the pending amendment of the Senator from Virginia does not cover that matter, and I do not think the committee amendment adequately covers it.

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. O'DANIEL. Am I to understand that the amendment of the Senator from Virginia is a substitute for the committee amendment which was agreed to yesterday?

Mr. BYRD. The committee amendment was not agreed to yesterday, let me say to the Senator. My amendment is a substitute for that part of the committee amendment beginning on page 89, line 15, and extending down to and including line 4 on page 93.

Mr. O'DANIEL. Will the Senator advise me whether the sum total of appropriations included in his substitute amendment is less or more than the

total included in the amendment for which his is proposed as a substitute?

Mr. BYRD. I will say it is substantially less. The amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia provides for administrative expenses of \$12,000,000, of which \$8,000,000 shall be available to the extension services of the land-grant colleges, and so forth. Let me explain to the Senator the reason why the amount is reduced so substantially. Because the committee amendment provides for the same expenses of \$29,607,573; the Senator from Virginia feels that if the other organizations are utilized there can be a saving in administrative expenses to that extent; and then the loans are reduced from \$97,500,000 to \$40,000,000.

Mr. O'DANIEL. The amount which might be available for the farmers has also been reduced by the Senator's amendment; is that correct?

Mr. BYRD. It has been reduced. Let me say to the Senator that there are a number of new agencies making loans to the farmers. One of them is the R. A. C. C., which recently was organized. It makes nonrecourse loans of approximately \$300,000,000 or \$400,000,000.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, next week a bill to abolish that agency will be pending.

Mr. BYRD. It is not abolished in the pending bill.

Mr. O'DANIEL. Then, Mr. President, if the amendment of the Senator from Virginia is agreed to, it will mean that, while the functions are transferred to another division of the Government, yet the amount available to the farmers for the purposes enumerated will be reduced by more than \$40,000,000; is that correct?

Mr. BYRD. The amount for loans is proposed to be reduced from \$97,500,000 to \$40,000,000. The latter is the amount which the House Appropriations Committee, after long hearings and careful consideration, regarded as adequate. I think everyone will recognize that the administrative expenses can and should be reduced, if the proposed consolidation with existing agencies is made.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, let me inquire of the Senator if, in his opinion, the other agencies of government to which his amendment would transfer the present functions of the Farm Security Administration are now sufficiently staffed, organized, and prepared so as to be able to carry on those functions. In other words, I should not want to have the functions of the Farm Security Administration and that part of the program having to do with the making of loans to small-income farmers abolished. I want to have it retained; and at this time I should not want to have made a transfer which might jeopardize that program.

Mr. BYRD. I will say to the Senator that the \$12,000,000 appropriation for which provision is made, plus the funds those agencies already have, in my judgment will be adequate; because, as the Senator knows, the extension services and the emergency crop-and-feed loan agency now have organizations existing

all over the country, and it is proposed to use them.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Are they prepared and equipped to give comparatively the same quality of service in the way of guidance and instruction to small farmers?

Mr. BYRD. I think they are. In 1942 the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan organization made loans to more than 1,400,000 farmers which is nearly twice the amount of loans made by the Farm Security Administration. The Senator is familiar with the farm agents' organization. It is being utilized.

Mr. McCLELLAN. In this connection, I do not feel that we ought completely to liquidate this program at this time, when food is so vital. I refer to the program for aiding and servicing the small income farmer. With respect to these projects, I think every one ought to be abolished. That is the way I wish to vote on the question, if it is presented in that form.

Mr. BYRD. In response to the Senator's question, let me say that the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan organization is servicing many more loans for the smaller farmer than is this organization. The total number of loans in 1942 was 1,491,000.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Are those the seed and feed loans?

Mr. BYRD. It is the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section. It has an organization which can be expanded by the additional appropriation of \$12,000,000, which would be adequate, in my judgment, to take care of the program.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Under the Senator's amendment would the other agency have the same authority as the F. S. A. has under existing law to carry on the work of the F. S. A. with regard to the servicing of the low-income farmers?

Mr. BYRD. It would have authority to make loans in the rural rehabilitation program.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Referring to grants, if the functions of this agency were transferred, as the Senator's amendment provides, would the new agency with which it would be consolidated have authority to make grants to farmers, we will say, in areas which have suffered tremendous damage from the disastrous floods which have recently occurred?

Mr. BYRD. I do not think it would have authority to make grants. It would have authority to make loans. It now makes drought loans, which are in the same class.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Would the Senator's amendment provide for making grants as well as loans?

Mr. BYRD. The language of the amendment is:

Making and servicing loans: To enable the Secretary, through the Farm Credit Administration and through existing agencies under its supervision, including the Crop and Feed Loan Division and Production Credit Associations, to administer all activities, projects, facilities, and functions heretofore carried on under the caption "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation," the continuance of which is authorized under the terms of this appropriation, and to provide assistance to

needy farmers in the United States, its Territories and possessions, unable to obtain credit elsewhere.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Then, according to the Senator's interpretation of the amendment, it would authorize grants to farmers in flooded areas.

Mr. BYRD. I do not think it would. The limitation is as follows:

None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise authorized under this caption ("Loans and rural rehabilitation") shall be used for (1) the purchase of land or for the carrying on of any land-purchase program; (2) for carrying on any experiment in collective farming, except for the liquidation of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) for making loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I wished to determine whether or not the other agency could make grants in flooded areas to rehabilitate farmers, as well as making loans to them.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I tried to refrain from interrupting the Senator. He asked not to be interrupted; but I must say that when this amendment was proposed in the House, it was not contended that there was any authority for making grants. As a matter of fact, it was insisted that that authority be abolished. If the Senator will read the language, he will find that it refers only to rural re-

habilitation loans. There is no authority for making grants, no matter how grave the emergency may be.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Is the Senator referring to the committee amendment?

Mr. RUSSELL. No. The committee amendment permits grants.

Mr. McCLELLAN. What I am trying to determine is the difference between the authority under the committee amendment and the authority under the amendment proposed by the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. RUSSELL. There can be no question about it. On page 29, in the committee amendment, there is specific authority, which has always been carried, for making grants in case of disaster. That is found under subdivision (3).

Mr. McCLELLAN. That is the way I interpreted the committee amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Those grants are made from the \$29,000,000 to which the Senator from Virginia refers as administrative expenses; but under the Senator's amendment there would be available only \$4,000,000 for handling the \$450,000,000 in loans which are outstanding, as well as for making new loans of \$40,000,000. The other \$8,000,000 would go to the Extension Service. There is no fund in the amendment of the Senator from Virginia which could possibly be used for grants.

Mr. BYRD. What I tried to make clear to the Senator is that the amend-

ment does not provide for making grants, but it does provide for rural rehabilitation loans to needy farmers. That provision is found on page 2 of my amendment, beginning in line 13.

My amendment would enable the Secretary—

to administer all activities, projects, facilities, and functions heretofore carried on under the caption, "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation," the continuance of which is authorized under the terms of this appropriation.

With respect to what the Senator from Georgia has just said as to the administrative cost, it is intended to utilize existing machinery of other agencies, which would not necessitate anything like the administrative cost of the 15,000 employees now carried by the Farm Security Administration.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I merely wished to get the matter clear in my own mind. Ordinarily I would not favor the grant provision in the law as it has existed in the past; but in my State and in many others an emergency exists, which has been brought about by the recent floods. I think it is necessary that some provision be made for grants to farmers in order to rehabilitate them and put them back on a self-sustaining basis.

Mr. BYRD. That could be easily done by emergency legislation. The amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia is permanent legislation.

EXHIBIT I

United States Department of Agriculture, Farm Security Administration, status of projects as of June 30, 1942

RECAPITULATION BY TYPE

Description	Total capital investment	Developed units			Units sold			Income, fiscal year 1942	Operating obligations, fiscal year 1942				Management obligations, fiscal year 1942
		Number of units	Total cost	Average cost	Number of units	Total sales price	Average sales price		Operations and maintenance	Taxes	Insurance	Total	
Projects sold or partially sold.....	\$42,927,423.35	5,982	\$34,482,431.58	\$5,764.36	3,099	\$11,904,862.76	\$4,389.70	\$670,312.67	\$255,579.79	\$185,129.07	\$79,278.71	\$19,987.57	5354,271.75
Projects on which no units have been sold.....	27,618,406.57	3,154	21,096,146.43	6,688.69				392,857.28	173,665.61	84,065.08	37,644.18	295,374.87	203,966.44
Projects undeveloped.....	1,148,611.64	74				47,100.00		32,418.85	10,132.33	5,222.52	533.88	15,888.68	6,445.91
Projects transferred to Federal Public Housing Authority.....	65,808,271.69	5,483	41,940,861.09	7,649.25	1,427	3,332,240.94	2,335.13	1,552,664.74	707,897.09	309,914.36	28,193.90	1,046,005.35	205,077.09
Total.....	137,502,713.25	14,693	97,519,439.10	6,637.14	4,526	15,284,203.70	3,692.72	2,648,248.54	1,147,274.82	584,331.03	145,650.62	1,877,256.47	769,761.19

PROJECTS SOLD OR PARTIALLY SOLD

State and project name	Total capital investment	Developed units			Units sold			Income, fiscal year 1942	Operating obligations, fiscal year 1942				Management obligations, fiscal year 1942
		Number of units	Total cost	Average cost	Number of units	Total sales price	Average sales price		Operations and maintenance	Taxes	Insurance	Total	
Alabama:													
Gee's Bend farms.....	\$408,264.50	101	\$303,578.87	\$3,005.73	95	\$128,250.00	\$1,350.00	\$6,001.39	\$444.10			\$444.10	\$7,517.83
Prairie farms.....	200,935.89	36	140,315.15	3,897.64	34	115,532.00	3,398.00	2,379.44	1,062.73		\$46.00	1,108.73	6,247.97
Skyline farms.....	1,260,030.87	156	863,597.05	5,535.88	32	96,000.00	3,000.00	4,854.36	10,859.01			10,859.01	8,465.02
Arkansas:													
Arkansas Farm Tenant Security.....	513,297.56	66	393,289.43	5,958.93	16	78,564.00	4,910.25	10,935.49	2,966.15	\$317.62		3,283.77	4,304.48
Biscoe farms.....	371,935.47	74	334,409.51	4,519.03	69	296,382.00	4,295.39	8,345.06	835.67	33.77		869.44	6,783.25
Central and western Arkansas Valley farms.....	359,390.35	82	359,390.35	4,382.81	69	248,306.21	3,598.64	6,805.78	2,646.45	74.86	3,146.72	5,868.03	6,875.67
Chicot farms.....	1,050,864.80	89	514,130.29	5,776.74	30	92,722.07	3,090.74	1,272.30	215.11	5,884.42	62.89	6,162.42	10,320.96
Clover Bend farms.....	478,670.86	86	374,978.42	4,360.21	76	320,415.00	4,215.99	10,458.07	2,496.35	88.27	247.55	2,832.17	7,827.71
Desha.....	499,489.59	88	466,807.97	5,304.64	60	275,278.10	4,587.97	10,985.72	1,343.01	845.66		2,188.67	7,576.64
Lake Dick.....	667,599.36	89	297,566.47	3,343.44	8	36,550.00	4,568.75	19,632.92	3,499.82	420.04	4,178.00	8,097.86	7,056.40
Lakeview.....	902,742.57	140	679,287.49	4,852.05	52	212,770.00	4,091.73	24,267.84	7,049.87	471.87		7,521.74	9,334.38
Lonoke farms.....	249,873.37	41	191,856.68	4,679.43	39	184,474.64	4,730.12	5,455.21	775.16	60.79	1,969.44	2,805.39	5,230.99
Northwest Arkansas farms.....	214,320.60	44	214,320.60	4,877.88	30	124,550.40	4,151.68	3,620.44	2,923.18	77.17	1,717.96	4,718.31	6,765.61
Plum Bayou.....	1,629,716.77	180	1,172,266.60	6,512.59	17	72,255.00	4,250.29	26,270.46	8,191.68	1,251.01		9,442.69	14,560.37

United States Department of Agriculture, Farm Security Administration, status of projects as of June 30, 1942—Continued

PROJECTS SOLD OR PARTIALLY SOLD—continued

State and project name	Total capital investment	Developed units			Units sold			Income, fiscal year 1942	Operating obligations, fiscal year 1942				Management obligations, fiscal year 1942
		Number of units	Total cost	Average cost	Number of units	Total sales price	Average sales price		Operations and maintenance	Taxes	Insurance	Total	
California: Mendocino resettlement project	\$25,175.00	4	\$11,750.00	\$2,937.50	4	\$11,599.60	\$2,899.90						\$21.56
Colorado:													
San Luis Valley farms	1,075,723.39	86	633,149.09	7,362.20	50	348,672.00	6,971.44	\$4,611.03	\$15,913.00	\$2,225.00	\$60.36	\$18,188.36	7,995.94
Western slope farms	1,146,877.01	103	982,153.19	9,535.47	31	220,585.66	7,115.67	17,349.07	3,849.33	15,894.00	4,014.37	23,757.70	8,251.82
Florida: Escambia	563,253.75	81	369,882.72	4,566.45	21	73,800.00	3,500.00	2,303.65	4,688.75			4,688.75	7,806.02
Georgia:													
Flint River farms	731,736.68	146	519,928.00	3,561.15	63	225,057.00	3,572.33	6,586.00	66.00			66.00	8,412.32
Georgia Farm Tenant Security	674,610.87	106	648,912.78	6,121.82	27	117,824.00	4,345.33	7,286.92	1,977.36		4,373.20	6,350.56	200.00
Idaho:													
Boundary farms	788,440.97	37	469,005.19	12,675.82	37	332,204.00	8,981.19	9,219.18			11.74	11.74	4,609.57
Idaho scattered farms	195,924.49	87	149,537.55	1,718.82	62	96,829.27	1,561.76	5,557.95		1,108.35	285.56	1,393.91	76.27
Kansas: Northeastern Kansas farms	243,382.55	26	224,728.24	8,643.39	8	81,576.00	10,197.00	1,145.96	2,976.54	2,387.42	1,653.04	7,017.00	3,342.70
Kentucky:													
Sublimity farms	441,386.14	66	350,928.66	5,317.10	(1)	(1)	(1)	4,608.82	2,824.00			2,824.00	
Christian-Trigg farms	971,429.33	103	877,098.17	8,515.52	41	306,492.79	7,475.43	22,803.88	4,897.39	4,000.32	6,660.38	15,558.09	8,717.94
Louisiana:													
Louisiana Farm Tenant Security	622,284.51	110	555,903.95	5,053.67	39	177,319.00	4,546.64	13,094.03	6,345.40	2,807.87	3,842.32	12,995.59	5,593.40
Mounds farms	867,723.12	145	525,090.46	3,621.31	2	12,181.00	6,090.50	10,354.30	365.17	6,035.99		6,401.16	
Transylvania farms	873,404.11	160	699,801.07	4,373.76	16	78,870.00	4,929.38	1,358.43	121.60	5,368.98	1,631.00	7,121.58	9,793.16
Maine: State of Maine farms	380,664.46	66	380,664.46	5,767.64	38	133,179.18	3,504.71	6,910.29	7,583.00		1,636.34	9,219.34	3,885.11
Michigan:													
Corporation farms and real estate	46,595.12	18	46,595.12	2,588.62	13	16,343.83	1,257.22	5,051.01					
Johnnesburg farms	84,743.21	15	84,743.21	5,649.55	15	74,011.75	4,934.12						
Western Michigan farms	554,593.31	72	554,593.31	7,702.68	27	109,662.00	6,283.78	10,462.72	5,251.28			5,251.28	
Minnesota:													
Albert Lea homesteads	46,315.25	14	46,315.25	3,308.23	14	30,257.71	2,161.27	2,452.09			665.20	665.20	
Central Minnesota farms	1,033,846.66	105	1,033,846.66	9,846.16	99	921,045.28	9,303.49	29,148.47	3,938.70		31.96	3,970.66	5,271.24
Ethan Allen	13,700.00	4	8,025.00	2,006.25	3	9,581.00	3,193.66						
Beltrami Island farms	493,654.41	214	493,654.41	2,306.80	214	480,278.84	2,244.29						
Minnesota scattered farms	3,978.00	3	3,978.00	1,326.00	3	3,603.68	1,201.23						
Mississippi:													
Hinds farms	271,239.91	73	249,151.42	3,413.03	59	199,693.00	3,384.63	5,900.45	1,141.76	985.00	2,405.92	4,532.68	7,845.66
Lucedale farms	460,740.04	93	407,525.25	4,381.99	64	162,000.00	2,531.25	7,204.72	683.62	1,450.00	3,463.52	5,597.14	6,382.54
Mississippi Farm Tenant Security	1,822,040.57	294	1,340,203.80	4,558.52	135	685,640.00	5,078.81	43,486.02	4,071.88	15,717.00	121.14	19,910.02	9,919.42
Northeast Mississippi farms	552,363.34	112	545,484.00	4,870.39	45	144,327.19	3,207.27	10,263.92	2,766.47	2,160.00	25.00	4,951.47	8,450.24
Missouri: Rehabilitation demonstration farms	149,163.72	51	149,163.72	2,924.78	4	3,589.00	897.25	12,559.73	648.99		57.62	706.61	
Montana:													
Fairfield Bench farms	1,159,571.51	129	1,096,191.88	8,497.61	89	348,572.00	3,916.54	13,160.21	10,472.00	15,750.00	8,781.57	35,003.57	7,854.62
Milk River farms	2,034,071.38	163	1,341,217.41	8,228.33	64	220,585.66	3,446.63	30,578.72	12,250.27	33,307.46	2.68	45,560.41	7,503.54
New York:													
Finger Lakes farms	433,515.32	55	433,515.32	7,882.10	35	189,335.14	5,409.58	10,782.01	8,263.00	1,473.00	5,185.25	14,921.25	4,342.18
New York Valley farms	273,012.30	34	273,012.30	8,029.77	22	121,812.57	5,536.94	7,696.40	2,233.83	1,137.68	3,551.75	6,923.26	2,076.36
North Carolina:													
North Carolina Farm Tenant Security	553,933.71	95	539,891.27	5,683.07	40	184,362.90	4,690.07	8,865.65	1,474.85	3,808.69	108.44	5,391.98	4,960.11
Pembroke farms	623,473.60	66	417,851.77	6,428.49	58	290,059.00	5,001.02	7,208.91	1,586.26	3,780.61	78.09	5,444.96	6,544.01
Roanoke farms	2,225,364.77	294	1,743,104.62	5,928.93	44	188,922.32	4,293.69	28,293.89	6,948.68	4,320.48	136.15	11,405.31	9,460.34
Scuppernon farms	796,019.04	49	392,966.64	8,019.72	20	118,190.00	5,909.50	5,614.96	8,940.59	4,739.73		13,680.32	9,020.75
Wolf Pit farms	274,493.51	37	202,738.41	5,479.42	29	131,280.00	4,526.90	1,685.27	152.75	1,240.66	4.77	1,398.18	2,913.29
North Dakota:													
Burlington project	212,867.31	35	143,361.27	4,096.04	1	5,050.00	5,030.00	859.29	2,653.80	308.31		2,962.11	3,797.58
Red River Valley farms	1,408,709.89	140	1,086,923.88	7,763.87	8	69,840.00	8,730.00	2,939.73	6,629.56	11,195.77	1.00	17,826.93	6,349.86
Oklahoma:													
Eastern Oklahoma farms	653,218.92	71	523,409.62	7,371.79	59	378,574.20	6,416.51	22,415.60	6,214.86	3,297.04	54.24	9,566.11	6,102.47
Oklahoma Farm Tenant Security	558,942.48	55	482,311.08	10,162.59	9	65,554.59	7,283.84	16,409.46	4,767.04	2,043.33	229.90	7,040.27	502.46
Oregon: Yamhill farms	1,313,533.81	104	1,256,692.72	12,083.58	22	163,215.00	7,419.00	21,904.03	12,347.94	3,033.05	6,508.19	21,949.18	6,919.95
Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania farms	261,391.06	37	244,032.04	6,596.00	20	105,439.28	5,271.96	7,064.12	10,546.00	1,375.98	347.84	12,269.82	4,514.04
South Carolina:													
Allendale farms	600,253.20	117	554,929.51	4,742.99	1	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,449.71	4,510.45	2,344.00	2,248.00	9,102.45	7,961.98
Orangeburg farms	534,047.76	80	458,493.29	5,731.17	87	158,881.00	4,294.08	4,903.39	497.27	2,222.00	873.73	3,593.00	8,645.34
South Dakota: Eastern South Dakota farms	420,132.59	39	420,132.59	10,772.63	4	41,350.00	10,337.50	3,871.84	4,435.00	4,091.91		8,526.91	3,281.50
Tennessee: Tennessee Farm Tenant Security	903,982.93	137	739,646.74	5,398.88	52	230,198.15	4,426.89	14,837.38	4,107.89	5,014.00	7,065.80	16,187.69	7,627.70
Texas:													
Sabine farms	419,361.61	80	349,542.67	4,369.28	61	218,293.33	3,578.58	2,914.15	3,346.59			3,346.52	6,120.90
Sam Houston farms	614,661.83	86	504,406.17	5,865.19	17	94,755.47	5,573.83	6,625.34	7,185.01	2,859.27		10,044.28	6,753.73
Texas Farm Tenant Security	989,825.36	111	972,349.51	8,759.90	34	197,924.00	5,821.29	24,328.69	5,654.81	2,527.53	639.17	8,821.51	3,964.60
Utah:													
Sevier Valley farms	161,007.18	18	160,113.48	8,893.19	18	125,375.84	6,965.32	692.26		221.00		221.00	30.00
Widtsoe resettlement project	87,894.00	15	69,000.41	4,600.03	11	57,458.99	5,223.54	1,045.37			70.16	70.16	
Virgin Islands:													
St. Croix homesteads ²					337								
St. Thomas homesteads ²					50								
Washington:													
Snohomish farms	497,070.08	44	497,070.08	11,297.03	41	368,048.00	8,976.78	8,503.68	4,608.86		582.34	191.20	5,450.37
Washington scattered farms	285,405.88	129	234,979.16	1,821.54	97	139,919.23	1,442.47	1,326.90	222.99	351.67	438.38	1,013.04	76.14
Wisconsin:													
Central Wisconsin farms	544,899.34	73	532,299.68	7,291.77	34	187,351.50	5,510.34	22,232.53	10,111.03	5,020.49	13.43	15,144.95	5,495.72
Lakewood-Crandon farms	144,640.50	24	144,640.50	6,026.69	24	95,038.89	3,959.95						
	42,927,423.35	5,982	34,482,431.58	5,704.36	3,099	11,904,862.76	4,389.70	670,312.61	255,579.79	185,129.07	79,278.71	519,987.57	354,271.75

¹ Operated by Forest Service.² These projects recently transferred to Farm Security Administration from Department of the Interior by act of Congress. Amounts of capital investment, sales prices, income, and operating obligations not yet available.

United States Department of Agriculture, Farm Security Administration, status of projects as of June 30, 1942—Continued

PROJECTS ON WHICH NO UNITS HAVE BEEN SOLD

State and project name	Total capital investment	Developed units			Units sold			Income, fiscal year 1942	Operating obligations, fiscal year 1942				Management obligations, fiscal year 1942
		Number of units	Total cost	Average cost	Number of units	Total sales price	Average sales price		Operations and maintenance	Taxes	Insurance	Total	
Alabama:													
Alabama Farm Tenant Security	\$587,617.43	96	\$560,770.44	\$5,841.36				\$10,160.51	\$4,608.43		\$129.60	\$4,738.03	\$295.00
Alabama scattered farms	168,646.14	28	123,761.80	4,420.06				2,326.77	2,628.29		38.08	2,666.37	50.00
Coffee farms	1,893,593.66	299	1,872,851.47	4,591.48				25,886.83	20,330.33		2,062.21	22,392.54	15,250.03
Arizona: Casa Grande Valley farms	810,859.80	60	259,402.05	4,323.37				23,953.32	933.73	\$4,263.91	1,846.02	7,063.66	7,712.90
Arkansas:													
St. Francis River farms	501,606.53	86	337,854.75	3,928.54				27,948.03	3,848.68	5,663.07	1,640.00	11,157.75	4,404.82
Townes farms	172,477.50	31	127,874.44	4,124.98				6,296.32	195.50	710.51		906.01	4,404.64
Trumann farms	263,718.98	56	239,243.72	4,272.21				26,510.05	4,232.94	3,586.00	1,999.71	9,818.65	4,455.96
Florida: Florida scattered farms	394,159.47	69	394,159.47	5,712.46				4,660.45	671.79		470.00	1,141.79	6,767.20
Georgia:													
Briar patch farms	296,888.44	22	181,704.87	8,259.31				1,151.00	1,641.83		237.78	1,879.56	2,951.59
Georgia scattered farms	24,460.23	7	15,959.96	2,279.99				50.00			29.52	29.52	20.00
Greene County project	341,428.82	125	291,807.29	2,334.46				5,073.92			232.00	232.00	375.00
Irwinville	910,894.47	105	744,666.57	7,092.06				14,882.59	6,711.59	640.00	1,674.31	9,025.90	7,462.60
Piedmont homesteads	651,360.11	50	521,219.67	10,424.39				2,239.26	2,422.01			2,422.01	5,765.34
Wolf Creek	237,817.11	24	183,320.66	7,638.36				1,852.37	429.78			923.23	4,327.93
Indiana: Wabash farms	1,241,431.86	122	1,231,645.25	10,095.46				16,672.07	11,135.21		1,563.43	12,698.64	6,170.37
Kansas: Kansas scattered farms	67,005.44	7	67,005.44	9,572.21				1,230.02	642.00	629.03	721.87	1,992.90	5.00
Louisiana: Terrebonne	527,966.52	71	327,058.07	4,606.45					320.74	2,893.21		3,213.95	
Michigan: Cheboygan farms	15,858.41	3	15,858.41	5,286.14				90.00					
Minnesota: Thief River Falls farms	949,241.67	111	916,425.39	8,256.08				11,343.81	5,457.08		2.76	5,459.84	5,614.36
Mississippi:													
Mileston	831,403.28	106	666,001.18	6,283.03					85.60	9,244.39		9,329.99	7,417.62
Richton homesteads	215,599.95	26	183,490.31	7,057.32				768.34	770.98	970.67		1,741.65	1,517.48
Missouri:													
LaForge farms	779,406.94	101	666,550.51	6,599.51				22,103.16	11,933.77			11,972.64	5,607.11
Osage farms	965,226.37	86	519,682.43	6,042.82				14,732.28	4,589.87		38.87	12,538.10	6,040.78
Montana: Kinsey flats	737,652.46	80	622,814.13	7,785.18							7,948.23	7,554.15	
Nebraska:													
Fairbury farmsteads	76,879.32	11	51,535.69	4,685.06				457.60	3,599.43	136.74	597.12	4,333.29	25.00
Falls City homesteads	102,572.20	10	41,544.20	4,154.42					82.00	252.83	693.68	1,028.51	25.00
Grand Island farmsteads	66,490.03	10	46,040.37	4,604.04				759.75	480.00	214.73	540.80	1,235.33	25.00
Kearney farmsteads	97,072.63	10	42,234.31	4,223.43				2,296.78	1,955.70	675.45	544.96	3,176.11	
Loup City farmsteads	102,625.54	11	49,758.27	4,523.48				96.78	1,133.39	1,608.82	800.94	3,543.15	70.00
Scottsbluff farmsteads	231,695.55	23	132,002.58	5,739.24				398.01	1,626.96	2,246.51	1,347.03	5,220.50	4,550.54
South Sioux City farmsteads	111,789.13	22	83,690.77	3,804.13				1,226.35	822.07	719.76	1,142.64	2,684.47	31.00
Two Rivers	544,050.66	40	286,525.14	7,163.13				60.00	2,075.06		2,831.43	4,906.49	4,792.54
New Mexico:													
Bosque	677,022.82	42	595,469.61	14,177.85				3,885.36	3,460.65	9,289.00		12,749.65	4,776.27
Dona Ana farms	34,467.82	5	34,467.82	6,893.56				2,621.76	55.00	414.07		469.07	
New Mexico farms	189,390.82	22	188,321.59	4,014.62				3,969.33	1,592.79			1,592.79	4,046.71
North Carolina:													
North Carolina scattered farms	174,633.43	25	174,633.43	6,985.37				3,912.58	2,534.03		101.94	2,635.97	3,294.70
Penderlea homesteads	2,277,080.37	186	1,486,149.42	7,990.05				10,857.03	12,359.41	4,162.08	3.55	16,525.04	13,298.94
North Dakota: North Dakota scattered farms	12,041.68	2	9,770.68	4,885.34							86.98	86.98	
Ohio:													
Scioto Farms	1,950,951.15	133	1,432,260.80	10,768.88				36,937.55	10,189.66		1.38	10,191.04	7,399.96
Oklahoma: 101 ranch farms	647,043.47	40	421,139.40	10,524.48				11,536.11	1,664.88	1,801.98	285.42	3,752.28	5,029.52
Pennsylvania: Northampton farms	149,234.86	6	148,395.38	24,732.58				4,962.02	819.00	455.63	449.08	1,723.71	1,086.87
South Carolina:													
Ashwood plantation	1,919,572.70	161	1,362,952.34	8,465.54				10,141.29	10,827.31	10,653.00	2.00	21,482.31	12,887.81
South Carolina Farm Tenant Security	445,943.57	55	420,041.54	7,637.12				3,442.66	2,349.80	2,358.00	1,922.00	6,629.80	125.00
South Carolina scattered farms	68,439.87	22	68,439.87	3,110.00				418.00	1,328.68	263.00	706.74	2,298.42	75.00
Tiverton farms	85,575.81	29	85,575.81	2,950.89				152.00	288.30	328.00	1,090.40	1,706.70	4,355.72
South Dakota: Sioux Falls	218,927.83	14	97,668.76	6,976.34				1,415.35	3,612.90		1,314.64	4,927.54	2,156.66
Texas:													
Fannin farms	269,696.92	38	236,483.19	6,223.24				5,482.58	956.27	945.75		1,902.02	4,970.99
Ropesville farms	668,677.42	76	641,038.19	8,434.71				34,224.10	6,803.70			6,803.70	5,536.45
Wichita Valley farms	928,733.94	91	807,670.07	8,775.50				15,147.89	6,588.82	12,582.30		19,171.12	6,357.22
Woodlake community	651,446.20	101	474,000.32	4,693.07				4,219.88	3,732.59		51.11	3,783.70	5,488.11
Virginia: Shenandoah homesteads	1,043,454.48	151	858,947.69	5,688.40				9,204.73	5,698.06	2,831.00	4,245.65	12,774.71	9,370.95
Wisconsin:													
Drummond Forest community	247,948.61	32	210,623.03	6,581.97	(1)	(1)	(1)	3,092.49	3,439.00			3,439.00	
Monroe County retirement	18,507.78	6	17,519.51	2,919.92				1,145.25					
Northern Pine retirement homesteads	20,118.37	9	20,118.37	2,235.37				863.45		548.36	278.40	826.76	25.60
Total	27,618,406.57	3,154	21,096,146.43	6,688.69				392,857.28	173,665.61	84,065.08	37,644.18	295,374.87	203,986.44

PROJECTS UNDEVELOPED

Alabama: West central Alabama farms	\$5,522.00												
Arkansas: Kelso farms	44,712.98									\$3,039.00		\$3,039.00	\$1,704.96
Colorado:													
Colorado scattered farms	2,102.00	1								79.65		79.65	
Las Animas farms	1,758.60												
Florida: Jacksonville homesteads	19,322.87				(1)	(1)	(1)						
Illinois: Southern Illinois homesteads	60,680.03												
Indiana: Rehabilitation demonstration farms	6,807.74	2											
Michigan:													
An Sable area	21,049.88	1						\$171.50					
Potato warehouse	33,568.17							2,584.42	\$92.00			2.00	
Saginaw Valley	328,187.51	13						18,572.83	8,727.62	802.00		9,559.62	1,833.85

1 Operated by Forest Service.

4 Transferred to the Navy Department.

United States Department of Agriculture, Farm Security Administration, status of projects as of June 30, 1942—Continued

PROJECTS UNDEVELOPED—continued

State and project name	Total capital investment	Developed units			Units sold			Income, fiscal year 1942	Operating obligations, fiscal year 1942				Management obligations, fiscal year 1942
		Number of units	Total cost	Average cost	Number of units	Total sales price	Average sales price		Operations and maintenance	Taxes	Insurance	Total	
Mississippi: Mississippi rehabilitation farms.....	285.19									\$16.00		\$16.00	
Nebraska: Republican Valley farmsteads.....	7,154.19	1						\$150.00					
New Mexico: El Pueblo grazing project.....	79,268.27							86.42	\$1,165.00		\$6.88	1,171.88	
New Mexico: scattered farms.....	4,636.60	1						103.00					
Silver City farms.....	21,548.85	4											
Oklahoma: Tulsa County homesteads.....	15,023.52	1						320.63					
South Dakota: Spearfish.....	32,233.51	2				\$32,000.00		86.21					
Tennessee: Goodlettsville farms.....	15,360.00					11,100.00							
Texas: Mexia colony.....	71,033.41							813.63		346.00		346.00	
Nacogdoches farms.....	80,938.32	1							147.71			147.71	2,845.42
McLennan farms (Waco).....	244,845.74	20			(4)	(4)	(4)	5,263.21		939.87	526.95	1,466.82	41.98
Virginia: Colonial acres.....	4,555.14												
Wisconsin: Langlade and Oneida project.....	21,944.03												
West Bend farms.....	7,060.11	2				4,000.00		4,262.00					
Wisconsin: scattered farms.....	9,412.98	5											
Vulcan Corporation.....	600.00												
Total.....	1,148,611.64	74				47,100.00		32,413.85	10,132.33	5,222.52	533.83	15,888.68	6,445.91

PROJECTS TRANSFERRED TO FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY

Alabama: Bankhead farms.....	\$1,046,420.80	100	\$722,052.80	\$7,220.53	100	\$194,370.00	\$1,943.70	\$342.02					
Cahaba.....	2,760,610.47	287	1,807,709.13	6,298.64				68,446.67	\$33,453.86		\$46.50	\$33,600.45	\$16,123.83
Greenwood homesteads.....	827,835.27	83	537,019.12	6,470.11	83	162,291.00	1,955.31	3,493.59					
Mount Olive homesteads.....	618,162.84	75	504,038.52	6,720.51	75	151,187.00	2,015.83	2,862.77					
Palmerdale homesteads.....	938,865.08	102	664,988.11	6,519.49	102	190,581.00	1,868.44	3,818.68					
Tuskegee homesteads.....	18,590.00												
Arizona: Arizona part-time farms.....	564,013.05	91	332,691.38	3,655.95				7,825.04	9,986.87	3,060.98	1,547.10	14,294.95	
Phoenix homesteads.....	104,859.28	25	92,184.79	3,687.39	25	89,150.00	3,566.00	99.50					
California: El Monte homesteads.....	292,476.81	100	260,868.91	2,608.69	100	299,400.00	299,400.00	3,459.98					
San Fernando Homesteads.....	102,065.23	40	88,725.13	2,218.13	40	105,960.00	2,649.00	1,232.92					
Colorado: Denver homesteads.....	120,095.94	3						4,725.11	351.00	700.00		1,051.00	4.00
Illinois: Lake County homesteads.....	554,745.92	53	545,456.07	10,291.62	47	186,407.00	3,967.38	11,926.77	2,997.86	1,696.38	1,648.27	6,342.51	1,585.46
Indiana: Decatur homesteads.....	157,279.94	48	146,955.48	3,061.57	48	156,140.00	3,252.91	4,240.99					
Iowa: Granger homesteads.....	216,189.87	50	206,175.77	4,123.52				9,756.80	1,357.08			1,357.08	4,783.17
Maryland: Greenbelt.....	13,701,817.17	890	8,819,732.66	9,909.81				550,561.46	204,219.83	98,515.22	9.71	302,744.76	33,256.67
Michigan: Ironwood homesteads.....	1,373,138.48	132	1,066,762.87	8,005.78				25,810.09	8,603.00		6,673.86	15,276.86	5,018.11
Minnesota: Austin acres.....	213,227.87	44	185,359.33	4,212.71	44	63,796.00	1,449.91	1,686.96					1,112.70
Duluth homesteads.....	983,984.30	84	865,552.56	10,304.20	84	225,742.00	2,687.40	7,755.84					2,136.92
Mississippi: Hattiesburg homesteads.....	75,648.78	24	60,518.18	2,521.59	24	49,720.00	2,071.67	94.20					1,317.65
Magnolia gardens.....	73,556.46	25	71,286.85	2,851.47	25	60,000.00	2,400.00						1,400.99
McComb homesteads.....	91,452.52	20	77,962.27	3,898.11	(1)	21,910.00	1,217.22	1,592.24	698.00	306.00	773.84	1,777.84	1,394.00
Tupelo homesteads.....	139,247.12	35	121,446.93	3,469.91	(1)	(1)	(1)					341.13	
Tupelo suburban gardens.....	29,047.32							431.48		341.13			
New Jersey: Jersey homesteads.....	3,402,382.27	206	2,165,372.63	10,511.52				39,384.37	10,943.28	12,370.10	661.58	23,974.06	6,674.19
New York: Monroe County homesteads.....	43,020.53	2						440.00					
Ohio: Greenhills.....	11,860,627.53	737	8,012,917.17	10,872.34				314,553.50	182,799.03	52,461.29		235,260.32	32,630.27
Mahoning Gardens Home homesteads.....	46,277.71												
Pennsylvania: Westmoreland homesteads.....	2,516,469.81	255	1,117,737.08	4,383.28				31,528.54	20,440.20	8,142.10		28,582.30	10,848.28
South Carolina: Greenville homesteads.....	20,382.76												
LaFrance homesteads.....	6,509.71												
Saluda garden homesteads.....	21,351.01												
Tennessee: Cumberland homesteads.....	3,267,345.10	262	1,989,543.36	7,593.68	209	431,263.72	2,063.46	17,876.90	8,436.23	11,438.30	15.10	19,889.63	12,991.08
Texas: Beaumont gardens.....	143,027.62	50	119,250.96	2,385.02	50	125,000.00	2,500.00	3,450.01					
Dalworthington gardens.....	325,712.35	79	237,743.90	3,009.42	79	150,000.00	1,898.74	4,171.80					
Houston gardens.....	283,568.10	100	221,793.65	2,217.94	100	275,586.00	2,755.86	7,549.60					
Three Rivers gardens.....	162,943.43	50	118,824.32	2,376.49	50	82,650.00	1,653.00						
Wichita gardens.....	187,527.85	62	170,208.54	2,745.30	62	131,716.00	2,124.45	3,850.38					
Virginia: Aberdeen gardens.....	1,353,896.29	159	1,008,232.30	6,341.08	2	4,411.22	2,205.61	25,727.81	9,120.29	3,537.00	4,903.90	17,561.19	5,424.24
Washington: Longview homesteads.....	194,097.58	60	181,533.23	3,025.55	60	174,900.00	2,915.00	4,704.72					
West Virginia: Arthurdale.....	2,744,724.09	165	1,439,459.21	8,724.00				27,250.00	27,743.89	4,695.54		32,439.43	10,869.14
Red House.....	1,506,397.82	150	629,996.43	4,199.98				26,485.00	6,756.13	1,706.09	4.07	8,466.29	9,906.50
Tygart Valley homesteads.....	2,080,213.99	195	759,385.01	3,894.28				33,950.00	12,016.13	1,999.23	11,509.88	25,925.24	13,228.62
Wisconsin: Greendale.....	10,635,465.62	640	6,601,376.44	10,314.65				301,478.95	168,273.81	108,945.00		277,218.81	32,545.60
Total.....	65,808,271.69	5,483	41,940,861.09	7,649.25	1,427	3,332,240.94	2,335.13	1,552,664.74	707,897.09	309,914.36	28,193.90	1,046,005.35	205,077.09

* National Youth Administration project.

* Transferred to Interior Department.

* Record of receipts transferred to Federal Public Housing Authority. These amounts are estimates.

FOOD PRODUCTION—THE CANNING INDUSTRY

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I desire to make a brief statement on the subject of the canning industry.

The production of food is one of the most important programs with which this Nation is now concerned. Great projects lie before us, and in all these projects the role which food will play will be of the utmost importance. We must feed and sustain our own armed forces; we must fulfill our lease-lend commitments to our allies; we must provide full and ample food for our civilian population; and, moreover, we must supply needed foodstuffs—when they are liberated—to all those people who now suffer at the brutal hands of their German and Japanese conquerors. These are worthy and prodigious tasks, Mr. President; such tasks as will require the most capable management, the most exhaustive development, and the most effective coordination of all our food-production resources, if the goals which we have set for ourselves are to be attained.

It is an incontrovertible fact that the results which have marked our efforts thus far leave much to be desired. There is scarcely one segment of the food-production industry which is making its most complete and effective contribution to our food-production program. For this condition neither the industries nor the managers and workers in those industries are at fault. The farmer, the producer, the processor, the wholesaler, and the retailer are all doing everything within their power to see to it that each and every one of these food-production goals is met.

But the fact remains that the agencies created by the Government to coordinate, support, and assist in this great food-production program have failed in many ways to perform the tasks which have been entrusted to them. The result has brought confusion, doubt, and delay into every field of food production; and it has, moreover, brought decreased production in many important food lines, decreases which, if continued for any length of time, will certainly pose grave problems for America and her allies.

Mr. President, I have talked with many of those who are directly concerned with our food-production program, and they are one in denouncing the overlapping authority of the various agencies concerned, the multiple jurisdiction of agencies which now seek to operate this program, the lack of cooperation between these various agencies, the impossibility of getting a clear-cut decision on any point of issue, and the wealth of confusion, inefficiency, and red tape which surrounds the efforts of those governmental agencies which are concerned with the food-production program. This is such a condition as will lead inevitably to the collapse of our entire war economy, as well as our traditional system of free enterprise, if it is allowed to persist unremedied.

Mr. President, only this week I had occasion to meet with the Pennsylvania representatives of the American canning industry. For more than 9 months, these

representatives and this industry have been contacting the various Federal agencies concerned with the food-production program, hoping to achieve something in the way of a clear statement of the Government's policy, the regulations that would be in force, and other similar statements which every businessman must have if he is to run his organization effectively during wartime. Now I will not recount here all the frustration, confusion, doubt, disagreement, and mismanagement which the operators of this industry found among, and received from, these various agencies here in Washington. Suffice it to say that after the passing of 9 long months, and with the harvesting season right at hand, the canners in America still do not know where they stand, nor do they know what they are to be permitted or expected to do by these various Government agencies.

Mr. President, Mr. Summers and Mr. Warehime, two of the representatives of the canning industry in Pennsylvania, have written me in some detail describing a seven-point program which they and their associates in the canning industry feel should be adopted, if the food-production program is to go forward uninhibited, and if the food-production goals which we have set for ourselves are to be attained. Because I feel that the recommendations outlined in their letter are sound and workable, because I believe that their recommendations might well be applied to every aspect of our food-production effort, and because I feel that they might well be called to the attention of those who are in any way concerned with the all-important food-production program, I ask unanimous consent that the letter may be printed in the RECORD at this point as part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEW FREEDOM, PA., June 7, 1943.

SENATOR JAMES J. DAVIS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR DAVIS: The food industry and the canning industry, in particular, are in what we might describe as a rather desperate position due to the confusion, lack of direction, lack of authority, and the impractical methods applied by various war agencies to the industry. While authority is not particularly lacking, yet it overlaps in many agencies so that one agency cannot decide a relatively simple question until they have the assent of possibly two or more other agencies. If only one of the latter happens to disagree, then the entire question is unanswered. Frankly, we are at our wits' end as to how to proceed. We have been contacting, among others, the Office of Price Administration, the War Labor Board, and the Food Distribution Administration (formerly Department of Agriculture) since early last November. We have been annoyed and plagued with innumerable vague promises and cannot brook further delay, as the harvests are now ready. We intend to start harvesting peas this week.

Food processors individually and collectively have attempted to bring some order out of the chaotic conditions in Washington by applying to and recommending to the various agencies in question. Please remember that this is over a 9-month period, and we still have no answers to the major portion of our problems. The National Canners' Asso-

ciation, through its legislative committee, has presented a great bulk of testimony, some of which was solicited by these agencies and some which was volunteered by the association. The legislative committee has appeared before the House Agriculture Committee, the Smith committee of the Senate, as well as numerous agencies, all without results. The industry has, therefore, made out a program of seven points which we believe would be a great help in solving some of these vexing questions.

1. Employment of personnel who are practical and not inexperienced theorists.

There are definitely men available in the canning and allied industries and also other walks of life who can definitely do a good job for various Government agencies, mainly for Office of Price Administration, who are willing to come to Washington to do a job for the Government for the canning industry, but at the present time under the set-up would not come due to interference and also other powers who would block their recommendations. This has been the case in the past years as the Office of Price Administration had two experienced and very practical men, namely, Mr. Daniel Gerber and Mr. Norman Sorensen. Conditions were so bad in Office of Price Administration that they were forced to resign as their recommendations were never taken and their policy makers would not take their advice in conferences or in any other phase of the policies of Office of Price Administration.

2. Nineteen hundred and forty-two formula prices were enacted for all canned foods, and in most cases did not work a hardship on the canners, and the formula was flexible enough for this type of canner to work without losing money or to change his style of pack; also, it did not interfere with production. Again we wish to refer you to the testimony of Mr. Sorensen before the Smith agricultural committee that not more than 300 hardship cases came before Office of Price Administration, and also if these experienced men's recommendations would have been followed, these hardship cases could have been disposed of in very short order.

The Office of Price Administration decided early last fall to compel dollars-and-cents regional ceilings on the canners. Various delegations from the canning industry pleaded with Office of Price Administration not to enforce these regulations, and testified before them the unworkable conditions on their dollars-and-cents ceilings. As an example, with a low-grade packer with no personnel and very little overhead, it would be necessary under the dollars-and-cents ceilings for the packers who are producing the most cases per plant and who have the organization and equipment to do the job which the Government needs, to pack at a loss under the dollars-and-cents ceilings which have been announced for peas, beans, tomatoes, and corn.

The formula prices have worked last year and Dr. Galbraith admitted at a Senate hearing (Dr. Galbraith recently resigned from Office of Price Administration) that to the best of his knowledge no canner profited on this basis of the formula system of Office of Price Administration last year.

The fact that dollars and cents ceilings are unworkable for all canners in the area, also that formula price has worked in 1942 and also the fact that other commodities such as lima beans, asparagus, tomato products, and numerous others will have a formula price for 1943, why not have all canned foods under the formula price? It would be well to point out that everything Office of Price Administration has done since last fall has been against production and quoting from Representative CHARLES A. WOLVERTON, Republican from New Jersey, at a hearing last Thursday, he stated "From a business point of view the canners would have been

justified in doing little or nothing to pack this year's crops of vegetables. It is only their patriotism which assures our armed forces and the country of adequate canned foods this year."

3. Although grade labeling, that is the grade being put on the label, has been discarded by Office of Price Administration, the regulation still works such a hardship on the industry that it is still almost impossible to speed production by the mandatory method of putting grades on invoices.

The canning industry has built up good-will reputation on their use of brands or commercial grades. The most popular items on the grocers' shelves are being bought by consumers by the brand or commercial-grade method. It has proved to be the most practical for consumers' good will, quality, and production. If this is recognized as true in peacetime, then with all the extra work and the problems of distribution which confront us during wartime, it is not necessary to change and establish policies at this time for the most production. In case of any disputes, the industry has always settled arguments by the arbitrary system which included a panel of three men, one representing the buyer, one the seller, and a disinterested party.

4. Meetings were held with the Office of Price Administration officials in regard to increased costs for 1943 and the price ceilings as announced for 1943 were in some cases lower than those the canners had for 1942. The canners proved by cost sheets their increased costs for 1943. The Office of Price Administration up to the present writing has not recognized any increased costs which the canners proved to them that they would have; also the Office of Price Administration would not divulge where they got their costs for 1942. The main increased costs are labor and overhead as plants which used to pack on a 12-month basis are now cut back to 4 months due to the shortage of tin. Canners are not objecting to 50 percent of their production being cut as they realize tin is not available, but organizations have to be kept together and paid which puts a higher overhead cost on the summer months pack of fresh fruits and vegetables. As stated in a preceding paragraph, Dr. Galbraith submitted in testifying to the Senate hearing that in 1942 there were no canners who profited through the Office of Price Administration set-up, and since price ceilings in 1943 are less than of not more than 1942, and with the increased costs which canners will have, there will definitely be a loss for some packers on some products and some packing operations for this coming season. In addition, canners in each State were forced to certify and pay growers minimum prices. The Commodity Credit Corporation paid back to each canner so he in turn could distribute to his growers this increased cost and in the case of Pennsylvania, this was not done for beans and tomatoes. The canner will have to lose this increased cost because the Office of Price Administration has not recognized the increase to growers in their price ceilings.

Point No. 4 is that the increased cost of the 1943 packs shall be reflected in the ceiling prices. Early this year after meetings with our local War Board of the Department of Agriculture, we and other canners, following their recommendations contracted fruits and vegetables with our farmer-growers at the prices recommended. We received assurance by the Department of Agriculture that the ceilings as issued by Office of Price Administration would include subsidies by the Commodity Credit Corporation to equal the advances paid to farmers. In this manner inflation would be checked and the ceiling prices would be set at relatively the same levels as March 1942. However, in setting the ceiling prices the Office of Price Administra-

tion has used higher produce costs than last year which does not return the processor the recommended advances to the farmer. As an example, in southern Pennsylvania we paid \$19 per ton for tomatoes last year. The War Board recommended \$27 a ton. Subsequently we contracted at this figure. However, in computing the ceiling price the Office of Price Administration figured the cost at \$23 a ton—\$4 above the price of last year. The Commodity Credit Corporation took the position that since Office of Price Administration had figured on this basis that the subsidy would only amount to \$4 per ton rather than the \$8 differential between 1942 and 1943. The Office of Price Administration attempted to justify this with the statement to the effect that regardless of the raw produce price used by them, the difference would be reflected between our cost and their ceiling price. This statement is undoubtedly true provided their ceiling price reflected this difference in cost. However it does not. Our 1942 cost based on \$19 gives us a cost which is almost identical with the Office of Price Administration's ceiling price which was figured at \$23. In other words, the processor is penalized \$4 a ton. This is not an individual case but is the average case. The processor is in no position to absorb this difference. Recent meetings with Office of Price Administration and Food and Drug Administration and Commodity Credit Corporation have resulted in these agencies all admitting that the above is correct. They also advise that they expect to issue an amendment to MPR 306 correcting this situation. However, this amendment will again only include part of this \$4 in question. In other words, as a compromise they expect to give us \$3 instead of \$4. In this particular situation Pennsylvania is harder hit than any other of the 25 or more States packing tomatoes, although the condition is equally true to a great extent on other products in other States.

The above refers only to raw produce. No provision has been made for the increased costs in overhead, labor, or supplies. Due to the restriction on tin, our 1943 production will be cut approximately 40 percent. We have no complaint with this limitation order on tin plate. Due to the shortage of this commodity, it is only right and just that it should be limited. However, a 40-percent cut in production results in a higher overhead cost per unit. The Office of Price Administration will not even consider this question. In regard to wages, the canning industry wants its wages raised. The freeze order of September 1942 froze our wages at a low level and those of war industries at a high level. Subsequently, agricultural labor has been permitted sufficient increases, but this has not been extended to processing labor. As it stands now, we cannot secure the labor at the wages permitted, which leaves us two alternatives: One to proceed with our pack and openly violate the wage freeze; the other is to let the crops rot in the fields. Certainly, very few processors intend to follow the latter course. However, if we take the former course we will be in very serious legal difficulties. Numerous applications for relief by both individuals and communities have been made through the War Labor Board. Only a very few of these have been acted upon. Originally, the Office of Price Administration made public promises that if the War Labor Board authorized wage increases then the Office of Price Administration would permit these wage increases to be added to the ceiling costs. During the last 6 weeks the Office of Price Administration has reversed themselves on this policy. Apparently all of the petitions to the War Labor Board are now tabled due to the so-called policy makers in Office of Price Administration, the "hold the line" order, or the coal strike. In one case it has come to our attention: A Utah

canner was authorized to increase wages by the War Labor Board but at the same time, was not permitted to include these increases in his ceiling price. He has instructed his growers that he cannot handle the pea crop, and therefore has notified them to harvest the pea crop as hay for cattle. In another case a pay increase was authorized by the War Labor Board and Mr. Byrnes for asparagus cutters in California. Here again the Office of Price Administration has not provided for this increase to be added to the ceiling costs, with the result that the asparagus packers on the west coast have now been packing for 60 days, paying the wages authorized, and yet they cannot sell their pack until the Office of Price Administration provides them with a ceiling price. There is none at present. Valuable time is being lost, and warehouses are being congested, and the food is not available to consumers until the Office of Price Administration makes this decision.

Point No. 5: The industry is opposed to subsidies on principle, but if they are employed with price control, the said subsidies, together with a ceiling price, should cover the cost of processing plus a reasonable profit. In every case it should be made clear that the processor acts only as an agent for the ultimate beneficiary and is never the recipient of any subsidy.

We, as processors, do not approve of subsidies in principle and we wish there was some other method to be found. However, it appears that this is about the only method available. As noted above, these subsidies do not return the differential requested by the war boards of the Department of Agriculture. In the case of these subsidies we are simply the agents of the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Department of Agriculture and we would like the public to thoroughly understand that the subsidies referred to are turned over in full to the grower. This has not been made clear and in many cases employees have understood that the entire industry was subsidized.

Point No. 6: The transfer of complete control over manpower and wages of processing employees to the War Food Administration where the responsibility for production now rests.

While Mr. Chester Davis has control over production, yet many of his decisions are hindered and delayed due to the fact that he has to refer his decisions to the War Labor Board on labor and Office of Price Administration on price ceilings. More frequently than not, no decision is forthcoming because one of the three agencies disagree on principle. It would be a great deal more satisfactory if one agency could handle all problems in relation to food production. At the same time Mr. Davis would probably be just as helpless as Mr. Prentiss Brown if he were hamstrung and obstructed like Mr. Brown, with orders coming down from above. As we see it, it is not absolutely necessary to transfer all of these functions to one agency provided there could be some relief from the impractical personalities involved and the impractical theories under which Mr. Brown is now forced to work.

Point No. 7: In all cases the experience of the industry should be consulted in advance of promulgation of every regulation as required by law.

The law provides that industries shall be consulted. This has not been the practice in the past. In a number of instances the industry has been called together supposedly for consultation only to be advised that the regulation had already been made and the industry was, at the time, presented with the results of the agency policy makers. The vast experience which the industry could offer was entirely ignored and the industry is required to work under complex regulations evolved by lawyers and professional economists. In a number of instances, practical men who were in the employment of Office of

Price Administration or other agencies made certain specific recommendations. In all cases these recommendations were entirely ignored, with the result that these capable members of the industry resigned, since they felt that agencies had given proof that their experience and counsel were unwelcome. In this particular instance, we direct your attention to the testimony given by Mr. Norman Sorensen before the Smith committee. A copy of this testimony is attached.

We think it is fairly well agreed that the problem of food is probably second only to munitions so far as the war effort is concerned. It is frequently stated that food will win the war and write the peace. Due to floods, adverse weather conditions, and the conditions outlined above, it is undoubtedly true that the food production of the country during 1943 will be some 5 to 10 percent less than in 1942. The large crop in 1942 was primarily due to unusually good and favorable weather throughout the United States. The food industry has had a cycle of about 6 favorable years so far as weather is concerned, and from weather conditions to date would appear as though the average were about to catch up with the industry. There is nothing much we can do now about 1943's food production as the crops are in the ground, except to alleviate immediately the squeezes created by the above-outlined conditions. Our best efforts should be directed at this time to food production in 1944 and it is none too early to begin this program.

We leave to you the methods of bringing about compliance and cooperation of the various agencies involved. Possibly this can be brought about through parliamentary procedure or possibly through a tightening of the purse strings. Certainly one of these methods is the only method which promises prompt relief. We do not feel that Congress should necessarily concern itself with the thousands of details. We believe the best method will be to put a competent man in charge, but at the same time see that he has complete and full authority. Any attempt at legislation either for 1943 or 1944 would, we are sure, result in months of unprofitable discussion. No fully comprehensive bill could ever be written on such a complex industry. We trust that you will do anything in your power to alleviate this extremely serious situation which threatens not only the domestic economy but to a large extent our military efforts and that of our allies, who have been made grandiose promises through lend-lease.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES G. SUMMERS, JR., INC.,
STRAN SUMMERS.
HANOVER CANNING CO.,
M. WAREHIME.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, the conditions outlined and the recommendations made in this letter speak for themselves. The recommendations are worthy of every study and consideration—and something very closely resembling such recommendations must immediately be made effective, if the food production program in America is to go forward successfully. The experience encountered by the canning industry is not unique, it has been repeated many times over—by the meat packing industry, by the farming industry, by the dairy industry, and by almost every other major food-producing industry in the Nation.

Mr. President, we must bring order out of this chaos. The divided, overlapping, and incomplete authority now designed to regulate this particular program is vested in no less than seven distinct Federal agencies. And among these agencies, cooperation and har-

mony has not been the order of the day. Indeed, a quite converse situation is in existence. In the meantime the food-production capacity and the food-producing industries of America are made to suffer because of this unbearable and inefficient administrative set-up.

Mr. President, I submit that immediate action must be taken to effectively remedy these conditions, unless we are prepared to see America lose the battle of food production, and possibly the battle for self-preservation as well.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Mr. LANGER obtained the floor.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I do not intend to take up the time of the Senate with a prolonged discussion of the subject which has been under debate during today, but I do not wish to permit this opportunity to pass without expressing my unqualified approval of the Farm Security Administration program in the State of Montana.

I believe all Senators are aware of the conditions which prevailed throughout the West as a result of the depression and the drought which passed over the country during the thirties. As a result of those conditions in my State and other similarly affected areas it was absolutely necessary for some rehabilitation program to be established and carried through to aid the hard-pressed farmers. The program of the Farm Security Administration as carried out in my State has been most effective, and it has accomplished results there which will have a lasting benefit.

I have in my hand a letter written by a former administrator of the Farm Security Administration in Montana, but not now connected with the Administration in any manner, in which he discusses the program in my State and points out the broad benefits which it accomplished. I ask that the letter be printed in the Record at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, in my State the draft has revealed the fact that sons of farmers of Montana were able to meet qualifications for service in a very high percentage. This, in my judgment, was a result of the aid which was given to our farmers during the distressing period of the depression and the drought. It salvaged many a Montana farm family. I myself have passed over those sections of the State which were severely hit during that period when widespread bankruptcy and ruin faced our citizens. I can say here now that the Farm Security Administration in Montana has accomplished results of

enduring benefit, and it would be a great misfortune to my State and to the Nation if the Farm Security program were not continued.

EXHIBIT 1

BOZEMAN, MONT.,
May 5, 1943.

Mr. JAMES G. PATTON,
National President, Farmers' Union,
Denver, Colo.

DEAR Mr. PATTON: Since I have severed my relationship with the Farm Security Administration, I feel at liberty to state my views concerning the work of this organization.

In the first place the philosophy back of the organization is sound and should have the support of all people who are interested in maintaining democracy in this country. Due to the various programs inaugurated by the Farm Security Administration this country was better prepared to meet the situation relative to food production than it would have been otherwise. The fact that farm people have been taught to produce and preserve foods for home use, the work of this organization means much during the crisis through which we are passing.

There has existed for many years a "no-man's land" between the work done by the land-grant colleges and a large segment of our agricultural population. It is true that the Extension Service was founded with the idea of carrying the work of the land-grant colleges and experiment stations into the rural areas but it is also self-evident that the Extension Service has failed miserably in its assignment in that it has only touched a small percent of the people who actually need the assistance it was in a position to render.

The Farm Security Administration, on the other hand, has reached down to this lower level and given help in a financial, social, and technical way. There is proof on every side that these people to whom the Farm Security Administration has extended aid will react as favorably as any other group if they are given an opportunity to do so.

Many of our boys now serving in the armed forces were enabled to do so by reason of the fact that the Farm Security Administration, through its county supervisors and home supervisors, has encouraged and helped people to secure a satisfactory living insofar as necessary foods are concerned.

If you will pardon me I would like to call to your attention a case which I have in mind at this time. There was a large family in the Billings area who, through adverse conditions, came to the Farm Security Administration for aid. It was necessary to give these people assistance for a few years in the way of grants to supplement their loan. The children of this family were undernourished at the time the Farm Security Administration stepped into the picture, but with the assistance the Farm Security Administration gave them they were furnished the means to secure the food necessary to maintain health. As a result of this, one of the boys was enabled to pass a successful physical examination and entered the Air Corps. He was with General Doolittle over Tokyo and lived to come back and do his bit to stimulate the bond drive in Montana.

I recall another situation in Montana in which there were 19 boys called up for induction. Eighteen out of the nineteen passed their physical examination. Eighteen families out of the nineteen had also been assisted by the Farm Security Administration through grants and loans.

While to me as State Director of the program, the loaning part of the program was only one tool with which we had been provided to do a job, people need something besides money. This has been thoroughly demonstrated by the fact that many of them

had had credit before and still had not made a success. With the personnel trained in the philosophy of extending aid in the way of counsel and advice, the majority of these people who are considered poor risks by other lending agencies are demonstrating the fact that loans made on a character basis are just as sound, and oftentimes more so, than loans made on ample chattel security.

More important than the repayment of the loans is the fact that these people form a large segment of our social structure and unless given an opportunity to produce and have security they would become a greater threat to our country and its institutions than foes from the outside.

From my experience I doubt if there is any strong justification for any other governmental loaning agency for agriculture.

The Farm Security Administration's program is the most vital factor in the production and preservation of the essential food needed during the wartime. Its organization has long been geared to do the job in agriculture which was created by the attack upon Pearl Harbor. It is the only agricultural set-up that is geared to do the job in the war period provided sufficient funds and authorities were granted to it. Funds and authorities should be provided that would enable it to assist farmers in securing homes of their own or in enlarging un-economic units, also to purchase, develop, and distribute to tenant farmers large tracts of land now owned by absentee landlords. Funds and authorities should be provided to extend and aid in the development of farmer cooperatives for buying, selling, and processing.

Since the Extension Service has failed in carrying necessary educational work to those who most need it, the Farm Security Administration should be encouraged to enlarge its activities in this field.

It is true that the Farm Security Administration has made what some might be inclined to call mistakes. Whether they were mistakes or not time will tell. Since the Farm Security Administration has been a pioneer in new fields of human endeavor regarding the helping of those in a disadvantaged status economically, socially, and educationally, it might be a better term to call the various attempts at human rehabilitation as experiments. There have been many things that the Farm Security Administration has had to learn by trial and error, having no precedent to follow. Any financial loss that society may have or will incur through the funds spent by the Farm Security Administration is compensated a hundredfold by what has been done in the rebuilding of the morale of a large group of our agricultural population. Further than that, through the encouragement given by the Farm Security Administration many people have been stimulated to endeavor to raise their standard of living and to take an interest in giving to their children, who are the future citizens of this country, an opportunity in life.

We cannot estimate in dollars and cents what this means to society. It means that we have removed many boys and girls from the list of potential criminals or wards upon society.

In closing may I urge you, as representatives of the common man, to use your utmost influence to secure for the Farm Security Administration sufficient funds and authorities to enable it to carry on its proper work and also to enlarge its scope of activities.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS HORSFORD.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I would have spoken upon the subject of Farm Security Administration anyway, but I have upon my desk thousands of letters from farmers, merchants, and business-

men from North Dakota asking me to do so.

I have before me an advertisement in the Columbus Reporter entitled "We the Merchants and Businessmen of Lignite and Columbus Respectfully Urge Congress To Provide for:"

And it mentions the F. S. A. among other things.

I have another advertisement from the Watford Association of Farmers, made up of merchants and businessmen in the city of Watford City, N. Dak.

I have another advertisement which was inserted in the Flaxton Times by the merchants of Flaxton, N. Dak.

I have here a front-page article in the Powers Lake Herald of May 21, 1943.

I have here a petition which appeared as an advertisement in the Bowbells Tribune by the merchants of Bowbells, N. Dak.

I also have a half-page advertisement which appeared in the County Record on May 20, 1943, which was paid for, the advertisement said, by the Hettinger Civic Association, made up of hundreds of businessmen.

I have here a full-page advertisement which appears in the Mott Pioneer Press, stating that the advertisement is sponsored and paid for by the following businessmen of Mott, N. Dak. They are the same 50 businessmen, the names of whom I wish to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the names were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Wick's Hotel, Mott Drug Store, Log Cabin, Defoe Mortuary, White City Mercantile, Gamble Store, Sax Motor Co., Wolf Den, Mott Pioneer Press, R. A. Grant, S. S. Reishus, O. H. Opland, Anonymous, Chas. Senn, Wm. Rueter, Standard Oil Co., Mott Shoe Hospital, C. J. Hardmeyer, Ferguson-Ollen Shop, O. K. Rubber Welders, Busy Bee Service, Mott Dry Cleaners, N. L. Sauer, Pete Senn, Mrs. N. A. Mosher, J. C. Roster, E. H. Yonaka, Frank Biglor, Alexander Roll, Margules Store, J. C. Penney Co., J. B. Murphy, Fletsam Hardware, Mott Supply Co., Red Owl Store, Occident Elevator, Equity Elevator, Mott Mill & Elevator Co., Kramer's Service Station, Thompson Yards, Inc., Mott Blacksmith Shop, Peter Boehm, Grosz Meat Market, Ollen's Repair Shop, Mott Implement, Wangsvicks', Schafer's Market, Johnson Standard Service, Mott Hide & Fur Co., Mees Implement, Weiler Plumbing & Heating, Mott Creamery, Commercial Bank of Mott, Mott Equity Exchange.

I have a full-page advertisement appearing in the Bowman County Pioneer, signed by approximately 50 businessmen, whose names I also wish to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks. This advertisement was published on the 27th of May 1943.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the names were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

L. L. Molde, Martin Beckwell, Roy J. Messmer, F. U. Co-Op Store, J. C. Stuber, Stone & Puckett, Bowman Co. Pioneer, H. V. Burmeister, James Quinn, C. T. Olson, Bowman Drug Co., Omer Sheets, Andy's Bar, Stanley Benson, H. E. Myer, A. N. Gausemel, H. G.

Hinkley, H. F. Olson, Gus Schade, John Schade, H. H. Dahl, J. M. Ryan, C. H. Peterson, H. N. Fisher, Fritz Schade, H. J. Bagley, F. G. Beyer, Bruno Klug, Otto Schade, Joe DeBode, Bennett Drug, Lawrence Septon, Bert Patterson, Lyle Stebbins, Wokal Auto Co.

Mr. LANGER. I have also a full page advertisement which was inserted by the Watford City Association of Commerce, and the McKinzie County Farmers' Union, which was published on May 20.

I have another one which was published in the Bowbells Tribune on May 27, 1943, and signed by the Burke County Farmers' Union, Glendon Bryan, president, and Milford L. Sernsen, secretary-treasurer.

I also have here numerous other advertisements with which I will not clutter the RECORD, inserted by businessmen, professional men, and farmers of the State of North Dakota. So today I speak at their behest.

Mr. President, although I am a North Dakota Republican, ever since I have come to the Senate I have voted with the President of the United States, a Democrat, whenever I felt that the President was right. Whenever I felt he was wrong, I voted against him.

I hold in my hand a letter written by the President of the United States on May 29, 1943, addressed to Mr. James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers' Union. The letter reads as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 29, 1943.

JAMES G. PATTON, Esq.,
President, National Farmers' Union,
Denver, Colo.

MY DEAR MR. PATTON: I have your letter of April 8 urging my continued support of the Farm Security Administration. My position on this matter has not changed since my letter of July 2, 1942, written in response to the joint appeal sent me by yourself and leaders of other prominent organizations interested in this agency's continuance.

The necessity for achieving maximum effort from all our farm producers is even more evident today than it was then. The small farmers of the Nation aided by the Farm Security Administration have given an excellent account of their ability and their patriotic determination during the past year. I am sure that with continued assistance they will equal or surpass that record this year.

I am opposed to any step that might impair the work that the Farm Security Administration has been doing among these small farm families.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Mr. President, it seems to me very odd—and I am not impugning the motives of any Senator in this body—that when big business industrial enterprise is concerned we do not hear any criticism, no matter how much money is squandered, but when the small farmers are concerned, a few defenseless, small farmers, then upon this floor for months past we have heard about the greedy farmers. Only a few months ago we heard how they were impeding the war effort, and upon this floor we heard criticism of Mr. O'Neal, Mr. Goss, Mr. Patton, and of John Brandt, and all the other great farm leaders of this country; indeed,

there were advertisements in some of the newspapers of the East saying that the farmers of the country were so greedy or were so anxious to get rich that they were deliberately impeding the war effort. Upon that occasion I myself rose on the floor to defend the farm leaders.

But, Mr. President, what do we find during the last 2 days? We find the distinguished Senator from the State of North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] delivering a speech impugning the motives of labor. I have that speech before me. The Senator from North Carolina says that he is anxious to assist the President of the United States in holding the line against inflation even though the farmer's price may go up a little bit. He says the workers are going to demand more and there will be a spiral of inflation.

Mr. President, I invite the attention of Senators upon this floor away for a few moments from the farmers and from John L. Lewis and the miners, and I call their attention to what I consider to be one of the dirtiest and most contemptible steals that have ever taken place in the United States of America. I refer to the major oil companies and to the large oil interests. We have not heard one word of criticism of them, although in a speech delivered months ago by Representative COFFEE, of the State of Washington, a record was made that showed that the Attorney General of the United States entered into a consent decree by which the large oil interests took from the people of this country anywhere between \$1,500,000,000 and \$3,000,000,000. I hold in my hand that speech, and I have verified the letters which appear in it.

I find, for example, a letter to Mr. Thurman Arnold calling his attention to the fact that suits have been brought against three of the major oil companies and asking that it be not settled until Congress could be consulted. Here I have the answer of Mr. Arnold. There is a second letter dated the 22d day of October 1941, signed by the Attorney General, Francis Biddle, from which I will read a few lines:

It is the intention of Assistant Attorney General Arnold to submit any plan which may be suggested for the settlement of this litigation to the proper congressional committee for its consideration before the Department officially accepts the plan.

Mr. President, what happened? At that time only three major oil companies had been sued, but on the 23d day of December 1941, some 15 or 16 months ago, the Attorney General's office at 10 o'clock in the morning sued 18 more oil companies, and, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, they signed a consent decree. The Government sued on the same day the consent decree was signed; indeed, even the judge—Judge Pine, of the Federal district court—was so shocked that when the consent decree was taken he was heard to remark, "Ah, the Christmas spirit, I perceive."

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The history of those oil reserves since is well known to us. They have been the object of the covetous hands of the big oil companies. There has been wire pulling; there has been lobbying; there have been little black satchels; there has been a total of \$330,000 paid in bribes by Harry Sinclair and Edward Doheny to get those priceless oil preserves of Teapot Dome, Wyo., and Elk Hills, Calif., into the hands of private interests. So far, however, our Government has resisted private greed; that is, it resisted it until a few months ago; but now I regret to read that this administration has practically given away to the Standard Oil Co. of California the second richest oil preserve in the world, namely, Elk Hills, known as Naval Oil Reserve No. 1. This reserve has been given to a company which, it is true,

has owned a small part of the Elk Hills oil field, a shallow area largely overrun with salt water and containing a very doubtful amount of oil; but because the Standard Oil Co. of California has owned a small corner of the Elk Hills oil field, the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Knox, for reasons best known to himself, has permitted 43,000 acres of the richest oil lands in the United States, second in richness only to one field in Arabia, to be taken over in toto and developed during the next 5 years by the Standard Oil Co. of California.

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Then, working with Mr. Davies, is another important member of Standard Oil of California, Mr. Howard Marshall, its attorney. Mr. Marshall was formerly an attorney for the Office of the Petroleum Administration, in the old N. R. A. days, and prepared an important legal case against Standard Oil of California. Just before that case was to go to trial, he left the Government to join the legal staff of Standard. And now he is back in the Government again, weaving in and out of private industry and Government offices like a shuttlecock, and working with Mr. Davies for the Petroleum Administrator for War.

Another Standard of California official in Washington is Mr. Mark Thornburg, oil adviser to the State Department. Still another interesting figure, who left Washington last week, is Mr. Ed Pauley, who has just resigned as secretary of the Democratic National Committee, but remains its treasurer. Mr. Pauley has been very close to Standard Oil of California in the past. He himself is an oil operator, and some time ago sold out his interest to a subsidiary of Standard of California. He is on intimate terms with Mr. Ralph Davies, and also, of course, he is on intimate terms with the President of the United States.

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had had credit before and still had not made a success. With the personnel trained in the philosophy of extending aid in the way of counsel and advice, the majority of these people who are considered poor risks by other lending agencies are demonstrating the fact that loans made on a character basis are just as sound, and oftentimes more so, than loans made on ample chattel security.

More important than the repayment of the loans is the fact that these people form a large segment of our social structure and unless given an opportunity to produce and have security they would become a greater threat to our country and its institutions than foes from the outside.

From my experience I doubt if there is any strong justification for any other governmental loaning agency for agriculture.

The Farm Security Administration's program is the most vital factor in the production and preservation of the essential food needed during the wartime. Its organization has long been geared to do the job in agriculture which was created by the attack upon Pearl Harbor. It is the only agricultural set-up that is geared to do the job in the war period provided sufficient funds and authorities were granted to it. Funds and authorities should be provided that would enable it to assist farmers in securing homes of their own or in enlarging uneconomic units, also to purchase, develop, and distribute to tenant farmers large tracts of land now owned by absentee landlords. Funds and authorities should be provided to extend and aid in the development of farmer cooperatives for buying, selling, and processing.

Since the Extension Service has failed in carrying necessary educational work to those who most need it, the Farm Security Administration should be encouraged to enlarge its activities in this field.

It is true that the Farm Security Administration has made what some might be inclined to call mistakes. Whether they were mistakes or not time will tell. Since the Farm Security Administration has been a pioneer in new fields of human endeavor regarding the helping of those in a disadvantaged status economically, socially, and educationally, it might be a better term to call the various attempts at human rehabilitation as experiments. There have been many things that the Farm Security Administration has had to learn by trial and error, having no precedent to follow. Any financial loss that society may have or will incur through the funds spent by the Farm Security Administration is compensated a hundredfold by what has been done in the rebuilding of the morale of a large group of our agricultural population. Further than that, through the encouragement given by the Farm Security Administration many people have been stimulated to endeavor to raise their standard of living and to take an interest in giving to their children, who are the future citizens of this country, an opportunity in life.

We cannot estimate in dollars and cents what this means to society. It means that we have removed many boys and girls from the list of potential criminals or wards upon society.

In closing may I urge you, as representatives of the common man, to use your utmost influence to secure for the Farm Security Administration sufficient funds and authorities to enable it to carry on its proper work and also to enlarge its scope of activities.

With kindest personal regards,
Sincerely yours,

THOMAS HORSFORD.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I would have spoken upon the subject of Farm Security Administration anyway, but I have upon my desk thousands of letters from farmers, merchants, and business-

men from North Dakota asking me to do so.

I have before me an advertisement in the Columbus Reporter entitled "We the Merchants and Businessmen of Lignite and Columbus Respectfully Urge Congress To Provide for:"

And it mentions the F. S. A. among other things.

I have another advertisement from the Watford Association of Farmers, made up of merchants and businessmen in the city of Watford City, N. Dak.

I have another advertisement which was inserted in the Flaxton Times by the merchants of Flaxton, N. Dak.

I have here a front-page article in the Powers Lake Herald of May 21, 1943.

I have here a petition which appeared as an advertisement in the Bowbells Tribune by the merchants of Bowbells, N. Dak.

I also have a half-page advertisement which appeared in the County Record on May 20, 1943, which was paid for, the advertisement said, by the Hettinger Civic Association, made up of hundreds of businessmen.

I have here a full-page advertisement which appears in the Mott Pioneer Press, stating that the advertisement is sponsored and paid for by the following businessmen of Mott, N. Dak. They are the same 50 businessmen, the names of whom I wish to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the names were ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

Wick's Hotel, Mott Drug Store, Log Cabin, Defoe Mortuary, White City Mercantile, Gamble Store, Sax Motor Co., Wolf Den, Mott Pioneer Press, R. A. Grant, S. S. Reishus, O. H. Opland, Anonymous, Chas. Senn, Wm. Rueter, Standard Oil Co., Mott Shoe Hospital, C. J. Hardmeyer, Ferguson-Olien Shop, O. K. Rubber Welders, Busy Bee Service, Mott Dry Cleaners, N. L. Sauer, Pete Senn, Mrs. N. A. Mosher, J. C. Roster, E. H. Yonaka, Frank Bigler, Alexander Roll, Margules Store, J. C. Penney Co., J. B. Murphy, Fletsam Hardware, Mott Supply Co., Red Owl Store, Occident Elevator, Equity Elevator, Mott Mill & Elevator Co., Kramer's Service Station, Thompson Yards, Inc., Mott Blacksmith Shop, Peter Boehm, Grosz Meat Market, Olien's Repair Shop, Mott Implement, Wangsvicks', Schafer's Market, Johnson Standard Service, Mott Hide & Fur Co., Mees Implement, Weller Plumbing & Heating, Mott Creamery, Commercial Bank of Mott, Mott Equity Exchange.

I have a full-page advertisement appearing in the Bowman County Pioneer, signed by approximately 50 businessmen, whose names I also wish to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks. This advertisement was published on the 27th of May 1943.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the names were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

L. L. Molde, Martin Beckwell, Roy J. Messmer, F. U. Co-Op Store, J. C. Stuber, Stone & Puckett, Bowman Co. Pioneer, H. V. Burmeister, James Quinn, C. T. Olson, Bowman Drug Co., Omer Sheets, Andy's Bar, Stanley Benson, H. E. Myer, A. N. Gausemel, H. G.

Hinkley, H. F. Olson, Gus Schade, John Schade, H. H. Dahl, J. M. Ryan, C. H. Peterson, H. N. Fisher, Fritz Schade, H. J. Bagley, F. G. Beyer, Bruno Klug, Otto Schade, Joe DeBode, Bennett Drug, Lawrence Septon, Bert Patterson, Lyle Stebbins, Wokal Auto Co.

Mr. LANGER. I have also a full page advertisement which was inserted by the Watford City Association of Commerce, and the McKinzie County Farmers' Union, which was published on May 20.

I have another one which was published in the Bowbells Tribune on May 27, 1943, and signed by the Burke County Farmers' Union, Glendon Bryan, president, and Milford L. Sernsen, secretary-treasurer.

I also have here numerous other advertisements with which I will not clutter the RECORD, inserted by businessmen, professional men, and farmers of the State of North Dakota. So today I speak at their behest.

Mr. President, although I am a North Dakota Republican, ever since I have come to the Senate I have voted with the President of the United States, a Democrat, whenever I felt that the President was right. Whenever I felt he was wrong, I voted against him.

I hold in my hand a letter written by the President of the United States on May 29, 1943, addressed to Mr. James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers' Union. The letter reads as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 29, 1943.

JAMES G. PATTON, Esq.,
President, National Farmers' Union,
Denver, Colo.

MY DEAR MR. PATTON: I have your letter of April 8 urging my continued support of the Farm Security Administration. My position on this matter has not changed since my letter of July 2, 1942, written in response to the joint appeal sent me by yourself and leaders of other prominent organizations interested in this agency's continuance.

The necessity for achieving maximum effort from all our farm producers is even more evident today than it was then. The small farmers of the Nation aided by the Farm Security Administration have given an excellent account of their ability and their patriotic determination during the past year. I am sure that with continued assistance they will equal or surpass that record this year.

I am opposed to any step that might impair the work that the Farm Security Administration has been doing among these small farm families.

Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Mr. President, it seems to me very odd—and I am not impugning the motives of any Senator in this body—that when big business industrial enterprise is concerned we do not hear any criticism, no matter how much money is squandered, but when the small farmers are concerned, a few defenseless, small farmers, then upon this floor for months past we have heard about the greedy farmers. Only a few months ago we heard how they were impeding the war effort, and upon this floor we heard criticism of Mr. O'Neal, Mr. Goss, Mr. Patton, and of John Brandt, and all the other great farm leaders of this country; indeed,

there were advertisements in some of the newspapers of the East saying that the farmers of the country were so greedy or were so anxious to get rich that they were deliberately impeding the war effort. Upon that occasion I myself rose on the floor to defend the farm leaders.

But, Mr. President, what do we find during the last 2 days? We find the distinguished Senator from the State of North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] delivering a speech impugning the motives of labor. I have that speech before me. The Senator from North Carolina says that he is anxious to assist the President of the United States in holding the line against inflation even though the farmer's price may go up a little bit. He says the workers are going to demand more and there will be a spiral of inflation.

Mr. President, I invite the attention of Senators upon this floor away for a few moments from the farmers and from John L. Lewis and the miners, and I call their attention to what I consider to be one of the dirtiest and most contemptible steals that have ever taken place in the United States of America. I refer to the major oil companies and to the large oil interests. We have not heard one word of criticism of them, although in a speech delivered months ago by Representative COFFEE, of the State of Washington, a record was made that showed that the Attorney General of the United States entered into a consent decree by which the large oil interests took from the people of this country anywhere between \$1,500,000,000 and \$3,000,000,000. I hold in my hand that speech, and I have verified the letters which appear in it.

I find, for example, a letter to Mr. Thurman Arnold calling his attention to the fact that suits have been brought against three of the major oil companies and asking that it be not settled until Congress could be consulted. Here I have the answer of Mr. Arnold. There is a second letter dated the 22d day of October 1941, signed by the Attorney General, Francis Biddle, from which I will read a few lines:

It is the intention of Assistant Attorney General Arnold to submit any plan which may be suggested for the settlement of this litigation to the proper congressional committee for its consideration before the Department officially accepts the plan.

Mr. President, what happened? At that time only three major oil companies had been sued, but on the 23d day of December 1941, some 15 or 16 months ago, the Attorney General's office at 10 o'clock in the morning sued 18 more oil companies, and, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, they signed a consent decree. The Government sued on the same day the consent decree was signed; indeed, even the judge—Judge Pine, of the Federal district court—was so shocked that when the consent decree was taken he was heard to remark, "Ah, the Christmas spirit, I perceive."

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Mr. President, back in the Taft administration, those who guided the destinies of our Navy were sufficiently farsighted to realize that the secret of victory on the high seas was oil. I come right back, Mr. President, to oil, and I again remind the Senate that on the 23d day of December 1941, there was signed a consent decree which deprived the people of this country of \$1,500,000,000, although the question as to whether the Government had an air-tight case was ably answered by an article in the *Cornell Law Quarterly*, printed in the *CONGRESSIONAL RECORD* under date of October 8, 1940, and entitled "Oil—Pipeline Divorcement by Litigation and Legislation" written by Dr. Forrest R. Black, professor of law, attached to the Department of Justice, who spent well over a year in studying the law applicable to the case. He revealed in the article that the Department of Justice believed it had a copper-riveted case. Although the Department believed it had a copper-riveted case, it sued 18 major oil companies on the 23d of December at 10 o'clock in the morning and settled all the lawsuits by 2 o'clock in the afternoon. So we come back to oil to find out who is in charge of this Government, whether the Government is being operated in behalf of the poor people, in behalf of the taxpayer, or in behalf of a bunch of scoundrels and crooks who are robbing the people of this country. If so, we come back to oil once more.

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Now let us examine more carefully what this deal between the Navy and Standard Oil of California involves, by which our priceless oil reserves are given away for a song. This contract between Standard and the Navy was signed on November 18, 1942, by the Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox. It was a very hush-hush deal. These oil lands had created more comment, more debate, more discussion, than any others in the world. They were responsible for the

resignation of two members of the Harding Cabinet, Albert B. Fall and Edwin Denby. Yet the Navy Department, very quietly, without letting anyone know about it, without even discussing the matter with other members of the Roosevelt Cabinet, signed this contract, rushed it to the White House, and somehow or other got it approved by the President in a single day. Why the President acted in 1 day, only he knows. Other officials have known memoranda and contracts to remain on his desk for weeks. But here was a deal in which the entire Nation was interested, and the subject of which had been the source of great controversy in the past, and which many of our distinguished colleagues had spent weeks and months in protecting.

Yet, after the President signed on November 18, and without waiting for any congressional approval or any congressional appropriation, Standard Oil of California rushed its drills and derricks on to Elk Hills and began drilling for oil. They began on November 20, and already have drilled eight excellent wells.

Meanwhile, the Secretary of the Interior, in charge of Public Lands, who is also the Petroleum Administrator, was not informed regarding this vital contract. Nor was the Justice Department, whose Lands Division is supposed to negotiate contracts regarding public lands, informed of this give-away of the Navy's vital oil resources. The only indication which leaked out at the time was a threadbare and very deceptive statement issued by the Navy on December 11, which stated that—

The Secretary of the Navy has entered into an agreement for acquisition of lands owned by Standard Oil of California in Naval Oil Reserve No. 1 and for operation of the field by Standard.

It will be noted that this Navy announcement states that the Navy has acquired lands owned by Standard Oil of California. Remember that word, in view of the real terms of the contract. The Navy's meager statement goes on to say:

This oil reserve has been enlarged to include all of Elk Hills. By the terms of the agreement the Standard Oil Co. will convey to the Government its 8,330 acres of land. The Navy will compensate Standard for its interest, for the wells and property on the reservation, in the ratio of their respective interests.

The whole tenor of this brief naval announcement gives the impression that the Navy has acquired something, rather than has given it away. However, the press was given no opportunity to review the terms of the contract, nor was the Congress, nor was the Cabinet. Particularly, it is significant that the man who has fought for conservation of oil in the past, Secretary of the Interior Ickes, was not permitted to know anything about the deal.

But, by accident, the Interior Department and the Justice Department heard about the deal, and secured a copy of the contract. And when they did so they were horrified. For they found, instead of the United States Government acquiring lands, actually the Navy had given away for a period of 5 years all of

its carefully preserved oil lands in Elk Hills. And, after the 5 years, two-thirds of the oil goes to Standard Oil of California, while only one-third is returned to the Navy Department. And yet, out of the 43,000 acres, Standard owns only 8,000 acres, or less than one-fourth. In other words, Standard contributes one-fourth of the oil lands—most of them overrun with salt water—and in return for that one-fourth it receives two-thirds of the oil—after the first 5 years. But during that first 5 years, Standard receives all the oil and the Navy receives none.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McCLELLAN in the chair). Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Who pays the cost of development?

Mr. LANGER. There was supposed to be a \$2,000,000 appropriation for that purpose, but the Standard Oil Co. did not wait for that money. The Standard Oil Co. rushed in and drilled wells within 2 days after the contract was signed.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Does the Standard Oil Co. of California participate in the cost of that development program?

Mr. LANGER. The Standard Oil Co. pays for it in its entirety, but that land is all proven land. It is not a wildcat proposition at all; it is all proven territory. It is the outstanding oil field in the world, next to one in Arabia.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I should like to bring to the Senator's attention the fact that that field was laid up to serve the Navy in time of war, and, without knowing any of the facts, it may be that the Navy thought this was the time to release the oil for the war effort.

Mr. LANGER. Then why the secrecy?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I do not know. There may have been a military reason for it.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy during the last war, wrote a letter to Senator La Follette, Sr., some years ago, in which he said:

I remember one night toward the end of a session that Mr. Roosevelt [then Assistant Secretary of the Navy] and I remained at the Capitol all night long, watching the legislation of closing hours fearing that some act might be passed that would turn over these invaluable oil reserves to parties who laid claim to them without even decent shadow of title.

Secretary Daniels was referring to the last war.

But now the shoe is on the other foot and it is the Congress of the United States, not the Navy, which is attempting to preserve the oil reserves of the fleet.

We all remember the day when the Teapot Dome and Elk Hills oil scandals first were brought to light. There was no accusation of graft against the then Secretary of the Navy, Edwin Denby. It was only a charge that he was weak-kneed. He had bowed to Albert B. Fall. He had permitted the transfer of these oil lands to the Interior Department. And, because of that, Denby resigned.

Since then the oil reserves were transferred from the Interior Department back to the Navy for safekeeping. And now the Nation is faced with another weak-kneed Secretary of the Navy, a Secretary who, without informing the public, signed away this coveted wealth of oil.

Let me review briefly some of the actions of this same Secretary of the Navy and some of the men he has placed in positions of trust around him. I think we all agree that a man is known by the company he keeps and that a high official of the Government is known by the men he chooses for positions of trust near him.

One of the most important speeches ever made by the President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt, was on March 4, 1933, when, with the banks of the Nation closed, he promised to "drive the money changers out of the temple." That speech thrilled the Nation, and Mr. Roosevelt in the immediate months that followed proceeded to carry out his pledge and did drive the money changers out of the temple.

But now I call your attention to the manner in which the money changers have come back into the temple. Furthermore, they have come back into the temple of our fighting forces, the Navy. Examine the men whom Frank Knox has placed in the key positions in the Navy Department. First, there is the Under Secretary of the Navy, Mr. James Forrestal, former president of Dillon, Read, a banker. Next there is Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Artemus L. Gates, of the New York Trust Co., another banker. Next there is Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Ralph Bard, president of the Chicago Investors Corporation, another banker.

Now I would like to ask what a banker knows about fighting. What does he know about running the Navy? A man who directs the Navy must know what it means to take chances. He must have courage, nerve, daring, intestinal fortitude of the highest quality. But what does a banker know about taking chances? What does a banker know about initiative, technical development, farsightedness, planning?

A banker is trained not to take chances. He is trained to hold back, never to push forward. He is trained to avoid taking risks. His job is to protect his investors, protect his stockholders. The last thing in his line is to cruise out and meet the enemy. He hides behind barred windows, shelters; he is trained to squeeze, to scale down interest, to shave every penny.

What, I ask, is there about the banking business which can contribute to the operation of a great Navy? What is there in the record of Mr. Artemus Gates, as a member of the Greenwich Savings Bank, or the American Surety Co., or the Mercantile Insurance Co., or the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. which would help him to operate the greatest Navy in the world?

And what is there in the record and experience of Mr. James Forrestal, the Under Secretary of the Navy, as a banker which would qualify him to direct our

admirals in the greatest war in history? Is it because he negotiated a loan to Bolivia which precipitated the famous Chaco War between Bolivia and Paraguay? Is that what makes him the good executive to direct a naval war and to give away our oil reserves?

Four weeks ago, when President Penaranda of Bolivia was visiting Washington, the President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt, actually had to apologize for the loans which the Under Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Forrestal, had forced upon Bolivia. Mr. Roosevelt in press conference stated publicly:

I told the President of Bolivia that I wanted to apologize for the loans we had forced his country to take. Those bonds were sold at such high prices, at a time when nobody in Bolivia wanted the loan anyway, that Bolivia was forced to default. If I have anything to do with it—

Continued the President of the United States—

there will be no more bond selling of that kind in Latin America.

The only company which had sold bonds to Bolivia was Dillon Read, of which James Forrestal, Under Secretary of the Navy, was president. Furthermore, the circumstances under which those bonds were sold were extremely unfortunate. The famous Vickers Arms Co., of England, had sold Bolivia a quantity of arms and ammunition with which Bolivia was building up its army to make war against its neighbor Paraguay. Vickers was unable to collect from Bolivia, so what did Dillon Read under Mr. James Forrestal do? It stepped in and put up the money of American widows, American school teachers, and American orphans, and loaned not merely \$5,000,000 but \$28,000,000 to Bolivia. There were even rumors at the time that the Bolivian Minister of Finance got a cut out of the deal.

Yet, this man, for whom the President of the United States apologized, who forced these war loans on Bolivia, is now sitting at the right hand of Secretary of the Navy Knox, helping to give away our oil lands.

But here is the prize gentleman who directs the destinies of our great Navy, at the right hand of Secretary Knox. He is Joseph W. Powell, who has a very interesting record. In the last war, Mr. Powell was vice president of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co., and, as such, built ships for the United States Government under circumstances which have been the subject of very important litigation by the Justice Department. The Justice Department has sued the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co., and the case went up to the Supreme Court of the United States, which handed down a scathing opinion. Although in that opinion the Court found for the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co., it did so only because the United States Government had delayed 20 years before bringing suit. However, the most interesting part of the opinion is the Supreme Court's remarks about the special assistant to the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Joseph Powell.

According to Associate Justice Frankfurter and the district court's findings, Mr. Powell was guilty of daylight rob-

bbery. The district court, according to Associate Justice Frankfurter, found that Powell "adopted the famous Rob Roy distinction—he admitted he was a robber, but proudly proclaimed that he was no thief."

Associate Justice Frankfurter pointed out that Charles Piez, vice president and general manager of the United States Fleet Corporation, had had no previous shipbuilding experience, and that—

Relations between Powell and Piez were very close. Piez, as Powell knew, had had no shipbuilding experience whatsoever, had implicit confidence in Powell's integrity and shipbuilding ability and experience, and was accustomed to look to him for information and assistance with respect to matters of shipbuilding.

United States shipping authorities attempted to "persuade Powell to undertake the construction upon a lump-sum basis," according to Justice Frankfurter. Powell was adamant, however, and insisted on a contract which cost the Government excess profits of \$26,759,479. Or, as Justice Frankfurter summarizes it—

The estimated costs were almost 29 percent greater than the actual costs. Nowhere in the long record, as the master found, is there any explanation or justification for the tremendous disparity between the estimated costs submitted by Bethlehem, those specified in the contracts, and the actual cost. Bethlehem's profits under these contracts amount to approximately \$24,000,000. * * * Bethlehem took absolutely no risk of loss. In addition, the Government agreed to advance all sums necessary to finance the construction of the vessels. Even in usurious transactions the lender takes the risk of the borrower's insolvency. Here Bethlehem took no risk at all.

That is the kind of a deal which Joseph Powell, the right-hand man of Secretary Knox, put across on the Government in the last war. Yet, despite that fact, he was given a place of confidence, a place of trust, as the personal adviser to the Secretary of the Navy in this war.

Furthermore, Secretary Knox had had occasion to know something about Joseph Powell much more recently. During a recent congressional investigation it was revealed that Mr. Powell had rented an apartment at the Shoreham Hotel and had paid for the expenses of Mr. Anning Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. At the time, that news caused considerable publicity and much unfavorable criticism. Mr. Powell then was a lobbyist in Washington; and he was charged with using his friend, Mr. Anning Prall, Chairman of the F. C. C., to aid his private business connections.

Yet, despite all those known facts about Mr. Powell, the Secretary of the Navy gave him a position of vital confidence. It is no wonder, when a man has been instrumental in taking \$24,000,000 out of the pockets of the Government in 1917 and 1918, and is trusted by the Secretary of the Navy, that the Secretary of the Navy looks with indifference or even approval on the robbing of our national oil reserves by the Standard Oil Co. of California at this time.

Mr. President, I call the attention of Senators who are opposed to the Farm

Security Administration to another kind of deal. Only a few days ago the Senate voted in favor of the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. Under the reciprocal trade agreement in effect with Mexico at the present time we have made an agreement to import from Mexico 700,000 head of cattle at 3 cents a pound. Not satisfied with the millions we have given her under lend-lease, Mexico put an export duty of 1½ cents a pound on those cattle. By that subterfuge we are financing the Mexican Government to the extent of 1½ cents on each pound of cattle so imported. The Mexican peon gets the other 1½ cents a pound for raising the cattle. Our American farmers are asked to raise cattle in competition with cattle selling for 3 cents a pound.

Again, Mr. President, I listened with interest to what the distinguished junior Senator from Virginia had to say about socialism and communism. It happened that on about the same day when President Roosevelt took office, I took office as Governor of the State of North Dakota. The distinguished junior Senator from Virginia says that what transpired in the establishment of the Farm Security Administration and kindred organizations was socialism or communism; to quote him exactly, he said it was following Russian communism.

Mr. President, I believe that when the history of this war is written, and when the historians come to detail to the people of the future the tragic conditions of the farmers of this country in 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936, the verdict will be that President Roosevelt avoided a revolution in this country. I remember well when, in October 1933, former Senator Herring called a conference of Governors of 11 farm States. At that time we went to Des Moines, Iowa. Outside the territory of North Dakota, into Minnesota, into Nebraska, into Kansas, and into Iowa, wherever one went, the farmers were on strike. They were tipping over automobiles containing cream cans. In the State of the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], we found that the first night we were in Lincoln, a man was killed a few miles south of the town. Governor Bryan, who had a brother-in-law down there, sent for him because, he said, revolution was breaking out in the State of Nebraska.

In the great State of Iowa—I note that the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is present, and he will bear me out—in October 1933 the farmers burned or dynamited every bridge leading into Sioux Falls, Iowa. At the Governors' conference, five Governors, of whom I was one, were selected to come to Washington.

I well remember that when we walked into the Office of the President of the United States, there was Leo Crowley. He had in his hand six telegrams from six different cities in the State of Wisconsin. Three of the telegrams told how creameries had been blown up or burned down. In three other cases the farmers had put coal oil into the churns and vats to wreck the creameries. That was all brought to the attention of the President. It was then, and only then,

when the President saw the desperate situation which was facing the farmers of the country, with rye selling at 7 cents a bushel, wheat at 24 cents a bushel, corn at 13 to 15 cents a bushel, and eggs at 3 to 4 cents a dozen, that the President took the action which I shall describe in a few moments.

What was the situation in my own State? I have in my hand a report, not made to me when I was Governor, but made to my successor in office, Governor Moses, after I left the Governor's office, after we had had one good crop.

In Rolette County there were 997 farmers. Fifty-seven were self-supporting; 138 were partly self-supporting; 241 were dependent; 246 were renters; and 315 farmers had no roof over their heads. They were squatting, going from one place to another, trying to find somewhere to live.

It was at that time that the Farm Security Administration came along and gave those poor people \$346,000. The administration gave it to them because they needed it.

Take the Indian reservations. It has been stated on this floor that other agencies will lend money to those poor people. I was the Governor of North Dakota. We have Indian reservations in my State. Many of those Indians have farmed for years. They are men of good reputation and character. Does anyone suppose that those Indians could get a single bank to make them a loan? The banks would not make loans at the Standing Rock Reservation near the home of my distinguished friend, the Senator from South Dakota. They would not lend a dollar. They would not lend a dollar to the Indians on the Elbow Woods Reservation. So I telephoned to John Collier and told him the desperate situation, and John Collier sent \$12,000 by telegraph. A few days later we needed more money, and again he sent it by telegraph. Time and time again John Collier sent money there to keep those Indians from starving to death.

Finally, after much persuasion, we induced the Farm Security Administration to make 12 loans, 6 to the Indians of the Standing Rock Reservation, and 6 to the Indians at Elbow Woods.

What does the record show? It shows that those Indians paid back their loans better than the average white man did; and yet today if we take away the Farm Security Administration, I do not know of a single place where those thousands of Indians will be able to go to obtain a loan. The same thing is true of the renters in various parts of the State of North Dakota.

I was interested in what the distinguished Senator from North Carolina had to say 2 or 3 days ago. That brings me to the subject of prostitution. I now quote from Federal Probation, a quarterly journal of correctional philosophy and practice, published by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts in cooperation with the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. I ask the distinguished Senator from Virginia and the distinguished Senator from North Carolina where the prostitutes around camps are

coming from. I have before me an article by Helen Hironimus, warden of the Federal Reformatory for Women, at Alderson, W. Va. What does she say? Let me read:

SURVEY OF 100 MAY ACT VIOLATORS COMMITTED TO THE FEDERAL REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

(By Helen Hironimus, warden, Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, W. Va.)

The word "prostitute" brings to mind the picture of a person somewhat different from anyone included in this survey. The popular conception is that of a flashily dressed, gay, and reckless young woman with a certain amount of sophistication.

Recent articles lead one to believe that a prostitute from a camp area might be a homesick, bewildered young girl who left her home in a distant State expecting to marry her soldier sweetheart but found him departed from camp and herself stranded.

We expected to receive both these types of young women as violators of the May Act,¹ but instead there are very few who answer either description. When the United States marshals began depositing the undernourished, dejected, and bedraggled young girls and women on our doorstep we realized that we were in error. With only six exceptions, they have come from submarginal, industrial, and agricultural areas. Under ordinary circumstances most of them would have spent their lives in poverty and obscurity, but the world upheaval has changed their destinies. They were ill-equipped for the rapid whirl of soldiers, easy money, beer taverns, and freedom from drudgery, drabness, and monotony. The six exceptions are young girls who followed sweethearts or husbands to camp and resorted to prostitution when their funds were exhausted.

ANALYSIS OF THE FIRST 100 CASES

The cases included in this survey are those of the first 100 women committed to the Alderson institution for violation of the May Act. To date the statute has been invoked in two military areas surrounding Fort Bragg, N. C., and Camp Forrest, Tenn., and the cases were received from the Federal district courts in the eastern district of Tennessee and the eastern and middle districts of North Carolina.

Race: Included in the group are 68 white offenders, 20 Negroes, and 12 Croatan Indians. The latter are all residents of an Indian settlement in North Carolina.

Period of commitment: Seventy-three of the women were committed for periods of from 10 to 12 months; 21, to 6 months; and 6, to periods of 3 to 4 months.

Age: The women ranged in age from 15 to 65, but, as might be anticipated, younger women constituted the largest portion of the group. Only 10 were above the age of 35.

TABLE I.—Age distribution of 100 women violators of the May Act

Age:	
Under 18.....	12
18 to 20.....	25
21 to 25.....	31
26 to 35.....	22
36 to 45.....	6
Over 45.....	4

All cases..... 100

TABLE II.—Educational attainment of 100 women violators of the May Act

Educational attainment:	
No school attendance.....	15
Less than 6th grade.....	25
6th grade.....	27
8th grade.....	25
Entered high school.....	7
Completed high school.....	1

All cases..... 100

¹ United States Code, title 18, section 518a.

TABLE III.—Intelligence classification of 100 women violators of the May Act

Classification:	
Imbecile (I. Q. under 50).....	8
Moron (I. Q. 50-69).....	57
Borderline (I. Q. 70-79).....	11
Dull normal (I. Q. 80-89).....	16
Normal (I. Q. 90-110).....	8

All cases¹..... 100

¹ Average I. Q. for all cases is 67.7 (moron).

Educational achievement and intelligence level: The educational attainment of the 100 May Act violators, as indicated in table II, is quite low. The low level of achievement is explained in part by the restricted educational facilities and the limited opportunities for academic instruction in the areas in which most of the women have lived. Also significant in this connection are the results of standardized intelligence tests administered to the group (see table III). The school achievement claimed was belied by the fact that many of the women who had indicated completion of the fifth grade were found to be completely illiterate. A variety of explanations was given by the women for their limited school achievement; lack of suitable clothing or funds for books, inability to progress, irregularity of attendance, need for assistance in the home were among the most frequent.

Family and environmental background: A review of the family and environmental backgrounds of the group provides conclusive evidence that few of the women are of the sophisticated urban type. Nearly all were reared in rural areas or in small towns, and only nine in cities. Although half of the group came from farm homes, all but six were those of sharecroppers or tenant farmers. The parents of but eight were skilled workers and only one parent had professional status.

While it is difficult to establish with certainty the economic level of the homes, the facts available indicate that 67 came from submarginal homes, 27 from marginal, 2 from fair, and 4 from good homes.

The social histories are replete with recitals of domestic difficulties in the parental background. Forty-three came from broken homes, and in many of these, as well as in the other cases, delinquency, alcoholism, neglect, and cruelty were common. Other homes, while not vicious, were inadequate because of physical disability of the parents, or the absence of constructive discipline. In many instances the mother is reported to have been sexually promiscuous, cohabiting with various men and rearing illegitimate children in the home.

Marital status: The unsettled character of the environment, the limited educational background, and the restricted mental capacities of the group have their reflection in the adjustments made by the women in their various communities.

Of the 53 women who had married, 31 were reported to have been separated or divorced. That several of the group were sexually promiscuous is evidenced by the fact that a total of 31 illegitimate children are listed in the case histories, while 2 other offenders are presently pregnant with paternity unknown.

Employment history: Work histories are extremely limited and of slight consequence. Six women had histories of employment in textile mills or in laundries, 3 had worked on farms, 18 as domestics. An additional 15 claimed experience as waitresses, but for the most part this represented employment in taverns, tourist camps, dance halls, and the like.

Arrest record: That some members of the group already were known to the police and the courts is not altogether surprising. The fingerprint reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other official records revealed that 64 of the offenders had been arrested previously. The majority of the prior

arrests were not for serious law violations, arrests for misdemeanors were predominant. Charges of assault, disorderly conduct, drunkenness, solicitation, prostitution, and vagrancy account for more than two-thirds of the total number of arrests reported for the group. The justifiable inference from these records is that the delinquent activities of the group have been restricted to relatively minor law violations and that the number of habitual or professional offenders was very small.

History of prostitution: While it was clear from the arrest records that several of the women were involved in delinquencies when quite young, it was found quite difficult to establish with any degree of accuracy the length of time that any individual had been involved in prostitution or the age at which prostitution had begun. Sexual promiscuity, in many instances, dated to adolescence apparently as a consequence of the low moral standards of the homes and limited parental discipline. In few cases there is evidence of a history of professional prostitution for a considerable period, but for the most part, participation in sex activities on a commercial basis had its beginnings with the construction of military camps in the areas of residence. From the case histories and from interviews one is convinced, moreover, that there are a large number of the women who cannot be classified as prostitutes, but who are occasionally sexually promiscuous and whose activities would have escaped the attention of law-enforcement agents had their companions not been soldiers.

Use of alcohol and drugs: Almost without exception, the women who became sexually promiscuous when over 30 condone their actions on the grounds that they drank excessively. This reason also is given by a number of younger women. Only 9 of the women claimed abstinence from the use of alcohol, 35 reported themselves moderate or occasional drinkers, and 56 indicated excessive drinking. Of the latter group, 23 reported extended histories of alcoholism. None of the May Act violators committed to date has been found to be addicted to the use of narcotics. The excessive use of alcohol may well be symptomatic of fundamental problems of a psychological nature.

Other factors undoubtedly contributed to these delinquencies. Again the inadequacies of the community environment cannot be overlooked, but the precipitating condition was undoubtedly the introduction to the areas of large numbers of men having limited resources for amusement and relatively large amounts of money to spend. As one young girl expressed it, "There was more money and more men than we had ever seen, and we lost our heads."

Methods of operation: Further evidence of the fact that the activities of the violators were more or less spontaneous results of the impact of the war situation upon their individual lives is gained from the investigation of the character of the relationships. There is little indication that the activities were organized. The usual well-developed pattern of procurers, "madams," and brothels is nowhere in evidence. Only 24 of the women operated in houses. As a rule these women were members of small groups which lived together but solicited independently of each other. Five operated in hotels, two in tourist cabins, and one in a trailer. The remainder resorted to chance acquaintances and pickups and utilized cars, taxis, empty buildings, rented rooms, barns, and fields.

Earnings from prostitution: The earnings of the women varied and fluctuated from time to time. The Indian women denied the acceptance of money in any instance, explaining that this would be a sin. Ordinarily, when the soldiers had considerable money

they were generous and a fee as high as \$5 might be obtained. Sixty-eight of the women reported accepting whatever could be secured, never more than \$5, occasionally nothing; seven reported fees from \$3 to \$5; four from \$1 to \$3; four, \$1 or less; and five, lodging, food, and drink only.

THE TREATMENT PROGRAM

Further elaboration upon the statistical material would not appear to be indicated. The "typical" picture presented by the violators thus far received is that of a young woman in her early twenties, undernourished, with scanty, cheap, untidy clothing, the product of an insecure and unstable rural existence. Ordinarily, she is rather inarticulate and bewildered at finding herself in unfamiliar surroundings far from home, confined for doing something which she considered her own personal affair. What the picture might be if the provisions of the May Act were extended to other camp areas is, of course, problematical. Undoubtedly, if its provisions were put into effect in urban areas, a more heterogeneous group presenting wider individual differences would be committed. Our present sample, from this point of view, is probably quite typical but its homogeneity unquestionably reduces the number of treatment problems presented.

The relatively short periods of commitment and the fact that the offense constitutes a misdemeanor are the limiting factors in the development of treatment programs at the institution. It is difficult for the staff to formulate plans which will meet all of the needs of the various individuals in view of the short time available for treatment. Moreover, since the women are not legally eligible for parole or conditional release, they are denied the opportunity of receiving constructive supervision upon return to the community.

This is not to say, however, that nothing can be done for this group of offenders during their stay at Alderson. On the contrary, they receive many benefits. When these women were admitted to the institution, medical examinations revealed a wide variety of physical needs. Forty were in need of antiluetic treatment, and 4 required attention for gonorrhea. The relatively low rate of venereal disease may be further indication of the limited sex experience of some of the girls. Generally speaking, all were undernourished, and in only 24 cases had any of the offenders previously received dental attention. Of the remaining group, 37 were urgently in need of extensive dental treatment. Three serious eye conditions were noted, 7 tonsillectomies recommended, and 47 refractions for glasses. Four women suffered from pelvic defects and surgical treatment was indicated.

That other, though somewhat less tangible, benefits were derived, was apparent from the initial period of quarantine to the final process of release. It was a new world of sanitation, clinics, activities, and opportunity for them, and it was interesting to see their development. Marked changes in attitude were evidenced; and the personal appearances of the inmates were greatly improved with the increased knowledge of personal hygiene. So extensive were the changes that in many instances it became difficult to recognize the women. They appeared more youthful and self-assured.

Despite the difficulties in release planning, every effort has been made to prepare the offenders for their return to the community. For the women who will return to textile industrial centers, instruction in the use of power machines in the garment shop has been provided. Others have received training in the institution dining rooms and kitchens so that they will be able to accept

positions as domestics, waitresses, and cooks in areas where critical shortages exist. Still others have received instruction in farming.

CONCLUSIONS

After release from the institution some will have other conflicts with the law, but it must be remembered that in addition to their own personal deficiencies some of the women must face almost insurmountable difficulties. There has been an inadequate period of treatment and training and there is no supervision after return to the community. If some fail, others will succeed, and all of them have benefited to some extent by the opportunities offered to them. Although the sentences are of short duration it is better that they were committed here than retained in jails. Sanitation and personal hygiene have been substituted for disease, filth, and vermin; and constructive training has taken the place of idleness.

We know exactly where the prostitutes are coming from. I have before me testimony given before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, of which subcommittee the distinguished junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] was chairman. This is the statement of Donald E. Montgomery, consumers' counsel of the United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers. This is his sworn testimony. He says:

Here they are in a few dashes of brutal statistics just off the Government press:

A. Forty-six million Americans living on cash incomes in 1942 below the \$1,500 level.

B. Twenty-seven million of these living below the \$1,000 level, and spending, as a whole, more than they took in as cash income during 1942.

C. Over 11,000,000 families whose annual cash expenditure for food was, at best, about \$530 a year, or about 50 cents for each family meal, and was on the average only \$350 a year, or about 35 cents a meal for the family. Many of these 11,000,000 fared even worse.

The conscience coordinator would program the steps necessary to see that the elemental needs of these people are met. He would recommend, undoubtedly, that the food stamp plan or its equivalent be put back to work, not on a surplus basis but on a need basis. It need not subsidize voluntary idleness, but neither need it tolerate involuntary hunger. In addition to the unemployed and unemployable, it would have to help buy food for many families who are described as fully employed, including some whose breadwinner is on a Federal, State, or local pay roll, especially janitors, charwomen, clerks, and school teachers.

He should develop also plans for preferential rationing of the cheaper types of foods for these low income families. Under a shortage of food, people of means turn to the use of foods which usually are left to the meager tables of low-income families. Rationing gives the well-to-do a claim on their share of cheap foods, but of course takes no steps to bring expensive foods within the reach of low-income families. Preferential rations of the economy types of food for these families would give them some protection.

Mr. President, I shall not make any invidious comparisons. I have before me the record showing the profits made by the corporations of this country during 1941 and 1942. Take, for example, agricultural machinery, the very machinery which these men and women

must buy. The distinguished Senator from Virginia says that this program is collective farming, communism, and socialism. I have read the record, showing that some of those people have only 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 acres. Would the Senator have a man farming 10 or 20 acres, or even 80 or 160 acres, buy a great quantity of expensive farm machinery?

Is it not good sense on the part of the Government to organize a cooperative of 8, 10, or 15 farmers to enable them to get together and seed and harvest their crops? What do we find? We find that in 1941, and 1942, the profits of agricultural machinery manufacturers rose 211 percent.

Mr. President, at this point I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD a table entitled "Appendix C," showing the percentage change in profits after taxes, 1939-41, arranged by industrial groups, for 1,716 large industrial corporations, and ask that that part of the article appearing on page 5 of the United Dairy Farmer for April 15, 1943, dealing with the Office of Price Administration studies of manufacturers and merchants, showing the profits for the first 3 months of 1942, also be inserted.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Every group of manufacturers or merchants whose earnings are reported by the Office of Price Administration studies as increased at all above earnings for 1939, is a group taking undue profit out of the pocket of the middle- and lower-income groups of wage earners. To claim that the corporations' increased profits come from larger volume of business is no justification; because, if true, then logically, so long as the average worker's earnings have not been increased to a living wage, the profit-making corporations should reduce their prices on account of their increased volume of business, so that their earnings would remain on the same level as those of the worker; i. e., to the 1939 level, when the war started.

Instead of this, what do we have? We have, by the quotation above and by further reference to volume No. 1, table I, the news that 156 corporations engaged in trade (wholesale, retail, etc.) increased their earnings from 1939 to 1941 by 72.9 percent. In dollars these 156 corporations took in the sum of \$493,730,000 in the single year 1941.

And we have 131 food corporations increasing their earnings in that same period by 62.4 percent, taking in \$361,908,000 in 1941. The increase in net profits alone of these two groups who deal with the very essentials of life for American workers was \$347,000,000 for 1941 above 1939 net profits.

Added to this are the further increases in rate of profit that these corporations have obtained since 1941. Quoting the Office of Price Administration again.

Volume No. 4, page 1: "Profits before income taxes in 1942 are continuing to rise substantially above the high levels of 1941. * * * It is estimated, therefore, that 1942 profits of all manufacturing industries will show about a 40-percent rise over the 1941 level."

WAGES MUST RISE

Even if excess-profits taxes at last should catch up with this increased rate of earnings, it will be the ultimate consuming public who will be paying the corporation taxes. The corporations are not being asked to reduce their assets in any way to help pay for the war. So again the public, the man who works for a wage, must get a raise in his pay, and quickly.

Percentage change in profits after taxes, 1939-41, arrayed by industrial groups (1,716 large industrial corporations)

Industrial group	Number of companies	Percentage change 1939-41
Total of groups.....	1,716	55
Durable goods:		
Aircraft and parts.....	30	338
Lumber products.....	23	283
Railway equipment.....	26	255
Agricultural machinery.....	8	211
Shipbuilding.....	8	165
Iron and steel.....	84	146
Industrial machinery, nonelectrical.....	120	127
Miscellaneous machinery.....	28	126
Building machinery and equipment.....	31	97
Nonferrous metal products.....	27	96
Building construction.....	11	81
Miscellaneous metal products.....	49	81
Automobile parts and accessories.....	74	72
Business machinery.....	15	63
Copper mining and smelting.....	17	60
Electrical industrial machinery.....	31	58
Building materials and supplies.....	65	49
Household appliances.....	42	37
Automobiles.....	20	35
Furnishing, nonbusiness.....	16	29
Nonferrous mining and smelting, excluding copper.....	25	9
Nondurable goods:		
Paper and products.....	72	135
Textile fabrics.....	62	120
Meat packing.....	16	88
Rubber products.....	27	80
Sugar.....	26	74
Petroleum.....	79	65
Miscellaneous textiles.....	9	58
Textile apparel.....	38	47
Leather and shoes.....	24	44
Paints and varnishes.....	13	43
Miscellaneous.....	36	32
Printing and publishing.....	41	25
Alcoholic beverages.....	36	18
Industrial chemicals.....	35	18
Other chemicals.....	15	16
Miscellaneous food products.....	45	14
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	13	14
Drugs, soaps, and medicines.....	26	5
Dairy products.....	16	4
Containers, excluding paper.....	12	3
Tobacco products.....	22	7
Baking and grain processing.....	28	15
Trade:		
Wholesale trade.....	22	56
Retail foods.....	23	17
Miscellaneous retail.....	105	16
Mail order.....	6	7
Services:		
Transportation services.....	42	143
Amusements.....	22	47
Miscellaneous services.....	45	21

NOTE.—Coal-mining group omitted because of a deficit in 1939. In 1941, profits of this group increased 92.5 percent over 1940.

Compare these percentage changes in profits of corporations after taxes of up to 338 percent with the Little Steel wage formula of 15 percent for labor.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, this exhibit shows that no matter in what business people have been engaged, whether the manufacture of food, farm machinery, or textile goods, the profits have gone up. However, we still find 11,000,000 families trying to serve themselves a meal at a cost of 35 cents for the entire family.

Reverting again to the speech delivered by the distinguished junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] I invite attention to the enormous profits which were made by the shipbuilders. It will be remembered that by a vote of every Member of the Senate except five, the Senate said that was all right. Only five of us voted against it. Referring to the figures put in the RECORD by the distinguished junior Senator from Vermont, I read from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 21, 1943, at page 301. In the

House of Representatives Representative CULKIN said:

My attention has also been called to the fact that this same company, operating a number of ships through the Red Sea on voyages between October 1941 and June 1942, made profits amounting to some \$3,342,000. These were single trips, and the net book value of these boats whose earnings on single trips was in excess of \$3,000,000 was \$800,000. This procedure, to my mind, smells to heaven, and every phase of it should be ruthlessly investigated and exposed.

Then the distinguished Representative inserted in the RECORD a statement showing the names of the ships and the trips which were taken.

We also have a report from Mr. Lindsay C. Warren, Comptroller General, showing how another corporation organized with a capital of \$500 ran it into a profit of nearly \$3,000,000.

Mr. President, there has not been any criticism of that on the floor of the Senate. There was not any criticism the other day. When the distinguished Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] said that we were giving back nearly eight or nine billion dollars under the so-called Ruml plan, there was no objection whatever. Some said it was not forgiveness. I shall not now argue that question. My vote showed what I thought about the entire transaction; but the fact nevertheless remains that this morning's newspaper carried an interview with the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] in which he was quoted as saying that he did not know where the \$35,000,000,000 which we must raise in taxes by January 1 is to come from.

Mr. President, to return to the Farm Security Administration, to sum up, I said a few moments ago that the merchants in North Dakota in overwhelming numbers, the chambers of commerce in practically every large city in the State, and thousands of the very best farmers in North Dakota say the F. S. A. has been the salvation of the State of North Dakota. I have the petition and the letters with me, and will be glad to have any Senator examine them.

In 1932 in North Dakota we had no crop. In 1933 we had no crop; in 1934 we had no crop; in 1935 we had no crop; in 1936 we had no crop; we had a small crop in 1937, and a poor crop again in 1938. We had fine, honest-to-God farmers out there who seeded 640 acres and never threshed 1 bushel. They depended on the F. S. A. and other Government agencies to help them. They did not leave the farms. They stayed there. As the President said in his letter to Mr. Patton, which I have already placed in the RECORD, they increased the food yield tremendously. They are out there now depending on the Senate to maintain the F. S. A. and other kindred organizations in force.

I wish only that Senators who want to abolish the F. S. A. could see farms such as we have in the great Northwest, where year after year there was no crop, where grasshoppers, rust, drought, and hail took the crop away in its entirety, and yet the farmers with their wives and children stayed there and tried to eke out a living.

They had no one to depend upon but the President of the United States and the Congress to see that they did not starve. I wish Senators had been there at that time. If they had been there they would not now be asking that the F. S. A. be eliminated.

Mr. DANAHER obtained the floor.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DANAHER. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, notice has been served that a final vote upon the pending bill must be reached before we adjourn. With the progress we have made, the Senate is likely to be in session until quite late this evening. Would the Senator from Connecticut object to having a quorum call so that I may submit a request for a limitation upon debate in connection with the pending bill?

Mr. DANAHER. I will not object to such a request, Mr. President. I hope that I may obtain recognition for about 5 minutes. I will say to the Senator from Georgia that my purpose in rising is to explain briefly for the Record my reasons for being unwilling to sign the conference report on Senate bill 796.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have no desire to object to the Senator presenting his statement.

Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Is it necessary to have a quorum call before a request may be made for limitation upon debate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The only time a quorum is required under the rules is to fix the time for a final vote.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that in the further consideration of this bill no Senator shall speak more than once or longer than 15 minutes on any amendment, and on the bill. I may say that I have discussed the proposal with both the acting majority leader and the minority leader. The agreement, if entered into, will, of course, allow a 30-minute continuous speech to any Senator on any amendment and the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request submitted by the Senator from Georgia? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator from Connecticut.

PREVENTION OF STRIKES IN DEFENSE INDUSTRIES

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, as one of the Senate conferees on Senate bill 796, commonly known as the Connally bill, I found myself after several days of deadlocked discussion at odds with my colleagues on what seemed to me to be fundamental changes in the bill as it had left the Senate and which at that time had my complete support.

I might modify the word "complete" in the sense that I was by no means in accord with what seemed to me to be the extremity of the criminal penalties which were provided in the section known as section 4 of the bill, and yet I recognized that, in order to achieve the main objective upon which the Senate was in sub-

stantial agreement, it was necessary that one yield his own individual views as to a particular section, in this case, section 4. We cannot have everything the way we want it.

However, Mr. President, when the bill reached the House of Representatives marked changes were made, and when the House amendments came before the conferees for consideration, it became perfectly obvious that the philosophy of the Senate bill would be completely thwarted if the House language were to prevail. Although every one of the conferees sought to reconcile his respective differences, and much helpful progress was made over a period of several days, I found myself unable to agree on the bill as finally agreed upon in conference, in that the character of the bill has been fundamentally altered from the form in which it passed the Senate. Under the Senate version the lack of a definition of the term "labor disturbance," for example, which might give rise to authority for the President to seize a plant producing any article which may be useful for the war effort, placed the first section on tenuous ground, at best, but protections were afforded to all parties under the language of section 6.

I might point out that section 6 of the Senate bill provided that the United States Conciliation Service might certify a labor dispute to the War Labor Board, and, moreover, that the War Labor Board, for its own part, might take jurisdiction of a labor dispute whenever the Board found that the labor dispute had become so serious that it might lead to substantial interference with the war effort. Moreover, Mr. President, we had implemented the functions of the Board by permitting it to issue subpoenas in order to bring the parties before it and to command the production of documents, and, although we limited the Board somewhat by requiring that its decisions must conform to the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, the decisions, though final, were subject to review by the courts as to questions of law.

Mr. President, a review of such decisions is an inherent right, it has seemed to many of us; it is one which the Senate had interpolated into the bill by way of amendment on the floor. We felt that if the National War Labor Board, which up to this time had been functioning under Executive order, were to be given statutory status, if its decisions were to be final, in the absence of review, we would, indeed, be ascribing to it a most serious grant of authority. So, Mr. President, the Senate was in overwhelming accord, let me say, that the decision of the Board was to be final, except insofar as it was subject to review on questions of law. The conferees have eliminated that provision from the bill. In my judgment, it is a serious error, and since it goes right to the heart of the matter, it is sufficient, indeed, to cause all other points of dispute to take on unusual emphasis.

In the event of a labor dispute and before a strike and before plant seizure, at least, the jurisdiction which we con-

ferred on the Board by section 6 could be invoked, and its decision was "subject to review by the court on questions of law." The action of the conferees in eliminating provision for review not only revives but gives fresh impetus to the natural fears of possible abuse of the authorization. For example, in a plant employing many thousands, a dozen men, in combination, might provoke such a "labor disturbance," a term which as yet lacks definition, as to purport to justify a seizure, and men of design might easily so act in key plants or in key positions in a war industry. When the President seized the North American Aviation plant in June 1941, Attorney General Jackson, now Mr. Justice Jackson of the Supreme Court, handed down an opinion authorizing the President's action. He wrote:

The distinction between loyal labor leaders and those who are following the Communist Party line is easy to observe. Loyal labor leaders fight for a settlement of labor grievances. Disloyal men who have wormed their way into the labor movement do not want settlements—they want strikes. That is the Communist Party line which those who have defined both the Government and their own leaders to prevent a settlement of the strike have followed.

What Mr. Jackson then said is entirely true now, with this difference, that he was writing of a labor movement in terms of organized labor, whereas there is no such reference in this bill, and the labor disturbance may emanate from groups who hold no membership whatever in organized labor.

Again, Mr. President, under section 4 (a) of the Senate version of the bill, after the Government had taken possession of a plant it became unlawful for any person to coerce, instigate, or induce another to strike. The conferees have amended that language to cause it to reach, in addition, persons who conspire with or encourage any person to strike, under serious criminal penalties. Obviously for citizens generally or third parties, to coerce, instigate, or induce a strike against a Government agency operating a seized plant is one thing; an agreement among men who are actual employees of such a plant is a very different thing, and places this section, it seems to me, on an untenable basis in the light of the general provisions of law contained in the National Labor Relations Act, which recognizes the right of labor to organize and, also, to strike.

Again, Mr. President, it should be emphasized that the conferees, by encompassing the War Labor Board with requirements for conformity to the National Labor Relations Act may produce endless confusion, particularly since by depriving parties of an opportunity to seek a review on questions of law, the War Labor Board is given statutory status in making binding official decisions. Hitherto the Board, acting under Executive order, has itself considered its decisions merely advisory. They will now be final, with the result that the War Labor Board is given an over-riding power actually to write every contract of employment from one end of the coun-

try to the other in all instances covered by this particular legislation.

Turning to the conference report, I might point out that the first section gives the act a new title. The second section deals with definitions.

The third deals with the basis upon which the President may seize a plant, and it provides that—

Whenever there be an interruption in the production of an article which may be useful in the war effort if the President finds and proclaims that that interruption is due to a strike or other labor disturbance and that the war effort will be unduly impeded or delayed by such interruption and that the exercise of such power and authority is necessary to insure the operation of the plant in the interest of the war effort—

He may seize it.

Mr. President, assume a state of facts in which terms and conditions of employment have become so obnoxious that men have calculated their situation and have decided to strike. Instead of finding remedy for the grievances which have led to the strike, section 4 of the conference version would freeze those conditions and preserve the status quo. No remedy whatever is provided once the Government seizes the plant other than under section 5 of the proposed act, and under section 5 a majority of the employees will be required to join in application to the National War Labor Board for a change of such conditions.

Curiously any order the Board enters up pursuant to that application shall upon approval by the President be complied with by the Government agency operating the plant, mine, or facility. There is not one word, in terms, about its binding either the employer or the employees; it binds merely the agency of the Government which is operating it.

I particularly stated that there was no obligation "in terms" binding upon the employees; but there are sanctions imposed by operation of the other sections of the act proposed. Under section 6, once the Government has seized a plant, anyone who conspires with one of his fellows to strike, or one who instigates or induces or encourages another to strike, becomes subject to a penalty of not more than \$5,000 fine or imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

Under section 8 of the proposed act there is a provision which has been imported into the measure from the House language of such nature that while under the first subsection of section 8 notice is required to be given to the Secretary of Labor, the War Labor Board, and the National Labor Relations Board that a labor dispute has arisen, under subsection 2 the employees and the employer must continue production for a period of 30 days; and if at the end of that 30 days an election be taken, as the act requires, by the National Labor Relations Board, which results in a strike vote, then there will obviously be an interruption of production in the plant, whereupon the remedy of the Government is to seize the plant.

Therefore, Mr. President, all those employees who felt themselves aggrieved, gave notice of the labor dispute, took their 30 days' waiting period, continued

in the plant uninterruptedly, and thereafter voted to strike, find that they have voted themselves into that state and condition whereby the Government seizes the plant and the men become liable to criminal prosecution if thereafter they strike. It is an unusual situation, to say the least.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELL in the chair). Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. DANAHER. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. I merely desire to be sure I understood the Senator correctly. He did not mean to say that the men would become liable to criminal prosecution except in a case where the plant was actually under the operation and possession of the Government?

Mr. DANAHER. That is absolutely correct.

Mr. HATCH. That is the only case in which the criminal penalties apply.

Mr. DANAHER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HATCH. I misunderstood the Senator, and was afraid others would.

Mr. DANAHER. It is possible the Senator from New Mexico did misunderstand, it is possible I misstated the fact, as I am speaking extemporaneously.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair calls the attention of the Senator from Connecticut to the fact that he has exhausted his 15 minutes on the amendment.

Mr. DANAHER. I have 15 minutes on the bill, have I not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 15 minutes on the bill.

Mr. DANAHER. I will take my 15 minutes on the bill.

Let me clarify the point the Senator from New Mexico makes, because I am under no misapprehension about the effect of the provision, and I am sure we are both in accord on the point.

Mr. HATCH. I was sure the Senator was not under a misapprehension, but I was afraid his words would be misunderstood. I hope he will clarify them.

Mr. DANAHER. I will clarify them beyond peradventure, I hope. What I hope I will be understood as saying is that if the men decide and vote that they wish to strike, and actually go out on strike, there is nothing in the proposed act which will compel them to go back to work. But if the Government seizes the plant on the ground that there has been an interruption due to the strike, and under a Government agency, operations are resumed in the plant, then such employees will become liable to the criminal provisions should they later strike. Is not that a completely correct statement?

Mr. HATCH. I wanted to be sure it was understood the criminal provisions did not apply until the Government actually had taken possession of the plant.

Mr. DANAHER. That is correct, the Senator from New Mexico and I are in accord.

One other section impels present comment. Section 9, also brought over from

the House, is a provision amending the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, to say that no labor organization shall make a contribution in connection with any election in which a Presidential or Vice Presidential elector or a Senator or Representative in Congress, and so on, is involved.

Curiously, no provision is made to operate against management groups; there is no provision which would forbid manufacturers' associations, if you please, from making political contributions. The amendment applies only against a labor organization.

Mr. President, having mentioned some of the collateral points, I wish to revert for a moment to section 7, which after all is one of the most important features of the bill.

I hope I have made it apparent to everyone that the emphasis, as the proposed act stands now, is in the direction of enforcing seizure of these plants by the United States. Every single proposed remedy, every single penalty, is in the direction of driving the Government to seizure of the plants. What we had hoped to accomplish under section 7 of the Senate language was to make available to the employees a mechanism through which they might procure conciliation or adjudication of their dispute, whatever it might be, and rectification of the terms and conditions of employment, if they required modification or amendment. It operated in favor, not of forcing seizure but of amelioration of conditions in a plant, and the Board was given power to act sua sponte, or on the application of the Conciliation Service.

Mr. President, the conference has stricken out those highly remedial, highly effective means of achieving a modification and correction of the difficulties which lead to a strike, and completely eliminated them with reference to any plant where the Government has actually made a seizure. In other words, if the plant is in operation producing war materials and there be a dispute of such nature that the Conciliation Service certifies it to the War Labor Board, jurisdiction may be had under section 7. Also, as an alternative, if the War Labor Board believes that the labor dispute is so serious that it would lead to interruption, the War Labor Board may take jurisdiction. But neither of those sections will apply if the Government actually has seized a plant, under the conference language. The result is that in any case where a Government seizure has been effectuated, the employees who were disgruntled in the first place, who were on strike because, let us assume, of obnoxious terms and conditions, now find themselves frozen in status quo, the cause of the dispute continues with no remedy whatever, unless a majority of the employees in the plant petition the War Labor Board for a rectification of conditions. Even then, whatever the decision of the War Labor Board shall be, it becomes final, because the men cannot strike without leaving themselves possibly answerable to the criminal penalties of section 6.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DANAHER. I am glad to yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. Is it not true that under the bill even in the case of plants taken over by the Government whenever a majority of the employees desire to ask for different wages or different working conditions they have the right to apply to the War Labor Board?

Mr. DANAHER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CONNALLY. Would the Senator advocate that that should be done by a minority? The Senator seemed to make a great point of the fact that it took a majority to do it. I thought this was a majority country, and unless a majority of the employees asked for it, I do not see any reason why they should be given it. The Senator also must remember that under the criminal penalties for striking, under the Government operation, there is a specific clause which provides that no man shall be guilty of any offense under that section for quitting work, and doing no more. He is not guilty of anything then. But if he goes around and encourages or incites or conspires with other men, then he is guilty; is that right?

Mr. DANAHER. That is what it says. I do not say that it is right, but that is what it says.

Mr. CONNALLY. I beg the literary Senator's pardon. I should have said "correct", not "right."

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I will simply observe by way of reply to the Senator from Texas that in a war industry there may be 2,000 men employed, and only 24 machine-tool makers. The 24 machine-tool makers may be the very heart of that industry. Their grievance may be a very just one, a very complete one. They may even belong to a craft union which is in no way affiliated with a union which has the bargaining powers in a particular plant. It may in other words result, Mr. President, that a group of employees in a given plant will not be in position to secure redress from their Government of the conditions which were so obnoxious in the first place as to have forced the strike which led to the plant seizure.

Mr. President, it seems to me that the situation is so anomalous and so completely at variance with the genius of the Senate bill, that it is unfortunate, as I see it, that the matter has taken the turn to which I have adverted. I have simply stated my reasons for disagreeing action with reference to the conference report, to the end that my colleagues who are not here, and those others who may be interested may know how and why I feel as I do about the bill.

I may later speak in my own time when the conference report comes up.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. There is a time limitation now in effect.

Mr. CONNALLY. Let me claim my own time.

Mr. RUSSELL. If it can be done in the Senator's own time, very well. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator may be permitted to proceed but that the time not be charged to me.

Mr. CONNALLY. I thought I had the floor.

Mr. RUSSELL. I may say that if I surrendered the floor it might have been considered that I had spoken once.

Mr. CONNALLY. No, no; I will make an affidavit on that.

Mr. President, I shall not undertake at this time to reply to the Senator from Connecticut. I wish to say that the Senator from Connecticut was a very useful member of the conference committee and aided the committee very vitally in perfecting the bill. It was with the deepest of gloom that the other conferees, both of the House and the Senate, viewed his failure to sign his name to the report. All five of the House conferees signed, and four of the Senate conferees, including the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VAN NUYS], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], and myself. However, all the views which the Senator from Connecticut has expressed here were expressed quite eloquently and quite cogently and quite forcibly to all the conferees. Notwithstanding that, the conferees agreed to the report. When the report formally comes before the Senate I shall then seek the opportunity to make adequate reply to the points which the Senator from Connecticut has urged at this time.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, will the very distinguished Senator from Texas yield for an inquiry?

Mr. CONNALLY. I will if I have the floor.

Mr. McNARY. When, in the opinion of the able Senator from Texas, will the conference report come before the Senate?

Mr. CONNALLY. I hope it will come before the Senate tomorrow, because under the House rules the House cannot take it up except by unanimous consent until tomorrow. But I have consulted the parliamentary authority of the Senate, and he advises that if the House should act early in the day at least the Senate may then take the bill up because our rules do not require that the bill lie over.

Mr. McNARY. Of course, consideration of a conference report is always in order in the Senate even when there is a bill of any kind pending.

Mr. CONNALLY. Yes.

Mr. McNARY. But I had hoped that we probably would have until the first of the week further to study the report in the light of the comment made by the distinguished Senator from Connecticut. We will see how that works out tomorrow.

Mr. CONNALLY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. Let me say a further word. There are printed copies of the report, with the change of only one or two words, which do not change the meaning but simply change the text, which set forth the provisions of the bill, and I hope all Senators will consult copies of the report and read them before the report comes before the Senate.

Mr. DANAHER. Will the Senator from Texas yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I am always glad to yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. DANAHER. I first wish to thank the Senator for his kind personal observations, and to assure him that I was not arguing this matter at this time, but simply out of candor and out of fairness and equity to my colleagues, I felt impelled to make a statement of the reasons why I found myself in disagreement with the Senator from Texas.

Let me add, Mr. President, that whenever I find myself in disagreement with the Senator from Texas I want to make absolutely certain that I have good reason for my position.

Mr. CONNALLY. I thank the Senator. I wish to say that the Senator from Connecticut, with rare zeal and industry, both when he is right and when he is wrong, pursues very forcefully his objective, and I want to thank him for the many contributions he made to the effort to put the bill in proper shape. I only regret that he, like Brutus when he stood near the statue of Pompey, stabbed the report just as we were getting ready to start.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gillette	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Green	Overton
Austin	Guffey	Pepper
Bailey	Gurney	Radcliffe
Ball	Hatch	Revercomb
Bankhead	Hawkes	Reynolds
Barbour	Hayden	Russell
Bilbo	Hill	Scruggam
Bone	Holman	Shipstead
Brewster	Johnson, Colo.	Smith
Bridges	La Follette	Stewart
Buck	Langer	Taft
Burton	Lodge	Thomas, Okla.
Bushfield	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Byrd	McCarran	Tobey
Capper	McClellan	Tunnell
Caraway	McFarland	Vandenberg
Chandler	McKellar	Van Nuys
Chavez	McNary	Wallgren
Clark, Mo.	Maloney	Walsh
Connally	Maybank	Wheeler
Danaher	Mead	Wherry
Davis	Millikin	White
Eastland	Moore	Willis
Ellender	Murdock	Wiley
Ferguson	Murray	Wilson
George	Nye	
Gerry	O'Daniel	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I shall endeavor to be as brief as possible in the discussion of this subject. First, I shall undertake to compare briefly the provisions of the substitute offered by the Senator from Virginia with the committee proposal. I must say in all deference that in listening to the remarks of the very able and distinguished junior Senator from Virginia, I was reminded of a current song hit, I've Heard That Song Before. The Senator made a very able argument, but it was almost identical with the same argument he made on this proposition last year. I have before me the RECORD of May 18, 1942. I find that at that time the Senator inserted the statement which was made by one

Paul Morris, as well as an editorial from the New Republic magazine. His recent discussion has been almost identical with the discussion had last year. I even understood the Senator to revert to some person named Sandy Garrett, of Childersburg, Ala. The Record of May 18, 1942, covers six pages of matter taken from photostats showing the horrible delinquency of Sandy Garrett, of route 1, Childersburg, Ala. The Senator from Virginia has again embalmed that individual in the records of the Congress and has shown his horrible dereliction. It turns out that it has been established beyond peradventure of doubt that Sandy borrowed \$1,107.65 and repaid only \$27.79. I did not hear the statement of the figures today. I do not know whether Sandy has done better or worse with his loan this year than he did with his loan last year; but I assume he is still delinquent. Of course, Mr. President, when farm loans are made to the poorest risks this Nation knows—people absolutely without any resources, without any means of establishing credit—we shall find that some individuals will not be able to repay their loans; and I doubt not that poor Sandy Garrett, of route 1, Childersburg, Ala., has a number of companions who have not paid the loans which have been made to them over the period of time during which the program has been in operation.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. I was simply going to ask the Senator if there was not some evidence that in the flourishing twenties loans were made by the United States Government to a good many foreign nations, and I was going to ask whether in their repayments they did very much better than Sandy has done.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, Sandy is in goodly company, the difference being that most of them did not have an opportunity to go down in history by having their cases charted in the Senate 2 years in succession.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. My time is limited, but I shall yield to the Senator.

Mr. BONE. No; under the circumstances I shall not ask the Senator to yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. The argument that loans were made for the payment of poll taxes was made last year. I am opposed to the bill for abolition of the poll tax; the Senator from Virginia also is opposed to it. Consequently, I do not see why he objects to the payment of poll taxes. Both of us have objected to the bill the purpose of which is to abolish by action of the Federal Government the payment of poll taxes. We have objected to the bill, not because we are opposed to having poll taxes abolished in our respective States, but because we believe that the action to abolish them should be taken by the States themselves.

Reference was made to the fact that some of the persons who had borrowed money used some of the money to go to the motion pictures somewhere; and the

witness, when grilled by the committee, broke down and confessed that it was wholly possible that, among the persons to whom millions of dollars had been loaned during the time the program was in operation, some of the borrowers had escaped the supervision of the Farm Security Administration supervisor, and had gone to motion-picture shows. Of course, the witness undertook to point out that any person who had borrowed funds from any other source was likely to have used some of the borrowed money in order to go to a motion-picture show.

So, Mr. President, it seems that the effort is being made to put these borrowers in a class unto themselves, when the entire objective of the whole Farm Security program is to bring them up into the class of all other American citizens, and to remove them from the segregation which they have endured by virtue of their poverty during all the years before this program sprang into being.

I shall not go into the merits of this question, other than to say to Senators from States which are largely populated by urban residents that they had better stop, look, and listen before voting to strike down the Farm Security Administration. That is what this amendment would do. Having failed to kill it outright, this is a proposal to kill it by slow strangulation over a period of 12 months.

Of all the sources of increased food production in the United States, the Farm Security Administration is paramount. The big farmers cannot greatly increase their production. The little farmer has labor available in himself, his wife, and his children. The only hope of increased food production is with the little farmer. I could fill the Record with statements from the hearings showing the extent to which this activity has been carried on throughout the Nation. The increase in food production among the 450,000 people dealing with the Farm Security Administration was 3 times greater than the national average. There is a simple reason for that. A man who has 20 acres in a farm-security loan can take care of a thousand chickens, 10 hogs, or 5 milk cows, and carry on all the work he has been doing, and still produce the food which is essential to the war effort, and for which there will be a greater demand as the months go by. The investment in this appropriation is but a small matter to consider when we reflect on the potentialities of the program.

The proposal of the Senator from Virginia, as he says, is made in an effort to consolidate. I would not be unkind enough to mention the fact that some Senators who have been most vociferous in their condemnation of the Appropriations Committee for legislating are now seizing upon this amendment as an opportunity to change the order from what it has been for the past 6 or 8 years, and to set up an entirely new system, dealing with this question legislatively. We have a proposal to create an entirely new system. The amendment provides that the loans shall be made through the Farm Credit Administration, which is a quasi-Federal agency, including the Crop and Feed Loan Division, which is limited by

statute as to the amount of loans. I will ask the Senator from South Carolina what the present limitation is. I have forgotten. What is the limitation on the individual borrower?

Mr. SMITH. Four hundred dollars.

Mr. RUSSELL. The loans are to be made through the Farm Credit Administration and the Production Credit Association, which are wholly farmer-owned-and-controlled loaning agencies, and which require collateral of their borrowers. That is where this program is proposed to be placed. The supervision of it is to go to the Extension Service. No one has a higher respect than I have for the Extension Service, and no Senator has supported it more earnestly in the committee down through the years, when we were increasing its appropriations under the increment provided in the fundamental Bankhead-Jones Act. However, the Extension Service cannot and will not ever give the type of supervision which is required if we are to make a genuine effort to rehabilitate farmers.

Speaking of extravagance, it would be the height of extravagance to make an allowance of only \$4,000,000 for collecting and servicing nearly 500,000 loans outstanding, as well as lending \$40,000,000 additional. The loss to the Government would be far greater than a reasonable appropriation to supervise the rehabilitation of farmers and collect loans. The work is really in the nature of vocational education.

There is another very great difference between the proposal of the Senator from Virginia and the committee proposal. I refer to the question of grants. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Virginia absolutely eliminates any grants to those in distress on the farms. It matters not how great a catastrophe may visit them. If through act of God a crop were absolutely destroyed in any way, under the proposal of the Senator from Virginia, there would be absolutely no agency of Government which could go into the afflicted area and afford any relief by way of grants to farmers who have seen their barns go down the river, or who have seen their crops parched from day to day beneath the blistering sun, or who have seen their fields ravaged by grasshoppers or insects.

The question of rural rehabilitation projects has been brought into this discussion. The Senator from Virginia this year, as last, discussed the horrible failure of the Arthurdale project and some other subsistence homestead projects. I am willing to concede that those projects were failures; but I say that whatever its faults may be, the failure cannot properly be charged to the Farm Security Administration. Every one of the subsistence homestead projects was in being when the Farm Security Administration was established in September 1937. Not one of them is under the jurisdiction of the Farm Security Administration today. Every one is in the National Housing Agency; and yet when we come to discuss the Farm Security Administration, these failure projects are brought up. I grant that they were failures. The fail-

ures are brought in and charged up to the Farm Security Administration, when they were all built by some other agency, and are now under the jurisdiction of a totally different agency.

The committee bill provides for the liquidation as expeditiously as possible, of the Rural Resettlement projects. The amendment of the Senator from Virginia is silent on that question. It makes no provision for them. However, I understand he has an amendment which he said he intended to offer to another provision of the bill at a later date. The one which I understood him to read provided for the elimination within a fixed period. I say, Mr. President, that with the gigantic investment which the Government of the United States has in these projects, whether they are good or bad, it would be the poorest kind of business for us to require their liquidation within a period of from 12 to 18 months. We want them liquidated as rapidly as possible; but when they are forced on the market in a lump, who will buy them? It will be some man who has enough money to buy the whole thing at once, and who will make an inordinate profit out of the disposition of the lands he buys. It is much better to proceed with the liquidation in an orderly way, selling a bit here and a bit there, getting as much as we can, rather than legislating so as to increase the loss of the Government and prove that these projects were a complete failure.

Mr. President, I reiterate what I said last year, in view of the precedent before me. Only 8 out of 195 of these projects throughout the Nation were instituted by the Farm Security Administration. All the others were begun by other agencies of Government, under the subsistence homestead program, under the program of the Resettlement Administration, which was directed by Mr. Tugwell, or under the supervision of the Department of the Interior; and they were all dumped on the Farm Security Administration by Executive order. Only 8 out of 195 were really commenced by the Farm Security Administration; yet all the sins of all the departments which have had to do with these projects during their long and tenuous lives are being charged up to the Farm Security Administration every time this appropriation item comes to the floor of the Senate.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Is it not a fact that when Senators criticize the Farm Security Administration for the omissions or sins of some other agency, they forget the many projects and the many rehabilitations which the Farm Security Administration has successfully conducted throughout its history?

Mr. RUSSELL. They forget them, or they do not care to discuss them.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Is it not a fact that 92 percent of the indebtedness in connection with loans in the rehabilitation effort has been paid back?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is referring to the rehabilitation loans, is he not?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is true. I say, Mr. President, without fear of successful contradiction, that in view of the credit risk which is assumed in making such loans, the collection record is nothing short of phenomenal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair calls the attention of the Senator to the fact that he has exhausted 15 minutes of his time.

Mr. RUSSELL. I will take time on the bill, Mr. President. In the matter of farm tenant loans to farm tenants to enable them to buy farms, the payments last year, including advance payments, represent about 150 percent of the maturities. Bear that in mind. The borrowers in many instances have anticipated the maturities on those loans. Approximately 99 percent of all the borrowers are current, and have met their maturities as they fell due. Where can we find a similar record in any other lending activity of the Government, when we consider the fact that the farmer, above all other people in this country, is subject to distress from the elements and from insects, and is most likely of all to suffer failure of his income in any given year?

We now come down to the rural rehabilitation loans. I should be the last to say that there have not been made many loans which were too large. Undoubtedly, in dealing with this problem involving about a million different farm families in approximately 2,300 counties of the United States, excessive loans have been made in many instances. Let me say, Mr. President, that, in my judgment, if the facts could be thoroughly sifted it would be found that as many loans had failed because they were not quite large enough as had failed because they were too large. Where a man has no energy or ambition, as—I do not wish to be personal—our friend, Sandy Garrett evidently has not, of course, he will not repay his loan. But, Mr. President, I say that we are dealing with people in this loan program who have never had a chance to live, and if 75 percent of them were put on their feet as independent, self-sustaining, valuable members of society, the money lost on the other 25 percent would be the best investment the United States has ever made since the beginning of its history.

The record as to rehabilitation loans shows that for the current year, including prepayments, the collections will amount to 93 percent. I wish to point out that when these farmers have as good a year as they had last year they are just about as good a credit risk as anyone else in this Nation. Last year, there was loaned them ninety-seven and one-half million dollars, and \$131,000,000 was collected. Of course, a great deal of it was past due, but it showed that the persons to whom the loans were made appreciated them, and that when they had the money at least a great majority of them would pay it back as willingly, Mr. President, as would you or I.

Mr. President, I believe in this program. It has had faults, weaknesses, and maladministration, but its objectives are too important to the perpetuity of our institutions of government for us to strike this program down by adopting such an

amendment as that which is now pending. I ask Senators to go out, if they will, into the areas where the sharecroppers and tenants are found. I have lived amongst them all of my life. I have seen them, Mr. President, move their little chattels and one-horse wagons in the fall to another farm and start making a new crop with a landlord who was not able to finance them and without any means of credit for themselves. I have seen children who could not go to school until the period of what is called the lay-by time in the summer, which is between the time of cultivating the crops and harvesting them. The next year history repeats itself, and when the children have reached 17 or 18 years of age they leave home, marry, and start a new crop of sharecroppers and tenant farmers who live almost without hope in a country which is supposed to be the hope of the world. We cannot afford to strike those people down. They are entitled at least to one chance in life. If there is one Sandy Garrett, there are thousands of others who offset him, who are standing on their feet today, owing no man, or the Government of the United States, making an honest contribution to the war effort through the production of food, and holding their heads high as independent American citizens.

Mr. President, this amendment should be rejected and the Senate should adopt the committee proposal which provides perhaps for an appropriation smaller than it should be.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I should like to propound an inquiry to the Senator from Georgia. As I understand, the amendment provides for liquidation of the cooperatives, or whatever they may be termed, whether poorly or well managed.

Mr. RUSSELL. Whether poorly or well managed, it provides for the liquidation of them all.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, if I may, I should like to comment on what the distinguished Senator has said in connection with grants.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will then be speaking on his own time.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Would time be available to me at any later time on the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No, under the agreement the Senator is entitled to only one speech on the bill, of not exceeding 15 minutes.

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield the floor, Mr. President.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, in 1940, when a hurricane struck, and great tracts of agricultural land in South Carolina and along the coast were destroyed, as Governor of the State of South Carolina, I made every effort through various agencies in Washington, to obtain funds. Through the Disaster Loan Corporation I obtained some funds, and also through the F. S. A. Had it not been for the grants and loans made by the F. S. A. many hundreds of farmers, who today are producing for the war effort in South Carolina, would not be there.

The distinguished Senator from Georgia well remembers, as do other Senators, that in the summer of 1941 there was no agency of Government connected with agriculture or otherwise that was willing to lend money or to assist the farmers of South Carolina. During that summer and fall more than 30,000 farmers, as shown by the records in the department, received aid and were able to carry on. Today many of them are producing for the war effort. Many of them were more than rehabilitated. Their sons, as well as the sons of others, are in the Army today.

Mr. President, I hope that if the co-operatives shall be liquidated, the Senate will appropriate sufficient money for the only organization of Government I know of, so far as the farmer is concerned, which has always been ready and willing to help the fellow at the bottom of the ladder so that some day he may reach the top.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I helped in the preparation of the appropriation bill in the Committee on Appropriations, and I believe I understand the purposes of the appropriation for Farm Security.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] stated the truth. It is the one agency of the Federal Government which really helps him who needs help. How many millions of dollars have been advanced or loaned to industrialists or to men who actually had credit in the normal places of credit?

The Farm Security Administration has been denounced as communistic. I deny that. I believe that the rehabilitation feature of Farm Security is one which keeps the farmer from being communistic.

Mr. President, there is nothing which the American loves and adores more than a home. Give the average American citizen a piece of land and a roof over the heads of his children, and he will not be a Communist. Unless we continue such an agency as Farm Security and the policy it tries to carry out, communism may rear its head.

I have no fear as to the winning of the war, because we are going to win it; I am not at all concerned with the Nazis or the Japs, because we are going to whip them; but I am concerned with millions of American farmers, and millions of other Americans throughout the entire country, who have not had homes. Do Senators realize that of the 7,000,000 farmers in this country only 50 percent of them can say, "This is my home; this is my property"? And here is the Government, with a sound policy, trying to rehabilitate American citizens, advancing them a little credit which they cannot get elsewhere.

Ask a farmer in Tennessee, or Arkansas, or New Mexico, with 2 acres of land and an old mule, to go to a local banker and see how much he can get. He will not get a dime. Is there an obligation on the Government to aid such a citizen? That citizen furnishes soldiers, he furnishes the ones who make the supreme sacrifice. He certainly is entitled to a little help, which is all he wants. He wants a little help in order to enable him to carry on so that he may eventually,

through his efforts, be able to say, "This is my place. I am a free citizen of the country. I pay taxes, I send my children to school, I produce for the war effort, I am a member of society." What is the matter with the Farm Security Administration when we consider a situation such as that?

Transfer the functions of the Farm Security to other agencies of the Government, as is contemplated by some of the amendments proposed, and what would happen? I know about the agencies of the Government. Many of them would not look at a farmer, especially if he were poor, and perhaps did not own a piece of land. The Farm Security Administration has a heart, a heart which Americans revere, and the organization is doing a fine job.

I hope the amendment of the Senator from Virginia may be rejected.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I listened to an address the other evening over the radio by the Honorable Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States, and with many things in his address I agreed. One thing brought out in this radio talk was the fact that the former President, the Food Administrator during the last war, predicted in a most serious tone that there would be a food shortage in this country this year. That opinion is shared by many prominent persons, because of a number of factors which exist at the present time.

I hope these persons are wrong, but I am not going to do anything in the way of legislation which in my opinion will curtail the production of food one iota in connection with the war effort. Whatever prejudice I may have against the Farm Security Administration, whatever prejudice I may have against Mr. Baldwin, a gentleman who I think should be out of office, and I hope that at sometime soon he will be removed from his office; whatever prejudice I may have with respect to the resettlement propositions which have been discussed on the floor of the Senate—and I have heard the same type and kind of argument for the last 3 or 4 years—I shall not permit such feelings to affect my vote in this particular case.

Mr. President, I know that the Farm Bureau Federation in my section of the country is against this proposition. The Farm Bureau Federation has been my friend, and I am a member of the organization at the present time in my own county in Illinois. But here again I must differ with them, because of what I see in connection with the production of food not only for soldiers, but for civilians as well.

It has been repeatedly stated on the floor of the Senate that between 400,000 and 500,000 families are affected through this type of legislation. I undertake to say that if the House provision should become law it would seriously cripple the production of food, which is being carried on by the group of farmers whom the pending legislation seeks to aid.

I should like to have the attention of the Senator from Georgia, to see whether or not the article I am about to read is correct, because to me it says a great deal, and it has helped me make up my

mind in connection with my vote on the pending bill. The article says:

We are making a big thing of importing 5,000 farm workers from the Bahamas. Here are 500,000 farm families, our citizen brothers, who have been helped by farm security loans to a point where they produced last year 36 percent of the national increase in milk, 23 percent of the national increase in dried beans, and 10 percent in eggs and chickens, though they number but 7.6 percent of the Nation's farmers.

I should like to know whether or not there is any Senator who cares to challenge those figures, or agree with them, because they are extremely important. They are taken from an item written by Mr. Samuel Grafton for the Washington Evening Star of April 27, 1943. Does the Senator from Georgia know anything about those figures?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, those figures are in accord with the figures submitted by the witnesses appearing before the committee, and I had adverted to them briefly by saying it was a fine thing having that much of a percentage of increase come from 450,000 farmers out of a total of 6,000,000, and particularly those who were supposed to be less privileged.

I do not think there can be any doubt that the chief field of increased production of commodities of the nature alluded to is among farm security borrowers, because there is no available labor for the farmers elsewhere. There are farmers who do not have the facilities with which to proceed, but who can produce if we give them supervision and credit with which to purchase the chickens and the cows and hogs in order to produce the pork and the milk and the eggs and the poultry which are needed.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator, and I wish to say one word in conclusion.

I know nothing about how the program is administered in other States, but insofar as the State of Illinois is concerned, in my opinion the program has been administered in a very efficient and economical manner, although I have heard many stories to the contrary as affecting other sections of the country.

There is one thing the Committee on Appropriations has done in connection with this matter; it has taken into consideration the very thing I have been discussing, and has dealt with the question accordingly, in my humble opinion.

Mr. President, I heard the Senator from Wisconsin today speak of the lack of help, assistance, and when the farmers are crying for help we find the Bankhead law assisting individuals on the farms in order to increase the production of food.

We hear the suggestion constantly being made by Members of Congress that the Army be allowed to help produce the food for the coming year. So far as I am concerned, when I see this dilemma in front of me with respect to the food situation I cannot reach the conclusion, merely because of some prejudice, because of some feeling in the past, because of some individual in a bureau who is not administering the law perhaps in the way it should be administered, that I

should deny between 400,000 and 500,000 farmers of America the right to continue to obtain rehabilitation loans in order to help them produce the food which this Nation needs, both for the military and for the civilian population next year.

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, I wish to make a statement in behalf of the situation which obtains in my State. The picture is a very sad one. According to the 1940 Census, Mississippi has 335,939 farm families. Of that number, only 97,226 are owners of their farms. Of the total number of farm families in Mississippi, 192,815 are farm tenants. There are 45,594 farm laborers. They are not tenants. They work by the day. In other words, there are 238,413 homeless farm families in Mississippi out of a total of 335,939 farm families. There are over 240,000 farm families who, according to my distinguished friend, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] cannot sing Home Sweet Home.

The Farm Security Administration has come to the relief of over 25,000 of these homeless farm families in my State, and of that number, 2,600 are applicants for farm ownership. The only reason there are not more applicants for the ownership of farms is that not sufficient money has been made available by the Congress to make the loans to the 240,000 homeless farm families in Mississippi.

I am glad to report that the 2,600 clients of the Farm Security Administration under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act program have paid 96½ percent of their indebtedness, and during the last year their payments have exceeded their obligations.

Mr. President, while the picture in my State possibly is gloomier than that in any other State in the Union, I wish to plead with my colleagues to reject the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], and to stand by the committee provision so as to make available this gracious service to the 240,000 homeless farm families in my State.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I have heard all the moving and pathetic pleas which have been made in defense of the committee amendment. They range all the way from Home Sweet Home to Nearer My God to Thee. All those who make the pleas, however, omit one important fact. It costs our Government \$1 to loan or give away \$3 through the F. S. A. Any agency which spends that much money in overhead is careless and extravagant, and reflects upon the Government and the activity which it represents, and upon the Congress, and it ought to be abolished.

I shall vote for the Byrd amendment.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I wish to ask the Senator from Virginia a question. Do I correctly understand that under his amendment there will still be available \$50,000,000 for the purposes which have been referred to, only that the money will be distributed by the Farm Credit Administration instead of the Farm Security Administration? I do not understand that the Senator, by his amendment, is doing away with rural rehabilitation loans.

Mr. BYRD. The amount is \$40,000,000.

Mr. TAFT. Forty million dollars, plus twelve million dollars; is that not true?

Mr. BYRD. Yes.

Mr. TAFT. A total of \$52,000,000 would still be available for the meritorious purposes which have been referred to?

Mr. BYRD. The Senator is exactly correct.

Mr. TAFT. Is that not more than sufficient to carry any family which is already receiving help, and also aid a large number of new families which are not now receiving help?

Mr. BYRD. I certainly think so.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, I feel a measure of guilt, after having served for days on end with the very able Senator from Georgia on the committee which had been giving consideration to this annual agricultural supply bill, because I have not felt equal to pitching in and helping him carry at least a small share of his burden. Perhaps it is as well that I have not been taking any part in it, because, after all is said and done, the Senator from Georgia, it must be admitted, has done an amazing job. No one can better appreciate that than those who serve on a committee dealing with such a bill as this. After the House had virtually rewritten the legislation, and destroyed so many features that we have fought year after year to win, it was not a simple matter to sit down and deal with the hundreds upon hundreds of items in the bill that had to be dealt with separately. The Senator from Georgia has won my utmost appreciation not only by the manner in which he has represented the committee on the floor of the Senate, but by the manner in which he conducted the very difficult hearings and the writing of the bill.

Mr. President, since the life of the so-called Byrd committee, I have served as a member of the committee with the distinguished Senator from Virginia. I know how utter is his sincerity of purpose in the objective of his amendment. I should like to go along with him in support of the larger purpose he and his committee have been serving, but I must depart from him completely as respects his recommendations concerning the future of F. S. A.

A year or so ago, when that committee submitted its recommendations to the Senate, including a recommendation involving the abandonment of the F. S. A., I concurred in the report, except that feature of it dealing with F. S. A., because I had come as closely as anyone could come to intimate acquaintance with the work the F. S. A. was doing.

I cannot now go along with the Senator on his amendment. I cannot do other than insist in my own small way that the Senate stand by the Senate Appropriations Committee in its recommendations with respect to the future of the Farm Security Administration. With all its failures and in spite of all the criticism for which it has given cause, I hope that the purpose served by the

Farm Security Administration is here to stay, not only this year, but through the years to come, for it has served in a field which had too long been ignored.

The Farm Security Administration has brought returns which are altogether good for our Nation. So broad a claim as this, of course, is bound to invite a flood of challenges built around faults and failures, most of which I would readily acknowledge. F. S. A. has been guilty of playing favorites. F. S. A. has extended help to some who have been undeserving. F. S. A. has engaged in some foolish experimentation, and has given cause for charges of contributing to collectivism and regimentation. F. S. A. has caused some persons to abandon initiative and resign themselves to a dependence upon government. All this I will admit. But these faults and failures have been so largely remedied and eliminated and have been so insignificant by comparison with the great services rendered deserving individuals that I entertain firm belief that the agency of F. S. A. can be made to win returns which will afford and hold vast advantages to our whole country.

Without the help which F. S. A. made available in my own and other States during recent trying years I know that we should be facing terrible need and failure on every hand. Instead of that, and largely because of F. S. A., I can point to hundreds of successful farm operations today, hundreds of farm families who have been helped to their feet, making tremendous contributions to the food needs of their country in this emergency, and paying not only their real estate and personal taxes but paying income taxes to the Federal Government as well.

In the hearings of the Senate Appropriations Committee will be found merely a very few of the evidences which have come to me of the part which F. S. A. has played in rehabilitating able, deserving farm people who had been all but destroyed by drought and adverse economic conditions. Endless are the personal cases I could recite for the Senate's information demonstrating how people who were hopelessly down and out were saved by F. S. A., given the help in dollars they needed, who have paid back every penny they borrowed and are now most productive parts of our national economy.

There is much room for administrative improvement in the conduct of F. S. A. It is the duty of Congress to force those improvements and hasten elimination of the faults and weaknesses of the administration. But it certainly does not follow that we must abandon an agency which today is playing so vital a part in our economy as F. S. A. has done and is doing. Some persons will insist that there is no such need for F. S. A. today as there once was. Of course, that is the case, but there still is room for it, and who knows when there might exist as vital a need for it again as there was before.

I hope the Senate will stand with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL]

and the committee. In the committee we have gone into the subject with thoroughness. We find such vast advantages growing out of what F. S. A. has done and such large repayment of the loans which are being made, that we feel secure in the belief that this agency can carry itself with little or no loss to the Government ultimately.

Let me, while on my feet, give expression of my appreciation to the approval by the Senate of the committee's action on the issue of crop insurance, the removal of the prohibition on sales of wheat below parity, the issue of increased appropriation for soil conservation, the proposal to make R. A. C. C. incentive loans, and other most important matters, including the authorizing of parity payment on crops of next year. Only by these policies are we going to build an agricultural industry sufficiently strong to withstand the tests which are upon the industry now and which are certain to follow this war.

I should be unfair to myself if I did not, here and now, pay my compliments to the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL]. Never have I known a Senator so thoroughly to acquaint himself with the hundreds of problems presented by an agricultural appropriation bill. The Senate has had occasion to observe during recent days the splendid knowledge and efficiency of the Senator from Georgia. To have worked with him, hour after hour, upon this bill, and to have had a hand in accomplishing the gains won in the bill has been both a great pleasure and an honor.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I shall not long detain the Senate. I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the distinguished and able junior Senator from Virginia, and in support of the amendment recommended by the full Appropriations Committee. It should be borne in mind that the service rendered by the Farm Security Administration has been rendered to those at the bottom of the rural economic ladder. They are the group in this country who, prior to the time when the Farm Security Administration's assistance and credit were made available to them, had no hope of improving their economic status insofar as their own existence or the future of their children were concerned. They are the group, Mr. President, who as the Senator from Georgia so well said, probably would have been considered the poorest credit risks to be found in the United States. Yet, while this program has been in operation, more than 1,500,000 families have received help of some type from the Farm Security Administration. Credit has been furnished to approximately 935,000 families so as to enable them to obtain livestock, equipment, and other essentials they need in order to operate their farms. Trained county supervisors have advised them on their farm and home plans. Those plans call for the production of two or more war-essential foods for market, food and feed needed at home, and for cash income needed to furnish their necessities and to pay their debts.

Mr. President, it is a misnomer to call this fund an administrative fund in the sense that an administrative fund is ordinarily considered as an administrative expense. As the junior Senator from Georgia has said, the plan has been as much a farm vocational-educational program as it has been a credit program; and only as adequate supervision and assistance of a technical nature are given to those families who previously have had no opportunity, has it been possible for them to be rehabilitated and to repay their interest and principal. Therefore, to condemn the program on the basis of a statement that it costs \$1 in supervision for every \$2 loaned, which I do not concede to be true, is to indicate an utter lack of understanding of the entire program.

My fear is that the Committee on Appropriations has cut this fund too deeply, and that as a result the proper supervision and technical assistance may not be sufficiently available. To the extent that such assistance fails, to that extent will the loans fail, and to that extent will the program fail.

The plan of providing credit with personal guidance has worked well. Many farm families were in desperate circumstances, unable to obtain credit from any source, until the Farm Security Administration gave them assistance. With such help and by their own hard work they had repaid, by December 31, 1942, nearly \$338,000,000 of the approximately \$712,000,000 of loans which have been made.

Mr. President, in the face of that record, I say that the evidence presented to the House committee, the evidence presented to the Byrd committee, and the evidence presented to the Appropriations Committee shrink into insignificance. It consists of a few flyspecks which have been gathered up out of the mistakes which must have been made in a program of such great magnitude, dealing with persons without sufficient farm management experience and, in many cases, without sufficient education.

I say that in relation to the constructive achievements which have been realized in making better American citizens, the evidence presented against the F. S. A. to the House committee, to the Senate committee, and to the Byrd committee should not be dignified by giving it attention. Ninety percent of it would not have been admitted in a police court anywhere in the United States. Ninety percent of it is of the most hearsay character of any alleged evidence I have ever heard or read.

The total repayments, including advance payments, amount to 91 percent of the maturities. Repayments, excluding advance payments, were 85.5 percent of maturities. Approximately 200,000 families have repaid their loans in full. Let that fact soak into the minds of Senators. Two hundred thousand families who, before the Farm Security Administration gave them assistance, were at the bottom of the rural agricultural ladder have repaid in full the loans which have been extended to them by that organization.

Mr. President, I say that such a record compares favorably with the loan record of any private insurance or other agency operating over a similar period of time with similar clients.

These borrowers are not only repaying well, but they are also recovering their position as self-reliant farmers. I say to my conservative friends in this body, on both sides of the aisle, that it is shocking to me to see them band together to tear down an agency which, upon the admitted facts, has been restoring the hope of equality of economic opportunity which made this country great, and which makes men believe in and willing to die for democracy.

If we wish to create in this country such a condition that radicalism will find fertile soil, just allow the tendency adverse to individual ownership of the land by the people, which has been progressing since the turn of the century, to proceed to its logical conclusion. Permit the industrialization and mechanization of agriculture to continue to its logical conclusion, and we shall pave the way for communism or fascism in this Nation. If we want to maintain the moral fiber of democracy while we are fighting abroad on the military fronts and on the seven seas of the world, do not strike down an agency which is enabling so many people to restore their belief that there is a measure of opportunity in this country for men and their families to rise above the level of squalor and poverty.

The Farm Security Administration has not only been doing the job of rehabilitating farmers in America, but it has been doing an amazing and outstanding job in increasing food production. A survey of the 1942 food-production records of 463,941 farmers shows that this group, which made up only 7.6 percent of all the farmers in the United States, supplied 36 percent of all the increased milk production; 27 percent of all the increased production of dried beans; 10 percent of all the additional chickens, eggs, and peanuts produced; 9 percent of the increased pork production; 7 percent of the increase in the production of beef and sugar beets; and 3 percent of the increased production of soybeans.

Shall we strike down an agency which has been enabling a relatively few farmers in the United States to contribute so greatly to the need for increased food for our armed forces, for the lend-lease requirements, and for the civilian population? I say that this great record is indisputable. The survey was made under the supervision of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; and no Senator in his right mind will question the professional statistical character and standing of that Bureau of the Agricultural Department.

Mr. President, at this point I ask to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks a table showing the total increases for a number of food products.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Increases in production of essential crop and livestock products between 1941 and 1942, by all farmers and by Farm Security Administration borrowers¹

Product	All farmers		Farm Security Administration borrowers		Percent of net increase by all farmers contributed by Farm Security Administration borrowers
	Amount increase, 1941 to 1942	Percent increase	Amount increase, 1941 to 1942	Percent increase	
Milk (pounds).....	3,914,000,000	3	1,419,000,000	20	36
Pork (pounds liveweight).....	² 2,252,000,000	13	192,400,000	36	9
Eggs (dozen).....	516,000,000	15	49,800,000	31	10
Beef (pounds liveweight).....	² 1,767,000,000	11	124,300,000	38	7
Chickens (pounds liveweight).....	² 366,365,000	14	37,100,000	36	10
Peanuts (pounds).....	1,028,000,000	70	101,700,000	88	10
Soybeans (bushel).....	104,000,000	98	3,360,000	106	3
Drybeans (pounds).....	110,500,000	6	30,100,000	34	27
Sugar beets (ton).....	1,616,000	16	113,000	24	7

Total number of all farmers..... 6,097,000

Number of actively supervised Farm Security Administration borrowers producing in 1942..... 463,941

Proportion of all farmers who were actively supervised Farm Security Administration borrowers (percent)..... 7.6

¹ Based on a survey, approved by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, of records of Farm Security Administration borrowers at the end of the 1942 crop year.

² Preliminary unpublished Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates of commercial slaughter plus home use. Chicken figures include commercial broilers.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, the value of the Farm Security Administration has not been limited to the direct contribution which farm families are now making to the war effort. The F. S. A. borrowers not only are growing large quantities of scarce foods for America; they are not only repaying their loans well, but also are recovering their position as self-reliant farmers. They will bulwark the Nation for the years to come. By the end of 1941 the net worth of the average farm security rehabilitation borrower in the percentage value of what he owned over what he owed had risen 43 percent since the time they came under this program. The actual net worth of the families, which averaged \$171 before they received F. S. A. help, had increased by 1942 to \$1,242. Does anyone think that families which have gone through that experience are on the road to communism? No, they are on the road to Americanism.

I say that it is a blind and destructive conservatism which would strike down the achievements of an agency which is making a record of this kind—a record which cannot be successfully disputed. All that can be found against the F. S. A., after the expenditure of considerable sums of money, is the kind of tripe appearing in the record of the House committee, the Senate committee, and the Byrd committee. I stated before, and I repeat, that such evidence would not be admitted in a police court in a trial for stealing a chicken.

The net family income had increased an average of 80 percent, or from \$480 to \$865. The families had learned to grow and conserve more food for the family table. The \$327 worth of home-used food produced in 1941 was almost exactly double the \$163 worth which the family had been accustomed to using. Does anyone think that children brought up in such an improved dietary situation will make less desirable American citizens? Does anyone think that they will be less willing to die for American democracy on some far-flung battlefield?

I say that this is an activity of the Government of which every true American may well be proud. In my judgment,

it is the kind of activity which must be encouraged and developed in this country. We must restore the measure of equality of economic opportunity which existed when we had a great public domain, which could be thrown open to exploitation and use, where individuals and their families could go and take up new land and acquire an economic stake in America. It is the closing of the door of economic opportunity by the exhaustion of the physical frontier and by the development of modern industry that threatens democracy in America. It is not foreign propaganda. Developments of an inexorable economic nature are taking place right here at home.

Of course there have been mistakes in this program. There is not a Senator who, if he had been appointed to administer it, would not have made mistakes. How are we going to help the people at the bottom of the rural economic ladder without sometimes making mistakes? The opponents of the Farm Security Administration ought to develop more than one case to embalm in the records of the Senate for 2 years in succession—the case of some poor fellow in Alabama who missed the boat.

Farm planning and sound credit have been accompanied by other types of aid. More than 117,000 farm families, or 615,000 persons in 1,071 counties of 39 States, through medical plans worked out with physicians, are receiving medical care at a cost which they can afford to pay. Does it make them Communists to give them some medical care, to stop some of the ravages of disease which has taken such a horrible toll in infant and maternal mortality in this group at the bottom of the rural economic ladder in America? I say no. A thousand times no.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator on the amendment has expired.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I will take time on the bill.

I say that we are helping to build better American citizens, who will have greater love for their country than they would have had if they had grown up suffering from rickets, or with teeth

missing, or afflicted with some other disease caused by rural poverty.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, will the Senator permit an interruption?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am glad to yield briefly.

Mr. BONE. I wonder what would happen to some of our institutions in America if by congressional action we should blot them out if they should make financial mistakes. I have been watching the newspapers lately, and they are all singing hymns of praise now for the holding companies in the utility field. Their admitted business operations would give a polecat convulsions. They have cost the people of the country billions of dollars. The whole crowd ought to have been in the penitentiary for their maladroit operations.

According to the theory advanced here, because the F. S. A. has made some mistakes, we should incontinently blot it out. On that theory we ought to destroy all the holding companies in the utility field, without a single exception. If we are to enthrone in America the philosophy that an institution which makes some financial blunders is to be blotted out, a novel theory will be established in American political practice. I am glad to see that we are tending in that direction. It will make everyone very careful from now on.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I will say to the Senator from Washington that I think the amazement we should express in viewing this great constructive record should be that there has been so little loss and so few mistakes in comparison with the size of the program and the disadvantages of the people involved.

Complaint has been made that some rehabilitation borrowers have been given grants. Grants have been given only on the same basis as grants were given to other farmers. Should an individual who had borrowed a little money and who had a crop failure or sickness be denied relief because of that situation?

Criticism has also been made where borrowers have had hard luck, and were not able to make the grade in a particular year, but there was still hope for their being rehabilitated, and the F. S. A. issued additional notes to take up their delinquency and the interest due. This is a common practice of every commercial loan institution in the United States, and yet because it is done for a poor indigent farmer in America it has been denounced here as an uneconomic practice.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator referred to losses which had been sustained. The amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia places the administration under the seed loan and production loan officials.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Well, I was wishing I had those figures, and I hope the Senator will put them in the Record, because I myself thought it would be fine to put them in now.

Mr. RUSSELL. This organization has done a good work.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I agree.

Mr. RUSSELL. But these are unsupervised loans. From 1918, when they were made, down to 1940, the repayments amounted to 64 percent as compared with an average of more than 86 percent by the Farm Security Administration.

In the years of 1938, 1939, and 1940, which were reasonably good crop years, the average for those years was 78.92 percent as compared with an average of more than 86 percent over a longer period by the Farm Security Administration, and 93 percent for last year, which shows that not a great deal would be gained by placing this in the seed-loan class. We must also bear in mind that those who borrow from the seed-loan fund have to give a chattel mortgage on their personal property before they can obtain the money, whereas the other borrowers start from scratch.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Certainly, and it has been suggested that the limit of \$800 should be raised for these feed loans. I shall vote for it, but every Senator knows that no small farmer needs to borrow \$800 for feed for 1 single year. Let us be frank about it, Mr. President. To adopt the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia would be to kill the service which has been rendered to the farmers at the bottom of the rural economic ladder in America. It would deny them credit; and that is said without any criticism whatsoever of the Farm Credit Administration or the farm-production associations, or any other of the organizations mentioned in the Senator's amendment. They are not equipped, they are not in a position to render the kind of service which has been rendered by the Farm Security Administration.

Mr. President, voluntary debt adjustments have been made with the creditors of more than 107,000 farmers to enable them to carry on. That means that approximately 107,000 farm families have been saved from losing their farms as a result of the voluntary credit work done by this organization.

About 201,000 families are sharing the cost of farm machinery, sires, and other farm-improvement services. More than 17,000 of these services have been successfully undertaken with Farm Security Administration loans.

Mr. President, with all the criticism which can be made of F. S. A., with all the evidence, hearsay or otherwise, which has been dragged in against this organization, this magnificent record of constructive rehabilitation of great numbers of American farm families, and their restoration to self-respecting positions in our society, stand out like a mountain peak against a molehill.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I have already discussed the amendment offered by me, and I shall take only a few more minutes of the time of the Senate.

I wish to take sharp issue with the Senator from Wisconsin in his statement that the amendment offered by me would deny any aid to the low-income group of farmers. That, Mr. President, is simply not correct, because the emergency Crop and Feed Loan Division of the Farm Credit Administration has now made 1,491,655 loans to low-income-

group farmers in this country, limited in this instance to \$400. To say that the proposal made by the Senator from Virginia to transfer the Farm Security Administration to the Farm Credit Administration under the administration of the Crop and Feed Loan Division will deny all loans to the low-income group of farmers is simply not correct.

Mr. President, I wish only to refer to another statement which has been made, and that is with respect to the cost of the Farm Security Administration.

The Treasury records show that from April 8, 1935, to December 31, 1941, there had been loaned \$576,000,000, in round figures, and grants amounting to \$137,000,000 had been made, or a total of \$714,000,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I should like to state to the Senator that my information, which I am sure is correct, is that the Farm Security Administration did not come into being until September 1937; but the Senator is using the figures of 1935.

Mr. BYRD. I am using the figures of the rural rehabilitation program of the F. S. A. and its predecessor agency.

Mr. RUSSELL. Then that is a correct statement.

Mr. BYRD. The cost of their personnel, such as salaries, was \$198,000,000, and so forth—an aggregate of \$275,000,000.

Now, Mr. President, some reference has been made to the percentage of loans which are current. I merely wish again to invite the attention of the Senate to what I referred to this morning, namely, that Mr. Baldwin testified that when in many instances these borrowers became delinquent in their installments new notes were taken, and the loans would then be declared current. So I submit that the figures which have been given in percentages cannot have any real validity.

The amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia proposes—as has been fully discussed—to transfer the Farm Security Administration to the Farm Credit Administration, and to operate it through the existing Crop and Feed Loan Division and the production credit associations.

It provides for an appropriation of \$12,000,000, of which \$8,000,000 shall be available to the Extension Service to provide such farm and home management assistance as it may be necessary to borrow. That \$8,000,000 compares with \$16,000,000 which I understand is available under the Farm Security appropriation proposed.

It is then proposed to make available \$40,000,000 of loans. Let us recall that now perhaps there is not as great need for these new loans as there has been in the past and, while this is a reduction in the loans made available, yet under the conditions which now exist, if these loans are soundly administered, \$40,000,000 will be sufficient, in my opinion.

I do not desire to take further time, as I know the Senator from Georgia is

anxious to dispose of the pending proposal.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I desire to claim the floor for a brief time, largely for the purpose of asking a question or two of the Senator from Georgia which I shall be glad to have him answer in my time, as to the general purport of the committee amendment. It may be that it will be retracing some ground which the Senator from Georgia has covered during my necessary temporary absence from the floor.

I have discussed this matter many times privately with the Senator from Georgia, and I say frankly, in asking the questions, that it has been my observation that the consensus of opinion in my own State, on the part of those who have had opportunity of observing the operations of the Farm Security Administration, is that nearly everyone is in favor of continuing and perpetuating the functions of that Administration, but that nearly everyone complains about the extravagance and waste in the Administration, and certain communistic tendencies in some sections of my State and in other sections of the United States, doubtless inherited from the Tugwellian administration of the predecessor agency.

I can best express the consensus of opinion I have had by reading a letter, very briefly, from the editor of the Missouri Farmer, the organ of the Missouri Farmers Association, the greatest farm agency in the State of Missouri, one of the greatest in the United States, and one of the greatest farm cooperatives in the United States, Mr. H. E. Kleinfelter, who is also the head of the legislative committee of the Missouri Farmers Association. He says:

We knew that Farm Security Administration was involved in the bill, although we did not understand all the angles at this distance from Washington, nor was there time for us to investigate. We realized Farm Security Administration needed drastic pruning—it, too, is an overgrown bureaucracy—but we were in possession of no facts to pass judgment on it. Common sense tells one that less relief is needed during current times.

Farm Security Administration, with all its faults, has helped many a poor devil who had been turned away by everybody else, and we are wondering if some means has been provided in the bill to continue this aid—aid to those who are now struggling up the economic ladder, and aid to those who will need it badly after the war ends?

Mr. President, in view of the fact that nearly everyone in the country is in favor of continuing the functions, the professed objectives, of the Farm Security Administration, continuing the good work they have done, as Mr. Kleinfelter says, of helping many a poor devil up the hill when he could not get relief anywhere else; also in view of the fact that nearly everyone in the whole United States is opposed to the waste and extravagance which have undoubtedly been existent in the administration of this office, I should like to have the Senator from Georgia, even if he has already done so, in my time to explain what provisions of the Senate amend-

ment make correction of the existing conditions in this agency, particularly what suggestion there may be for correcting the extravagant tendencies of Mr. Baldwin. The Senator knows I discussed this matter with him several times, and I think the Senator knows my position on it.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think I understand the Senator's position, and we are not far apart. We are in practical agreement as to our objective.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I will say to the Senator that in our private discussions I thought we were in entire agreement, but when I read the amendment the Senator brought in from his committee, unless the Senator can make some further explanation of it, I am not at all certain we agree.

Mr. RUSSELL. I wish to say that there is no stronger friend of the Farm Security Administration than I have been, but I think there have been some people in the Farm Security Administration who have seized the rehabilitation program as an occasion for presenting their own views as to the organization of farmers and the manner in which farm labor should be handled.

As to migratory labor and the camps, last year the provision for the Farm Security Administration specifically authorized them to administer such camps in certain sections of the country. That is eliminated from the Senate committee amendment this year. There is nothing in the bill, no appropriation, authorizing the Farm Security to deal with the migratory labor problem. It is now being handled by an officer of the Army and Mr. Chester Davis, under the provisions of the special labor act, with which the Senator is familiar. That relates to one question at issue which was raised by the Senator's correspondent. It did not make any difference how earnest many of the Farm Security officials might have been to promulgate ideas out of harmony with those of the Senator or with my ideas, it is another matter when it comes to dealing with the ordinary farmer.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I am not trying to insist on my views being followed by any governmental agency, but I do not wish to appropriate money for a governmental agency with which to propagandize its own views or to compel its own views in violation of the general practice and of existing law.

Mr. RUSSELL. That refers to one question raised by the Senator. The farm migratory labor and the camps and the handling of the labor have been entirely divorced from the Farm Security Administration by the pending bill and the preceding act.

The Senator referred to extravagance. The total funds carried for the current year, 1943, direct appropriations and re-appropriations for administration and for grants, was \$41,986,743. The Senate committee bill carries \$29,607,573. This is a reduction of more than \$12,000,000. I say that that is a very drastic reduction in the administrative expenses.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I agree that is a very substantial and very meritorious reduction. The only question in my

mind is that the Senate committee apparently has made no restriction on the use of the money.

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, Mr. President—

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. We have had many bills presented for this agency in the past, showing they have spent exorbitant sums in telephone charges and telegraph charges, in addition to the enormous use of the franking privilege. It seems to me all those matters are things which are fairly subject to congressional review and reduction.

Mr. RUSSELL. They are.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. The Senator's committee has made a very excellent and a very drastic reduction in over-all administrative expenses, but, as I understand, it is still left to the discretion of the administrative agency, which at the time is Mr. Baldwin, as to how the money shall be expended.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not know of any item in the bill which is broken down into dollars and cents for communications and travel. Such appropriations are always in lump sums.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I understand that, but it seems to me that in the case of this agency the appropriation could be broken down, and some restrictions should be put on the amount which can be squandered for telephone and telegraph bills, which I use only as an example.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator knows that when we cut an appropriation over 25 percent, there must be some reductions in expenses all along the line.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I think that is true.

Mr. RUSSELL. It might be that in making the adjustment within the total appropriation allowed by Congress there was too much allocated for travel.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I think that has certainly been true in the past.

Mr. RUSSELL. I wish to point out that the committee amendment, so far as the activities of the Farm Security Administration are concerned, is much more restrictive than the amendment of the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. If the Senator from Georgia thinks he can convince me of that I shall be glad to have him attempt to do so in my time, and if he convinces me I shall vote for the committee amendment rather than for the substitute amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. RUSSELL. It is not more restrictive as to amount. Of course, the amendment proposed by the Senator from Virginia reduces the amount very drastically. What I am talking about is the operations.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Let me interrupt the Senator from Georgia to state my position, which is, that so far as I am concerned, I am willing to appropriate every penny that is needed to carry out the proper functions of this agency, but I wish the money to be expended on the performance of the functions, rather than being squandered in administrative expenses. I have been informed that over the period since the creation of this agency, that is the present agency and its predecessor agencies, nearly \$1 has

been spent for administrative expenses for every \$2 either loaned or granted by the agency. Does the Senator know whether that is true?

Mr. RUSSELL. I know it is incorrect as to the F. S. A.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. The figures which are furnished me—and I have them from several different sources—show that from April 8, 1935, to December 31, 1941, the Farm Security Administration and its predecessors have cost the Government by way of administrative expenses a total of \$275,861,889.27, in order to make loans and grants totaling \$714,092,031.52. That is not exactly in proportion of 1 to 2, but it is almost in that proportion. Does the Senator think there is any justification for such a proportion of administrative expense?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; I do not think so at all. The one thing that I have thought to be unfair all the way through in connection with consideration of the Farm Security Administration—and heaven knows the Farm Security Administration has done enough that is subject to criticism, without bringing it in—is the fact that the doings of the predecessor to the Farm Security Administration, under Tugwell and others, have all been bundled up and tied in with the figures of the F. S. A. I do not think that is fair.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I take issue with the Senator from Georgia on that point, because it is the Tugwellian influence, if I may use that expression, in the Farm Security Administration, which is really a subject for debate here. As to many of the activities of the Farm Security Administration no one takes issue. It is the chimerical projects, and excessive use of the telephone and telegraph and other extravagances and waste of money, that are subject to criticism. That is the question which is at issue.

Mr. RUSSELL. There was a substantial reduction in travel expense and in communications expense last year. A very drastic reduction in those expenses for the next year will inevitably ensue because of the reduction of administrative expense of over 25 percent. The administrative expense of the Farm Security Administration will amount to 4.32 percent for the coming year, according to the Budget estimate. When we consider that these loans are made on a 3- to 5-year basis, and that supervision of them is in effect on the farms during the periods for which they are outstanding, I think that the percentage of expense is about as low as it can be, if there is to be assurance of collecting the money. What is lost sight of is that if \$40,000,000 is made available this year for loans, and the administrative expenses are \$15,000,000, or \$12,000,000, as proposed in the Byrd amendment, then the administrative expenses will amount to over 25 percent of the loans.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Missouri on the amendment has expired.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I will take time on the bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. Since the loans are made over a 3- or 5-year period, cer-

tainly the administrative expense should not all be charged up to any one year.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Let me ask the Senator from Georgia if it is not a fact that under the contemplated breakdown—I understand it is not in the bill for this year—that the travel expenses are estimated at \$5,000,000, or approximately \$5,000,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not have the figures before me.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. If the Senator from Georgia were to go by train to Atlanta—it may be very difficult to get a reservation on the train if he be merely a United States Senator—but if he were to get into a Pullman car, or even break into a dining car, he would find at least five or six Farm Security Agency employees sitting at the tables of the dining car comparing their notes.

It seems to me there has been an entirely exaggerated amount of administrative expense. I am not trying to be cheese-paring or nickel-pinching, or meticulous about the thing, but I still cannot see wherein the Senator from Georgia, with all respect to him and to the Appropriations Committee, has made any particular change in the administrative provisions of this measure, with the single exception of reducing the appropriation for administrative expenses, which I grant he has done.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, that is done. That is manifest. There is no other way that economy can be effected than by reducing the appropriation.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. What I had hoped was that when the Senator was bringing in the legislative amendment, which this admittedly is, he might have included legislation to restrict some of these obnoxious administrative practices.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have not had the experience the Senator from Missouri has had. I do not travel on trains a great deal, but I do not recall meeting Farm Security personnel on trains. They may have been on them, but they were not known as such to me. I do know that approximately 90 percent of the total travel expense allowed this year in the bill will be spent within the counties by the representatives who are servicing and supervising these loans. I do think, Mr. President, when we have an investment of so large an amount in loans we should not be too penurious with travel expenses of the men who are supervising the loans.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I do not desire to be too penurious, but the Senator from Georgia will be forced to admit that there has been outrageous extravagance in the administration of this agency. What I am troubled about is that there is nothing in the bill to curb the extravagance and the waste except a horizontal reduction in the appropriations.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not know of any other way to bring about a reduction, and the Senator from Missouri does not know of any other way. If the Senator from Missouri does not regard a 25-percent reduction in the total over-all expense a curbing of extravagance, I do not know what it is.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. If I were a member of the committee and believed as the Senator from Georgia, that the Appropriations Committee has now become a legislative committee, and had a right to legislate, I think I could frame legislation which would be effective with respect to the use of the appropriation which is now being made.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator can express an opinion as to his belief, but he should not express the opinion that I believe the Senate Appropriations Committee is a legislative committee.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I was simply basing my judgment on the Senator's conduct in debating the bill yesterday. I have no desire to delay action on the bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. It so happens that a substantial majority of the committee agreed with me.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. They are apparently in favor of the Appropriations Committee being a legislative committee.

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, Americans to whom farm problems were never very vital—factory workers, salesgirls, streetcar conductors, truck drivers, and housewives—today have an enormous stake in matters affecting agriculture. Citizens from every walk of life now realize that the future of our common cause—prosecution of the war to victory and an abundant peace—depends largely upon how much food we have for our soldiers, our fighting allies, and our people here at home. Food policy is a part of United Nations strategy; it must, therefore, be patterned to meet the needs of democratic people everywhere.

The farmer, although his living depends on production of food and fiber, cannot today be the special beneficiary of our agricultural policy. He makes no such claim, I am sure; like patriotic citizens everywhere, he has pledged his land, his labor, and, if necessary, his life to victory. He is an American, first; a farmer, second. He knows that his welfare and that of our whole people are identical.

The paid professionals who in the name of the American Farm Bureau Federation claim to speak in Washington for the farmer, too often put the farmer's profits before his patriotism. In doing so they do him insult and injustice, they sabotage his unselfish service, they weaken his country's fighting strength.

In the current attack on the Farm Security Administration—an attack directed chiefly from the offices of the American Farm Bureau Federation—we have an example of the professional Farm Bureau lobby doing business as usual. It is zealous in the interests of the big farm and big plantation operators it represents, the operators who see in the war an opportunity to push the small-scale farmer off the land—to make him a tenant or a day laborer, to absorb his land into their vast holdings. It is reckless of our need for all the food the people of this land can grow.

The Farm Bureau has not demanded dismemberment of the Farm Security

Administration as a means of increasing the war food supply. That would be an absurd claim to make; I doubt that even the bitterest critic of the Farm Security Administration has ever suggested that abolition of F. S. A. would give us more to eat. No one, not even the Farm Bureau contends that our war effort would be in the slightest degree furthered by the withdrawal of this assistance to small farmers.

Some do contend, however, that whatever food increase could be secured from the small farmer through F. S. A. assistance would be small and too costly. That, of course, is very different from arguing that there would be greater food production without F. S. A.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, then, has placed itself in a very strange position for a farm lobby. It is telling the public, in effect, "You cannot afford to buy more food through the F. S. A. plan."

This question is exactly the kind, I think, which should be answered by the public at large, rather than by farm interests—particularly by vested farm interests, such as the Farm Bureau in most States represents.

I think the factory worker, the streetcar conductor, the truck driver, and the housewife should be heard on this question of how badly we want more food and how much we are willing to pay for it. They have, perhaps, a greater right to speak on this matter than do farmers themselves. Certainly their interest is more legitimate than that of a paid lobbyist whose job, as he interprets it, is to keep prices up—if necessary by keeping production down.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported that in the year ending March 15, the general cost of living rose 7.4 percent, and that in that same period food prices rose 15.9 percent. Those figures have been underlined for our attention by labor unrest. Within the last month there has been one major strike and a rash of lesser ones, all of them largely attributable to rising food costs and increasing food scarcities.

In my own State, potatoes, chickens, and meat have been largely unobtainable for long periods. Due mostly to scarcities of foods, prices have risen alarmingly in the past year in large urban areas like Pittsburgh. In that metropolitan area, for instance, the retail prices of all foods advanced 18.4 percent from April 1942 to April 1943. The average price per pound of butter rose from 43.1 cents to 55.6 cents during that period. In April of last year a Pittsburgh housewife could buy a leg of lamb at 31.2 cents a pound. In April of this year she had to pay an average price of 39.3 cents. Similarly, potatoes went from 42.7 cents for 15 pounds to 77.3 cents; oranges jumped an average of 12.9 cents a dozen; and the price of apples increased by one-half. Those figures are all from the Bureau of Labor Statistics—the most reliable source.

The current O. P. A. plans to reduce the cost of living will probably actually reduce average food costs by only about 3 percent. That will leave the cost of

living still far higher than a year ago; and we are told that, even with higher prices, there still will not be enough to go around, that the shortages are only beginning.

Assuming normal weather conditions—and in view of recent weather, such an assumption is too optimistic—total food production this year will be only about 4 or 5 percent more than last, according to the Department of Agriculture. Under normal conditions crop production will be about 9 percent less than last year, while livestock production will be about 10 percent higher.

From about the same total production as last year, we shall have to send to our Army and, by lend-lease, to our allies twice as much food as we did last year—25 percent of the total food supply, rather than 12 percent. There can be no thought of short measuring those who fight by our side so valiantly.

It is in this background that we must study the questions raised by the Farm Bureau: How much can we afford to pay for more food? How much can we afford to pay for the food increases that will keep our industrial workers hard at their jobs without interruptions? How much can we afford to pay for the food increases we must give our soldiers and fighting allies?

I do not know what the Farm Bureau's answers to those questions might be. I do know that our people in the cities want utmost abundance. I know, too, that the rank and file of farmers want to grow every pound of food they possibly can grow.

The recent figures from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics show that of the country's 6,000,000 farmers, about 2,000,000 are already operating at or near capacity. Their farms, which at present are contributing about 80 percent of our total marketed agricultural production, can make almost no increases in food output unless a shift from nonfood items such as cotton and tobacco to more nutritive crops is encouraged.

At the other end of the scale, about a million and a half of the 6,000,000 farmers can make little or no increases because they farm only seasonally or are handicapped by inadequate land and other resources.

That leaves a middle group of about two and a half million farmers, of whom the Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that one and a half million can make substantial increases. They have enough labor and land to handle expanded operations, but they lack credit and, to some degree, skill. Apparently, higher farm prices will not solve their problem; at least they have not yet. From 1939 to 1942, prices which farmers received rose 70 percent, but total production rose only 18 percent.

We can easily see, by examining into the distribution of income among farm families, why it is that high prices do not enable the small farmer to expand his production.

Figures provided me by the Department of Agriculture show that if we divide the 6,000,000 farms into three income groupings, each of about 2,000,000 families, the average gross income of

the upper group was \$7,370 last year—an increase of 94 percent over 1939. This upper income group—about one-third of all farmers—had money left over at the end of the year to invest in expanded capacity. The lower-income third had an average income last year of \$800—48 percent more than in 1939, but still far too little to do more than pay family living expenses and current operating costs.

It is the middle-income third with which the Farm Security Administration is largely working and it is in that group that most of the 1,500,000 small farmers whom the Bureau of Agricultural Economics says might greatly expand their output are to be found. The average gross income of those farmers last year was \$1,640—53 percent higher than in 1939. If we want to know why that group is unable to buy the livestock, fertilizer, machinery, and other supplies necessary to be had in order to expand production, we must see where that gross income of \$1,640 goes. The Department of Agriculture gives this break-down:

Three hundred and seventy-five dollars is not cash income at all; it is the value of products grown on the farm, but used at home.

Six hundred and forty-five dollars is required for current operating expenses. They include largely the cost of the things the farmer buys for business purposes.

Three hundred and ninety dollars goes for family living expenses—a very modest amount, I should say.

One hundred and sixty dollars is needed for payment on outstanding debts.

That leaves only \$70 of the family's gross income—only \$70 which can be devoted to increasing production next year. Seventy dollars is a good deal less than half enough to buy one first-class cow.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, through its Chief, has said that nearly 1,500,000 of those small farmers are in about the same situation as were F. S. A. supervised borrowers before obtaining their loans, and that they could be expected to make about the same production increases as have the F. S. A. borrowers.

If that is the case, we might expect a very great benefit to our food situation from mobilizing those small farmers into the food production army. The Farm Security borrowers made increases last year at a much greater rate than did farmers in general. Here is a partial record of their increases, as shown in a recent F. S. A. program report:

During 1942, Farm Security Administration borrowers, although comprising only 7.6 percent of all the farmers in the United States, accounted for 38 percent of the increase in milk, 17 percent of the increase in dry beans, 9 percent of the increase in eggs and chickens.

In terms of the yearly food requirements of robust American men, the 1942 increased output by Farm Security Administration borrowers would supply eggs to feed nearly 3,000,000 men, milk to feed more than 2,500,000 men, pork to feed more than 1,500,000 men.

It is evident, then, that the one and one-half million under-employed small

farmers can be assisted through the Farm Security Administration program to make very important contributions to our war food supply.

How much will it cost to secure those increases? F. S. A. experience with its 450,000 current borrowers provides the answer.

Although none of them were able to get credit from any other source, the F. S. A. borrowers have so far repaid on schedule 91 cents for every dollar loaned them. The F. S. A. has borrowed \$326,950,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation since June 1940, and it has repaid to the R. F. C. all but \$77,000,000; and that sum is secured by notes in the ratio of 5 to 1.

We must recognize, of course, that credit alone is not sufficient to secure full production from the smaller farms. The F. S. A. has been successful because it has afforded the farmer supervision and training along with loans. Probably the Agency's educational services have been as important as its credit. At any rate, the cost of giving the small farmers guidance and new skills has been somewhat less than \$35,000,000 during the year.

I think, therefore, that we should be able to decide for ourselves—without any help from the Farm Bureau—whether the Nation can afford to buy food from small farmers. Indeed, we might ask ourselves this question: Now, in wartime, when our people at home are not getting all the food they want and when a hungry world is watching us, can we afford not to tap the enormous reserve capacity of our smaller farms?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the pending amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUCAS in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gerry	O'Daniel
Andrews	Gillette	O'Mahoney
Austin	Green	Overton
Bailey	Cuffey	Pepper
Ball	Gurney	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Hatch	Revercomb
Barbour	Hawkes	Russell
Bilbo	Hayden	Scruggs
Bone	Hill	Shipstead
Brewster	Holman	Smith
Bridges	Johnson, Colo.	Stewart
Buck	La Follette	Taft
Burton	Langer	Thomas, Okla.
Bushfield	Lodge	Thomas, Utah
Byrd	Lucas	Tobey
Capper	McCarran	Tunnell
Caraway	McClellan	Vandenberg
Chandler	McFarland	Van Nuys
Chavez	McKellar	Wallgren
Clark, Mo.	McNary	Walsh
Connally	Maybank	Wheeler
Danaher	Mead	Wherry
Davis	Millikin	Wiley
Eastland	Moore	Willis
Ellender	Murdoch	Wilson
Ferguson	Murray	
George	Nye	

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. Seventy-nine Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Virginia to the amendment of the committee. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. **McCLELLAN** (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. **ROBERTSON**]. I am not advised how he would vote if present. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. **BARKLEY**], who, I am advised, if present would vote "nay." Therefore, I am at liberty to vote. I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. **HILL**. I announce that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. **BARKLEY**], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. **GLASS**], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. **KILGORE**] are absent from the Senate because of illness. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from West Virginia would vote "nay."

The Senator from California [Mr. **DOWNEY**] and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. **REYNOLDS**] are absent on official business for the Committee on Military Affairs. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from California and the Senator from North Carolina would vote "nay."

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. **TRUMAN**] is absent on official business for the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program. I am advised that if present and voting, he would vote "nay."

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. **CLARK**], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. **MALONEY**], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. **TYDINGS**] are detained on important public business. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from Idaho and the Senator from Connecticut would vote "nay," and the Senator from Maryland would vote "yea."

The Senator from New York [Mr. **WAGNER**] is necessarily absent. I am advised that if present and voting he would vote "nay."

Mr. **McNARY**. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. **BROOKS**], who would vote "yea," has a pair on this question with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. **MALONEY**], who would vote "nay."

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. **REED**] would vote "nay" if present. He has a pair on this question with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. **TYDINGS**], who, I am advised, would vote "yea."

The Senator from California [Mr. **JOHNSON**] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. **BUTLER**] and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. **THOMAS**] are necessarily absent. The Senator from Nebraska would vote "yea" if present.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. **ROBERTSON**] would vote "yea" if present. He is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 25, nays 53, as follows:

YEAS—25

Bailey	Gerry	Taft
Barbour	Hawkes	Tobey
Bridges	Lodge	Vandenberg
Buck	McFarland	Walsh
Bushfield	Millikin	Wherry
Byrd	Moore	Willis
Clark, Mo.	Radcliffe	Wilson
Eastland	Revercomb	
Ferguson	Smith	

NAYS—53

Aiken	Gillette	Murdock
Andrews	Green	Murray
Austin	Guffey	Nye
Ball	Gurney	O'Daniel
Bankhead	Hatch	O'Mahoney
Bilbo	Hayden	Overton
Bone	Hill	Pepper
Brewster	Holman	Russell
Burton	Johnson, Colo.	Scrugham
Capper	La Follette	Shipstead
Caraway	Langer	Thomas, Okla.
Chandler	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Chavez	McCarran	Tunnell
Connally	McClellan	Van Nuys
Danaher	McKellar	Wallgren
Davis	McNary	Wheeler
Ellender	Maybank	Wiley
George	Mead	

NOT VOTING—18

Barkley	Johnson, Calif.	Stewart
Brooks	Kilgore	Thomas, Idaho
Butler	Maloney	Truman
Clark, Idaho	Reed	Tydings
Downey	Reynolds	Wagner
Glass	Robertson	White

So Mr. **BYRD**'s amendment to the committee amendment was rejected.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The question recurs on the first branch of the committee amendment, beginning on page 89, line 15, and continuing to line 5 on page 93.

Mr. **RUSSELL**. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. **MAYBANK**. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. Is a "yea" vote a vote in favor of the adoption of the second part of the amendment?

The **VICE PRESIDENT**. The yeas and nays have been ordered on the first branch of the amendment, beginning on page 89, line 15, and continuing to line 5 on page 93.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. **McCLELLAN** (after having voted in the affirmative). I have a general pair with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. **ROBERTSON**]. I am not advised how he would vote if present. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. **BARKLEY**], who, I am advised, if present, would vote "yea," and will allow my vote to stand.

Mr. **HILL**. I announce that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. **BARKLEY**], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. **GLASS**], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. **KILGORE**] are absent from the Senate because of illness. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from West Virginia would vote "yea."

The Senator from California [Mr. **DOWNEY**] and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. **REYNOLDS**] are absent on official business for the Committee on Military Affairs. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from

California and the Senator from North Carolina would vote "yea."

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. **TRUMAN**] is absent on official business for the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program. I am advised that if present and voting, he would vote "yea."

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. **CLARK**], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. **MALONEY**], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. **TYDINGS**] are detained on important public business. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from Idaho and the Senator from Connecticut would vote "yea," and the Senator from Maryland would vote "nay."

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. **GILLETTE**] and the Senator from New York [Mr. **WAGNER**] are necessarily absent. I am advised that if present and voting the Senator from New York would vote "yea."

Mr. **McNARY**. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. **BROOKS**], who would vote "nay," is paired on this question with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. **MALONEY**], who would vote "yea."

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. **REED**], who would vote "yea," is paired on this question with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. **TYDINGS**], who would vote "nay."

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. **BUTLER**], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. **THOMAS**], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. **ROBERTSON**] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from California [Mr. **JOHNSON**] is absent because of illness.

The result was announced—yeas 66, nays 12, as follows:

YEAS—66

Aiken	George	Nye
Andrews	Green	O'Daniel
Austin	Guffey	O'Mahoney
Bailey	Gurney	Overton
Ball	Hatch	Pepper
Bankhead	Hayden	Radcliffe
Bilbo	Hill	Revercomb
Bone	Holman	Russell
Brewster	Johnson, Colo.	Scrugham
Bridges	La Follette	Shipstead
Buck	Langer	Smith
Burton	Lodge	Stewart
Bushfield	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Caraway	McClellan	Tobey
Chandler	McKellar	Tunnell
Chavez	McNary	Vandenberg
Clark, Mo.	Maybank	Van Nuys
Connally	Mead	Wallgren
Danaher	Millikin	Wheeler
Davis	Murdock	Wiley
Ellender	Murray	Willis

NAYS—12

Barbour	Gerry	Taft
Byrd	Hawkes	Walsh
Eastland	McFarland	Wherry
Ferguson	Moore	Wilson

NOT VOTING—18

Barkley	Glass	Robertson
Brooks	Johnson, Calif.	Thomas, Idaho
Butler	Kilgore	Truman
Clark, Idaho	Maloney	Tydings
Downey	Reed	Wagner
Gillette	Reynolds	White

So the first branch of the committee amendment was agreed to.

The **VICE PRESIDENT**. The clerk will state the next committee amendment passed over.

The next amendment passed over was, on page 93, after line 4, to insert:

FARM TENANCY

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in connection with the making of loans under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), and the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans heretofore made under the provisions of said act, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding as authorized by said act, \$1,326,070.

Loans: For loans to individual farmers in accordance with title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), \$30,000,000, which sum shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at an interest rate of 3 percent per annum: *Provided*, That the amount which is available to any State or Territory for making loans under such title I shall be distributed by the Secretary, in accordance with rules prescribed by him, among the several counties or parishes in such State or Territory, except that he shall not distribute to any such county or parish in excess of three times the amount which would be distributed to such county or parish were the entire amount available to the State or Territory distributed among the several counties or parishes in such State or Territory on the basis of farm population and the prevalence of tenancy; and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to lend such sum to the Secretary upon the security of any obligations of borrowers from the Secretary under the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006): *Provided*, That the amount loaned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall not exceed 85 percent of the principal amount outstanding of the obligations constituting the security therefor: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may utilize proceeds from payments of principal and interest on any loans made under such title I to repay the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the amount borrowed therefrom under the authority of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That the amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 95, after line 11, to strike out:

SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture, or any bureau, office, agency, or service of the Department or any corporation, institution or association supervised thereby, who engages in, or directs or authorizes any other officer or employee of the Department or any such bureau, office, agency, service, corporation, institution, or association to engage in, the making of loans under the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (12 U. S. C. 1148), as amended, or the making of loans or advances in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in Food Production Financing Bulletins F-1 or F-2 of the Farm Credit Administration operating under the Food Production Administration, Production Loan Branch.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, may I ask the distinguished Senator from

Georgia to give an explanation as to why this section was stricken?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the pending amendment is found on page 95 of the bill. The section proposed to be stricken was a limitation imposed by the House, which would have the effect of eliminating and prohibiting any loans made by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation.

This agency was established by an act of Congress which was passed in 1932. A great many loans were made by the agency in 1933 and 1934, particularly to farmers engaged in the production of cattle. The Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation then remained more or less dormant for a number of years. Some loans were made, notably in the Wenatchee Valley of Washington, the great apple-producing section, and those loans all turned out very successfully, so far as the evidence submitted to the committee showed. A number of other loans of types F-1 and F-2 were made to encourage the production of farm products.

There was a great deal of testimony before the committee as to the propriety of this organization using F-2 loans as an incentive for food production. They are in the nature of nonrecourse loans. They are made to persons who increase their acreage of certain war crops to a very marked degree, and the sole collateral for the loan is the crop which is produced.

Representations were made in behalf of those who were interested in having the work of the Regional Agricultural Corporation stopped altogether. Other farmers were most anxious that it be continued. Today I received a telegram from a group of farmers in the State of Florida, reading as follows:

Please use your influence to get the Senate to strike out section 2 of H. R. 2481 (agricultural appropriation bill) now before agricultural subcommittee of Senate Committee on Appropriations.

They were in error as to where the bill was, of course.

I continue reading from the telegram:

Said section abolishes the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation. The credit available under this program is the only means the undersigned have of producing crops on 3,000 acres this year and 10,000 acres next year. Private capital, Federal Land Bank, Production Credit Association, cannot provide the necessary production funds. Greatly prefer this type of assistance to subsidies. We are all members of the Farm Bureau Federation and disagree with its program in this respect.

That telegram is signed by 20 or 25 men whom I do not have the pleasure of knowing personally, but it shows the type of representations made to the committee in regard to this matter.

Mr. President, the committee was not unanimous in its approval of the type of loans being made under the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation Act. Despite the insinuations, however, that have been made against the committee, and the charges which have openly been made that we were undertaking to legislate all over the face of the earth, we did not feel this was a matter which should be determined on an appropriation bill. It was new matter in the bill,

not like the other legislative provisions we have offered, which have been in the act from year to year. It was new matter, and had the effect of repealing, by a limitation on appropriations, the favorable action of the standing Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Agriculture of the House.

So without regard to the views of the committee on this policy, the feeling in the committee was this is a question which should be handled by the standing committee. I believe reference was made to the fact that the Senator from Nebraska had introduced a bill which was pending before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and on which hearings were about to be had.

The Appropriations Committee clearly showed, in its discussion of this question, that it was almost the unanimous opinion of the committee that all the many ramifications of the various lending agencies of the Federal Government dealing with the farmers should be coordinated and reorganized. We are not a standing committee, and we did not undertake to violate the rules of the Senate by bringing in a legislative proposal which would have reorganized all the credit agencies. To protect the rights of the standing committees of the Senate we struck out the House provision, which we looked upon as an infringement upon the prerogatives of the standing committee which had the bill under consideration.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Georgia for his explanation.

I should like to see section 2 reinstated in the bill as it came from the House. I think it is a wise provision. All it would do would be to provide a limitation on the use of the funds appropriated in the bill we are now asked to pass.

In effect, it would say to the Department of Agriculture, "You may use these funds only for the specific purposes provided in the bill." Section 2, as it came from the House, provides that the Department may not use those funds through the back door for any other agency for which there is no appropriation in the bill.

There are other limitations in the pending bill with respect to which no question has been raised. Turn to the bottom of page 3. In the provision for salaries and expenses for the Department of Agriculture there is a limitation on the appropriation.

Turn to page 66 of the bill, on which we took so much time day before yesterday. Beginning with line 16 and continuing through to the heading on page 67, "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources," a limitation will be found which I think is more far-reaching than the limitation in the particular section now under discussion.

Turn to pages 70, 92, and 93. Further limitations will there be found in this bill by which we are asked to make appropriations of funds which shall be used for the purposes designated in the bill.

When we come to page 95, section 2, we are asked to delete that section because it is desired that the Regional

Agricultural Credit Corporation shall continue to function with the personnel of some of the other organizations for which we are appropriating in this bill.

Mr. President, I say that this is a wise provision. If the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation desires funds to administer the act, it should come to Congress and ask for an appropriation. That is its right and privilege. If it does not have the funds to administer the act, it should not take funds from any other agency. We should protect the Department of Agriculture.

We have been told by the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee that we are holding this budget down where it belongs. We have argued about expenses. He said the cut was made from \$54,000,000 to \$32,500,000 in one of the administrative provisions, I believe in connection with soil conservation. Then there was an argument on the floor, and a motion was made by the able Senator from Michigan, and we had a sort of auction, and agreed on \$30,000,000, cutting two and a half million from the appropriation for the administration of the act. Yet, we turn around and let the Department of Agriculture finance the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation by taking funds out of that Department and by subterfuge setting up personnel without coming to Congress and asking for an appropriation.

Mr. President, I say that this is a wise provision. It has been said that some point was raised in the House of Representatives as to whether or not it was new legislation. It is not new legislation. There is not an appropriation asked for here.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I did not say it was new legislation.

Mr. WHERRY. I understood the distinguished Senator from Georgia to say in the latter part of his remarks that he felt that we should leave this to the legislative committees, that his was an appropriation committee, and that if the legislative committee wanted to take any legislative action, all right.

Mr. RUSSELL. I did make that statement, not on the ground that this is legislation, but that it had the effect of repealing legislation by a limitation on the appropriation.

Mr. WHERRY. That is the same thing indirectly.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have not made the point of order against it. I know that a point of order would not lie. Of course, it is a limitation on an appropriation.

Mr. WHERRY. A point of order was raised in the House on the ground that this was new legislation.

Representative HOPE, of Kansas, wanted this section taken out of the bill, and on April 19, 1943, in a discussion of the matter on the floor of the House, he raised the point of order and made the following statement in support thereof. I want the Members of this body to note the ruling made by the Chair on this very point:

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the section just read on the

ground it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would like the gentleman to elaborate on his point of order and point out what part of the section is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. HOPE. This section has for its apparent purpose a prohibition of further loans by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation. There is no provision in this bill making an appropriation for this Corporation. So the limitation on its face is against officials of the Department of Agriculture who might exercise supervisory functions over it and its activities.

The regional agricultural credit corporations were created in 1932 under the Hoover administration. There were originally 12 corporations, 1 in each Federal land bank district. Later legislation was passed which authorized the consolidation of the regional agricultural credit corporations and the return of capital not needed to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to be held as a revolving fund subject to the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

In the meantime, and on March 27, 1933, an Executive order was issued which transferred the jurisdiction and control of the regional agricultural credit corporations from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, under whose jurisdiction they had originally been set up, to the Farm Credit Administration, and in that order the functions which were transferred were defined as follows:

"The functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its board of directors relating to the appointment of officers and agents to manage regional agricultural credit corporations formed under section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932; relating to the establishment of rules and regulations for such management and relating to the approval of loans and advances made by such corporations and of the terms and conditions thereof."

Under that Executive order and under the law it is the duty and the function of the Farm Credit Administration to make rules and regulations to supervise the operations of the regional agricultural credit corporations and to approve loans made by them. I think it is generally recognized under the rules of the House that any language purporting to be a limitation which either imposes new duties upon a Government agency or prohibits it from performing the duties which have been assigned to it is not a limitation but is legislation.

In this particular case the Farm Credit Administration is prohibited, or rather its officers are prohibited, under the legislation from directing or authorizing the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation to make loans and perform the other functions that are imposed upon it by law. That being the case, it is apparent that the officials of the Farm Credit Administration will be unable to carry out their duties in supervising the operations of the Corporation, in approving loans, and other duties which have been assigned to them.

It can very readily be determined that this is legislation, I think, by considering the interpretation which officials of the Farm Credit Administration will place upon our action if the section remains in the bill. Certainly they would understand it to mean that Congress no longer expected them to carry on the functions which under the law they are to exercise over the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation. In other words, they will conclude that Congress had changed its policy and has forbidden them to do what heretofore under the law they have been authorized and directed to do. That, Mr. Chairman, in my opinion, very clearly constitutes legislation.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be pleased to hear the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I merely want to submit to the Chair the very purpose of the limitation is to prevent the expression of a certain task, function, or duty. It may never achieve that result, as a matter of fact, in substance, but that is its primary purpose. So I submit this is a very good limitation and quite within the rules and does not constitute legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

The gentleman from Kansas makes the point of order against section 2 which begins "No part of any appropriation contained in this act or authorized to be expended shall be used," and so forth.

It is the view of the Chair this section is clearly a limitation, and if there are no funds provided in this section the limitation will be ineffective. The Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. President, this is not new legislation, it does not directly legislate the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation out of the functions for which it was created. This is merely a limitation on the appropriation set up in the act, and if we are the guardians and custodians of public funds, we should see that no money is taken out of an appropriation for any of these departments and then by back-door methods meted out to some organization which does not come in and ask for the appropriation for its functions.

I say it is a wise provision, I say the provision in section 2 should be reinstated. It is the only proper way to legislate. Back-door methods are not in order, and they should not be employed here in the Senate. If the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation want funds, they know how to get them, they know how to administer the act, but for them to come in and take it away from the other departments on the theory we are giving those departments all the money they should have, simply means that they are allowed to borrow funds and personnel from the other departments and paying for the personnel out of these other appropriated funds.

We had Governor Black before the Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures. He said the only reason why he wanted to put this in was the fact that he could go ahead and lend this money through the triple A chairmen and there would be no additional personnel, that it would not cost any money, that they would merely borrow. He was asked, "Then, if that be true, can they do without the personnel in the other departments?" He said they had plenty of time, they could use them in both departments.

What was his testimony as to that? I have here a transcript of the evidence taken before the joint committee, of which the distinguished junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is the chairman, and the hearing was held on the resolution in which I asked that the R. A. C. C. be liquidated, that there no longer was an emergency, and that there was no need for it to function now. What was the testimony? I read now from the testimony of Governor Black:

Mr. BLACK. I do not know that one could name the most important. Manpower is of prime importance.

Senator WHERRY. Right on that question of manpower, let me ask you this: How could you make a greater saving on manpower than to combine all of your lending agencies into one and loan through that one lending agency, or to continue the production credit associations and the Farm Security Administration that are getting all the credit to the farmers which they need, rather than set up a new agency that will have a personnel that I imagine will be as great as either one of them?

Mr. BLACK. We are not using additional personnel, we are using existing personnel.

Senator WHERRY. What personnel are you using?

Mr. BLACK. We are using the personnel in the production credit associations, the national farm loan associations, certain numbers of Farm Security supervisors, in some cases Agricultural Adjustment Agency men.

Senator WHERRY. You mean that then the Agricultural Adjustment Agency will handle these loans?

Mr. BLACK. In some cases the Agricultural Adjustment Agency men. Ordinarily the man who has been handling the Commodity Credit loans would be the local representative.

Senator WHERRY. You would have to increase the personnel to make these loans, would you not, even in their own organization?

Mr. BLACK. No, sir.

Senator WHERRY. Will it not work out that way?

Mr. BLACK. I should not think so.

Senator WHERRY. If you want to loan \$225,000,000, you can still do it on the set-up they have in my county?

Mr. BLACK. It is my understanding the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation is not planning to put on any personnel. They will reimburse the agencies for the service on a time-and-cost basis.

The CHAIRMAN. Reimburse other agencies on what kind of a basis?

Mr. BLACK. A time study and cost basis.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean you will borrow personnel from other agencies?

Mr. BLACK. Yes. They would be reimbursed by Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation for the time spent.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, will not the other agencies have to get new employees to take the place of the ones you borrow?

Mr. BLACK. It is not contemplated that they will.

The CHAIRMAN. They have too many now, then, haven't they?

Mr. BLACK. I do not know that, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If they came to your agency, the number of employees you would require, either they have had too many or they have got to get other employees to replace those that they loan to you.

Mr. BLACK. There is always a certain amount of additional work that can be taken on in any agency.

The CHAIRMAN. How many do you expect to borrow from other agencies?

Mr. BLACK. Well, the services necessary for servicing these loans would require the services of one man in each county. * * *

The CHAIRMAN. There are 3,000 counties.

Mr. BLACK. Approximately.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you consider then that there would be 3,000 employees that you would need?

Mr. BLACK. Well, the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation will not have any direct employees.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not my question. You said you are borrowing these men and you are paying the other agencies for them.

Mr. BLACK. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. As far as the Government is concerned, they are just as much employees as if you paid them as your employees directly.

Mr. BLACK. That is correct. * * *

Yes; and there are 3,000 chairmen in the different counties and in addition to the 3,000 chairmen there would be the stenographic help that would necessarily have to be set up under the R. A. C. C.

So there are not only the 3,000 chairmen being paid for out of the funds which are appropriated in this bill, but, in addition, there will be the clerical help they will have to borrow and pay for, getting it from some other department, if they are to maintain and service the loans which they expect to make under the R. A. C. C.

This is a protective measure. If they have more personnel in the department than they need, we should not appropriate for unnecessary employees. If they have too many in the department, this is a good place to begin to cut the appropriations, rather than raise them at every turn of the road.

It is contended that the R. A. C. C. cannot function unless they get the personnel from the Department of Agriculture. I do not think that is true. That is the opinion of Governor Black, but Governor Black contradicted himself so many times when he was put on the stand that it is hard to tell exactly what Governor Black did think back in March, before he had time, apparently, to come before the committee and review and revise his testimony.

If Senators read the original act, in the back of the Byrd report—and it can be secured right here in the Senate Chamber—they will find in the original act provision that the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation be set up under the R. F. C., it is responsible to the R. F. C. and the R. F. C. has granted it, under this act, the authority to appoint its supervisors, and those supervisors can do anything provided in the act. Then the act provides:

All expenses incurred in connection with the operation of the Corporation shall be supervised and paid by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under such rules and regulations as its Board of Directors may prescribe.

In other words, under the original act the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation can continue to function, under its own provisions, without borrowing personnel from different departments. That takes care of the situation in Washington where the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, which was an emergency organization set-up, can continue to make loans out of the funds it already has, supervised by the Farm Credit under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It does not have to make any accounting to the Secretary of Agriculture. That is provided in the act itself. That was the holding when they said this was not new legislation, that this was simply a limitation on the appropriations in this act.

What is the R. A. C. C.? The original set-up made it a relief organization, the old barnyard-loan organization. I was one who helped to put it over out in Nebraska. Incidentally, I was one of the first directors of the F. S. A. in my county, and I helped to organize the first production-credit corporation in the district. I have had practical experience with these organizations. I

did not learn about them from a book. I know what their purposes are. I know what they were created for, and I know what they have been doing in the different communities in my own State.

The R. A. C. C. did a wonderful piece of work. It was organized to help in drought conditions. It was organized to help men get money in an emergency, when they could not get it from private sources, when there were no private banks to which to go; and it did a good job. During all that time it succeeded well. It was managed by credit men of experience, men who knew how to make a loan, and they made the loans, and did a good job.

I should be perfectly willing to keep that organization intact, as it is intact, and make these emergency loans as they are being made in Washington. Whenever there was an emergency, I would be perfectly willing to let them do it. But the R. A. C. C. became dormant in 1934. There came many other credit agencies after 1934, after the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation had served its purpose. Then came the Credit Production Corporation, then came the Federal Farm Security Act, and there are organizations that served their States and took over the functions of the R. A. C. C. The R. A. C. C. is unnecessary except as an emergency organization, and the department should only use it in that way.

What were the conclusions of the Byrd committee as to the R. A. C. C. being revamped to serve the purpose for which Governor Black said it would be used?

What is the first conclusion the Byrd committee reached?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator's time on the amendment has expired.

Mr. WHERRY. I shall take 15 minutes on the bill.

1. The Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation loan program was created during the emergency of 1932 and 1933 in order to extend credit to farmers in the midst of a national drought. This particular credit emergency no longer exists.

That is the first conclusion the committee reached after all the testimony which had been taken, and the transcript of that testimony will fill a volume of tremendous size. The committee heard from farmers all over the United States. It heard from bankers over the United States. It heard from the departmental heads in Washington. Some of the testimony given before the committee I expect to place in the RECORD.

The committee said there is no emergency existing; therefore it is unnecessary to set up another bureau here in Washington. It is unnecessary at this time to bring in another agency and man it with 6,000 persons.

From the testimony let us see how badly we need this organization for food. I am not acquainted with a man named Mr. O'Neal. He did not testify before the Byrd committee, but he did testify before the Senate Appropriations Committee. On page 735, at the top of the page, will be found what Mr. O'Neal said with respect to the R. A. C. C.

Mr. O'NEAL. In the early days, we thought there might be an occasion, as Senator BANK-

HEAD brought out, where you use that type of loan. But now we feel this way about it: We don't want to reestablish or revive an agency that will jeopardize the sound financing of agriculture. We don't want that. In other words, if that is used rightly, on a sound basis, it can do a lot of good, as it has done in emergencies.

Those are the words of Mr. O'Neal.

What does Mr. PATTON say about the matter? On page 888 will be found testimony by Mr. Talbott. He was being examined by members of this committee. Mr. Talbott quoted what Mr. PATTON said. I am not acquainted with Mr. PATTON, but this is what Mr. PATTON said:

As Mr. PATTON stated, we urge expansion of the Farm Security Administration, and we should like to have complete war crop insurance. I believe there is already a bill up here on the Hill, before some other committee, to get a type of war crop insurance where the Government takes all of the natural risks. If we could get those two aids, we would not be particularly concerned about nonrecourse loans or Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation.

The provision with respect to the Farm Security Administration has been kept in the bill, and appropriation has been made for it. Since that has been done, we do not need R. A. C. C., according to Mr. Patton.

What does Mr. Goss, of the Grange, say? I read from page 899 of the same hearings:

Generally speaking, the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation should be continued in liquidation because cooperative credit and private credit are now available to supply most of the needs for which they were originally created. We would favor continuing a regional credit corporation fund for meeting emergencies, but we wish to point out that under the existing acts, the corporations are given the broadest possible powers of lending, the sole restriction being that the loans be made for agricultural purposes. Even the expenses of operation are paid by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

That, Mr. President, ought to dispel any fear in the mind of the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE] that the R. A. C. C. could be maintained regardless of whether section 2 is put back in the act or not. The testimony of Mr. Goss is that the expenses of that Corporation are being paid, when making these emergency loans, by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Mr. Goss continues:

They were set up simply as emergency agencies, and the emergency for which they were created has passed.

Here we have the testimony of the heads of three farm organizations, and they go on record as saying that the emergency has passed, and that we do not need R. A. C. C.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I have only 15 minutes. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator when I am through. I hope the Senator will not consider me to be discourteous, but I wish to finish my statement if I may.

I now read conclusion No. 2 of the Byrd committee:

The revival of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation loan program duplicates

wholly, or partially, the lending activities of 19 other Federal agricultural lending agencies performing identically similar or related functions.

I wish Senators would bear this in mind. When passing appropriation measures for any one of these organizations please bear in mind that many others are duplicating the work of the particular agency for which appropriation is made. I wish to read the list of agricultural lending agencies which are performing identically similar or related functions. How many Senators know how many there are? There are 20 of them. They are as follows: The Central Bank for Cooperatives, Commodity Credit Corporation, Disaster Loan Corporation, District Banks for Cooperatives, Electric Home and Farm Authority, Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section, Farm Credit Administration, Farm Security Administration, Federal credit unions, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, Federal intermediate credit banks, Federal land banks, Land Bank Commissioner loans; National farm-loan associations, Production credit associations, Production credit corporations, Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, Regional agricultural credit corporations, and Rural Electrification Administration.

So, Mr. President, we have 20 organizations lending money to farmers on short- and long-time credit loans. I say that if nothing more comes out of today's discussion than this, that we enact legislation whereby we can streamline all these agencies into one and cut out the administrative costs of 19 of them and have one Government agency under one administration, with one set of personnel, take care of these loans, then the afternoon will have been well spent. But with the thousands of personnel these 20 organizations already have, to attempt to set up another organization and provide 6,000 persons for it is a waste of money. It is time to consider the matter of waste of money rather than the spending of money like drunken sailors, as has been done in connection with some of the appropriations which have been made.

Mr. President, what does the head of the Federal Reserve System say about this matter? I wish to read a letter from Mr. Eccles. I wish to thank the gracious Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] for sending me a copy of this letter. It is as follows:

HON. ROBERT F. WAGNER,
*Chairman, Committee on Banking and
Currency, United States Senate.*

MY DEAR SENATOR WAGNER: This is in reply to your letter of March 31 in which you ask for an opinion as to the merits of S. 914, which provides for the dissolution of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation.

That is a bill I introduced to terminate the R. A. C. C. Hearings were held on it before the Byrd committee, as I said, in February of this year. The bill provides for the dissolution of the Rural Agricultural Credit Corporation.

I continue to read from the letter:

I favor this bill because I believe that such agricultural production for war as is not now

adequately financed through regular banking channels or through the production credit associations can best be provided for by insurance of war crops.

Remember, Senators, this is Mr. Eccles writing to the Senator from New York.

I favor enactment of H. R. 2029, which has the endorsement of the Secretary of Agriculture, or of some similar measure, authorizing the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to insure such war crops as the Secretary may designate. This will enable—

And, Members of the Senate, notice this particularly please—

This will enable private credit to flow directly from the banks to the insured borrowers and will avoid the difficulties, particularly the competition, which result from direct Government lending when there is, as now, an abundance of credit available to the private banking system.

I wish to say to the Senate that this very day there is in the banks of the United States of America \$88,000,000,000, nearly four times as much money as was in the banks in 1932, when the R. A. C. C. set-up was initiated.

Private lending agencies are looking for loans. They will take loans wherever they can find them. Mr. Eccles says in his letter that if we can provide for a credit-risk insurance arrangement extending down through the private direct-lending agencies—an arrangement such as those we have provided for under the Home Owners' Loan Corporation or under the insurance risk arrangements, we shall be able to utilize the private lending agencies of the country to do the very thing for which 6,000 persons, I think, will be required in order to finance and administer the R. A. C. C.; and that will eliminate the competition with the private-lending agencies.

I read further from Mr. Eccles' letter:

As a matter of general principle, I am for Government measures which have the effect of facilitating the flow of private credit into production, whether in the field of agriculture or other necessary private business activity, and against measures that tend to supplant or compete unnecessarily with private enterprise. To the extent that the need may exist for Government aid to stimulate additional agricultural production, I am satisfied that this general principle and the war effort itself will be best served by reliance either upon insurance of war crops or upon some similar form of guaranteeing the producer against loss rather than upon establishment of competitive Government lending agencies in a field already well served by the numerous banks in the agricultural regions throughout the Nation, as well as by the production credit associations.

The foregoing expresses the opinion of this Board of Governors as well as my own.

Sincerely yours,

M. S. ECCLES, *Chairman.*

What more authority does the Senate want than that word coming directly from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System? The heads of the Federal Reserve System desire to do the very thing I advocate. Yet, under the provisions of the bill, if we strike out section 2, we let the Secretary of Agriculture bring out a new agency to expand the loans to \$250,000,000, and they will be

able to pyramid that amount to \$500,000,000. Then the agency will be established, and will come back to Congress and request a larger appropriation; and we shall have a new bureau to finance. In my experience in the 5½ months I have served as a Member of the Senate I have found that it is very difficult to eliminate a bureau once it is established. The time to eliminate the bureau is before it commences operations and we now have a wonderful opportunity to perform that major operation.

Let me tell the Senate that I have received letter after letter from Production Credit Administration members and from F. S. A. members stating that they can lend the money just as profitably or even more profitably than can the R. A. C. C. Yet Mr. Black says they do not have the authority. In 5 minutes he could get all the authority he wanted. I think he has just as much authority to loan through these agencies as he has to take money from the Department of Agriculture and use it for the R. A. C. C. Where does he get his authority to do that? What right does he have to take the money? He has no more right to do that than he has to loan the money through any other agency. If he has a right to loan it through one agency he has an equal right to loan it through another agency.

What was the further finding of the committee? I read conclusion 3 of the Byrd committee's findings:

3. The Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation's loan program, by soliciting credit where the field is drastically limited, is depriving private lending institutions and country banks of their normal loan business.

That is their finding after considering all the evidence.

Their next finding is as follows:

4. The Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation's loan program may weaken the structure of over 11,000 country banks, which are carrying a great burden of the food-for-freedom program, and the direction of and collections from War bond sales in their respective communities throughout the United States.

That is the impartial opinion of the committee. On the committee sat the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE], and the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] was the only one who sat through those hearings and who did not join in the report. That is their opinion, that is their finding, that is their judgment. I say such report should be seriously considered and followed by the Senate of the United States.

Oh, yes; I will probably be accused of carrying a portfolio for the private banks of the country; but let me say my word. This country was built upon private enterprise—the corner grocery store, the farmer and the merchant who went out and pioneered this country. They are the ones who built this great Nation. All of them obtained their finances from the country bankers. They are the people who developed this great Republic

of ours; they are the people who developed our great enterprises and institutions—the great American way of life for which we are fighting, and which we must continue. However, if we continue to socialize the credit of this country we shall have communism and we shall lose the very things our boys are fighting for. That will certainly come to pass, just as the senior Senator from Wisconsin said a few minutes ago.

I will fight to the last ditch for private enterprise. I will do all I can to eliminate governmental subsidized competition with private enterprise. I will oppose the establishment of unnecessary bureaus every time I get an opportunity to do so. I will do my part to see that the R. A. C. C. is not established. We do not need it. It is just another unnecessary agency with an added 6,000 personnel which could better be used in the war effort.

Some Senators are smiling. They may not smile 2 years from now. I say to the Senate that I have been out in the country, and I know what conditions are and what the people are thinking. I come from the sticks. I come from the country, and I know what the people there are thinking. Some one of these days Senators are going to wake up and find that we are spending \$200,000,000 a day. Some of these days they are going to find that they have mortgaged more than the assessed value of the country. Some one of these days they are going to find that they cannot even start to pay the principal of the indebtedness and that they will not be able to pay even the interest on the great debt that has been created. I am fighting to preserve the financial stability of the United States of America.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I am not speaking on the bill now. I should like to inquire whether it is the purpose to continue longer today. It is already 7 o'clock.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, when the Senate first convened this morning the distinguished minority leader expressed the hope that the Senate might pass the bill today; and the chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the bill, the junior Senator from Georgia, stated that he would do everything he could to have the bill passed today, and gave notice to the Senate that he would hope to have the Senate continue in session until consideration of the bill had been concluded.

Mr. GEORGE. I understand that. I also understand that there is a limitation on debate; and there is no reason to keep the Senate in session very long tonight. I desire to be heard on this amendment. If the committee insists on keeping the amendment in the bill—an amendment which has absolutely no excuse whatsoever for being in the bill—I am going to be heard as long as I can be; and there will be other motions coming on tonight—for instance, a motion to suspend the rule; and I do not understand that there is any limitation of debate on such a motion.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. There is not.

Mr. GEORGE. I understand that two motions to suspend the rule are in prospect. We shall not be able to finish at any early hour tonight. I am at a loss to know why the Committee on Appropriations struck out the amendment if only the R. A. C. C. is involved. I desire to be heard on that matter; because it is one action on the part of the committee for which there cannot possibly be any justification.

I now make an appeal that the Senate recess until tomorrow morning. It will be perfectly agreeable to me to have the Senate recess until 10 o'clock or 11 o'clock tomorrow. Certainly, we can finish consideration of the bill tomorrow if we recess now until the morning.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I join in the request of the Senator from Georgia. Frankly, I would have objected to the unanimous-consent request if I had been in the Chamber at the time when it was submitted. I desire to be heard for at least half an hour on the question of the school-lunch program, and my remarks would naturally require some debate by other Members of the Senate. It seems to me there is no such rush that we should be required to remain in session until midnight tonight.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I agree entirely with what the Senator from Georgia has said. The Senate has worked very diligently on the bill. If it had been possible to conclude its consideration tonight, it would be perfectly satisfactory to have the Senate do so; but the Senator from Alabama has given notice of a very important motion to suspend the rule. To his motion the agreement for limitation of debate does not apply, in my opinion; and I listened to the agreement very carefully when it was proposed.

I desire to give notice now that if the Senate is to remain in session tonight until the bill is passed, if that motion is made, the bill will be passed, very, very late tonight.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I wish to have expression made on the matter by the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, let me say that I am not at all impressed by the threats that we shall have debate; because I should not want to limit the opportunity of any Member of the Senate to debate the provisions of the bill. I have no disposition whatever to keep the Senate in session until an unduly late hour. However, the suggestion that the bill be passed today came from the distinguished leader of the minority, and was heartily concurred in by the acting majority leader, and I wholly approved of it.

The pending bill comes to us very late this year, as I have stated a number of times. We shall have to work day and night in conference in order to canvass all the items with the House. I do not know that at the very best we shall be able to place the bill in the hands of the President by the end of the present fiscal year. I do not want to be put in the position of making any threats or of

attempting to prevent the making of speeches. I enjoy hearing my colleagues speak. However, if the minority leader and the acting majority leader wish to have the Senate recess until tomorrow I have no objection.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, what would the Senator think about a suggestion that the Senate take a recess now until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Mr. RUSSELL. If we are to recess now I think we should meet in the morning. I should like to know the views of the minority leader.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I must defer, out of practice and courtesy, to the attitude of the Senator in charge of the bill. This morning I expressed the very strong hope that we could stay here and finish consideration of the bill tonight. There are 118 amendments involved. The bill must be approved by the 30th of June. I am anxious, as I think we all are, to get through with the appropriation bills, because we may be able to work out a summer recess. I think most of the Members of the Senate are willing to stay in session longer today; I think we should do so. At least I think we should dispose of this amendment. That is my view. However, I shall yield to the view of the Senator in charge of the bill. I have briefly expressed my view. I think the Senator in charge of the bill should decide for himself what he wishes to do.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, of course I will subordinate my judgment in the matter to the views of the Senator in charge of the bill. I think this ought to be said, however: Frankly, from conversations which I have had with certain Members, and an expression of views, I doubt whether we could make any progress tonight, in view of the feeling of a great many Members. It being very doubtful whether we could make any progress tonight, I am inclined to think—although, as I say, I subordinate my views to those of the Senator in charge of the bill—that we might as well take a recess now until 11 o'clock tomorrow. I shall be guided by the views of the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CHANDLER. Who has the floor? Has the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] yielded the floor?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator from Nebraska expired.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I claim the floor in my own right for the purpose of suggesting the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Buck	Danaher
Austin	Burton	Davis
Bailey	Bushfield	Eastland
Ball	Byrd	Ellender
Bankhead	Capper	Ferguson
Barbour	Caraway	George
Bilbo	Chandler	Gerry
Bone	Chavez	Gillette
Brewster	Clark, Mo.	Green
Bridges	Connally	Guffey

Gurney	Mead
Hatch	Millikin
Hawkes	Moore
Hayden	Murdock
Hill	Murray
Holman	Nye
Johnson, Colo.	O'Daniel
La Follette	O'Mahoney
Langer	Overton
Lodge	Pepper
Lucas	Radcliffe
McCarran	Revercomb
McClellan	Reynolds
McFarland	Russell
McKellar	Scruggam
McNary	Shipstead
Maybank	Smith

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BILBO in the chair). Seventy-nine Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I move that the Senate take a recess until 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. McNARY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent on official business for the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] is absent on official business for the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are detained on important public business.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. MCCLELLAN], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 14, nays 62, as follows:

YEAS—14

Bailey	Connally	Radcliffe
Bilbo	Ellender	Scruggam
Bone	George	Smith
Byrd	Gerry	Walsh
Clark, Mo.	O'Daniel	

NAYS—62

Aiken	Hatch	O'Mahoney
Austin	Hawkes	Overton
Ball	Hayden	Pepper
Bankhead	Hill	Revercomb
Barbour	Holman	Reynolds
Brewster	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Bridges	La Follette	Shipstead
Buck	Langer	Stewart
Burton	Lodge	Taft
Bushfield	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Caraway	McFarland	Tobey
Chandler	McKellar	Tunnell
Chavez	McNary	Vandenberg
Danaher	Maybank	Van Nuys
Davis	Mead	Wallgren
Eastland	Millikin	Wheeler
Ferguson	Moore	Wherry
Green	Murdock	Wiley
Guffey	Murray	Wilson
Gurney	Nye	

NOT VOTING—20

Andrews	Butler	Gillette
Barkley	Clark, Idaho	Glass
Brooks	Downey	Johnson, Calif.

Kilgore	Robertson	Wagner
McClellan	Thomas, Idaho	White
Maloney	Truman	Willis
Reed	Tydings	

So the Senate refused to take a recess. Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Missouri.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gillette	O'Mahoney
Austin	Green	Overton
Bailey	Cuffey	Pepper
Ball	Gurney	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Hatch	Revercomb
Barbour	Hawkes	Reynolds
Bilbo	Hayden	Russell
Bone	Hill	Scruggam
Brewster	Holman	Shipstead
Bridges	Johnson, Colo.	Smith
Buck	La Follette	Stewart
Burton	Langer	Taft
Bushfield	Lodge	Thomas, Okla.
Byrd	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Capper	McCarran	Tobey
Caraway	McClellan	Tunnell
Chandler	McFarland	Vandenberg
Chavez	McKellar	Van Nuys
Clark, Mo.	McNary	Wallgren
Connally	Maybank	Walsh
Danaher	Mead	Wheeler
Davis	Millikin	Wherry
Eastland	Moore	Wiley
Ellender	Murdock	Willis
Ferguson	Murray	Wilson
George	Nye	
Gerry	O'Daniel	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-nine Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. HILL, and Mr. CLARK of Missouri addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina is recognized.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. HILL. It is my frank opinion that the mood of the Senate at this time is such that it is not best to try to legislate. I think the wisest thing to do would be to recess until tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. I am confident that we may finish the pending bill if we now recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President—

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield to me for the purpose of making a motion?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate recess until 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Alabama.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. BONE addressed the Chair.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Washington for a question.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, I do not know who has the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina has the

floor. Does he yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. MAYBANK. I have yielded to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, allow me to assure the Senator from South Carolina that I want the floor in my own right, and that I wish to say something about the pending bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina has yielded. The Senator may proceed.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I have yielded to the Senator from Washington for a question.

Mr. BONE. I do not desire to quiz my brother.

Mr. MAYBANK. Will the Senator from Washington advise me why he wishes me to yield?

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, I wish to obtain the floor in my own right.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I yield the floor to the Senator from Washington. [Laughter.]

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, I am happy to observe that all has suddenly become sweetness and light, and I hope I shall pierce the gloom surrounding my colleagues like a gleam of celestial sunshine in what I am about to say.

Mr. President, I was mightily moved by the observations of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY]. I tried in my own way to follow him, because I am an earnest seeker after the truth, and I would not have missed any of the gems of wisdom from the Senator from Nebraska.

I was more than interested in the statement of the Senator about rugged individualism, and I recall—and if I am in error I hope some Senator will correct me—that the R. A. C. C. provision was enacted in 1932, in the era of rugged individualism. It had become so rugged that it was kicking the tail feathers off the very businessmen for whom the Senator from Nebraska now speaks, and they were going broke in my section of the country at a rate which was astounding, to say the least. It was the end of the era of rugged individualism which the Senator so stanchly defends here this afternoon, and if any of the rugged individualism had continued very much longer, there would not have been even a capitalist system left in the United States.

The law was put on the statute books, not by New Dealers, but by the Hoover administration, which makes it very interesting to find a good, stanch Republican assailing it today as something which might lead to something very bad, perhaps to communism.

It so happens that the R. A. C. C. today, and for some years past, has only been operating in a couple of sections of the country, around Minneapolis, and in my own State in what is known as the Wenatchee section, which is one of the great apple-growing sections of the United States.

Mr. TOBEY. It is only second to the southern section of New Hampshire, if I am correct.

Mr. BONE. I should be heartbroken if New Hampshire got into the picture as an apple-producing State. I know it has

produced many fine things, but I did not know it was much of an apple-producing State.

Mr. President, in the gloomy days of the depression the bankers the Senator from Nebraska talks about let the apple producers in my State down with a dull thud, and in 1938, in one of the greatest crises that has ever stricken any section of the country, those apple growers were going to hell in a hand basket financially, and losing their homes, and when the bankers would not come to their help, I, with my colleague in the Senate and my friends in the House, utilized every agency of this Government to keep them alive, and today they are barely prosperous, but they still need the assistance which the R. A. C. C. has given them.

The Senator from Nebraska has conjured up a Frankenstein monster, some great gargantuan thing to affright us, but he has made a mountain out of a mole hill. Last year R. A. C. C. loaned the apple growers of Washington—and they are the salt of the earth—\$8,000,000, and it has all been paid back. What is wrong with that program? In God's name, what is wrong with it?

The Senator says there is no crisis. In the name of all that is reasonable, what are we facing today? No nation in all the endless cycles of time ever faced anything half so grave as this crisis, and all Senators know it.

What do you call this kind of a war, which shakes the very foundations of western civilization? Do you not call it a crisis? Yet the Senator wants to bury or cremate this law, drive it off the statute books, put it out of business, although as I understand from his statement, he implies that it will not put the R. A. C. C. out of business. The provision is:

That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the compensation of anybody engaged in making loans.

What would be the effect of that provision? I do not think there is a lawyer in this body with nerve enough to rise and say that it would not effect the death of the thing. If the advice of my friend from Nebraska is followed, we decree the death of R. A. C. C., and make no mistake about it. Let us be frank about it. It would simply blot it out. He quoted my friend Bert Goss, of the Grange. I understand the Senator from Nebraska is not a lawyer.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. BONE. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I am a lawyer, and I say that the adoption of section 2 would have nothing to do with whether or not R. A. C. C. would continue to function.

Mr. BONE. I listened to the Senator very intently, and tried to follow him, and I do not find myself in agreement with him.

He quoted Mr. Albert Goss, of the Grange. I suggest that he did what lawyers frequently do—that is, quote a part of the testimony. Mr. Goss was asked whether it would not be better to abolish R. A. C. C., and to that question he answered:

We doubt if this is the most constructive solution.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BONE. I yield.

Mr. GEORGE. I do not wish to interrupt the Senator from Washington, because I know his time is limited, but let me state the situation. The R. A. C. C. matter came before the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures. I looked into it, and I shall take occasion later to say why I looked into it with care. This provision does not abolish the R. A. C. C., it is still in existence, and it can be revived whenever there is any necessity for it.

Mr. BONE. I understand that the provision does not abolish it, just by blotting it out, but it says that no part of the appropriation in this bill can be used to pay anybody connected with making loans under it.

Mr. GEORGE. Why should it be?

Mr. BONE. Somebody has to process these loans.

Mr. GEORGE. Has not the R. A. C. C. money?

Mr. BONE. Yes; but it has to hire someone to do the work in making the loans.

Mr. GEORGE. That is just the point, they have not the gall to hire 3,000 or 5,000 men at a time when there is no emergency and no occasion to use the R. A. C. C. That is all there is to it. They want to borrow the personnel from other agencies of the Government. I am assuring the Senator of that now, because there is no one trying to abolish it. It will not be abolished. It can still be revived whenever there is an occasion for it to make any loans. In my opinion an appropriation of money to pay people to do something cannot be justified where those who have the funds in hand are not willing to face the criticism of the country and pay the money out of their own funds.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, much as I admire my able colleague from Georgia, I cannot bring myself to agree with his conclusion that there is no great emergency, no crisis. I perhaps go as far as any Member of the Senate in believing that this country faces a supreme crisis in the production of food, and anything we can do today to stimulate the production of food—and certainly the R. A. C. C. has achieved it in my State—is something well worth doing.

I wish to go back for an instant, because I mentioned the matter only in passing. In the year 1938 the banking groups in my State were not making loans to the apple farmers—and the apple business is a vitally important business in my State—but were very bitter and very critical of the Federal Government for stepping into the picture and extending credit to the farmers in the apple business. So a warm friend of mine who was present at a certain meeting said, "The bankers do not like this program of Federal credit." Then he said, "I will have my friend HOMER BONE wire the Government in Washington and ask the Federal Government to step out of this credit picture and turn over the whole function of lending to these farmers to private banking interests, and I will send that telegram to-

night, put it right on the wires and send it to Washington." When he put that up, cold turkey, what do you think the bankers out there did? They did precisely as my colleagues suspect; they said, "Oh, no; let the Government continue this loaning activity."

Mr. President, the apple growers are getting into better shape. They are creating a credit of their own which will soon amount to one-half million dollars.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. BONE. I do not have very much time.

Mr. EASTLAND. I shall take but a moment.

Mr. BONE. Very well.

Mr. EASTLAND. I wish the RECORD to show that there was no yea-and-nay vote had on the committee amendment providing for the purchase of land for farm tenants, which appears on page 93 of the bill, beginning in line 6. I wish the RECORD to show that I voted for the appropriation for the purchase of farm lands by worthy individual tenants to make them home owners, as provided in the bill, with the safeguards against communism as provided therein.

Mr. BONE. Let me say this, Mr. President, and I say it because I am attempting on this floor to defend some very decent people, because I do not want to see them crucified even to satisfy the tempestuous feelings of my friend the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] that a group of farmers who will borrow \$8,000,000 and pay it back almost within a year are a darned good credit risk. That certainly does not represent communism.

When my friend the Senator from Nebraska read off the list of Government agencies I did not know whether he was starting to read a list of the members of the New York Stock Exchange or not. We have 10,000 private enterprises all levying tribute upon agriculture. But the farmers in the Wenatchee Valley are not parasitical fungus growths on the body social. They are raising a fund by taking 2 cents a box on each box of apples sold. They have nearly one-half million dollars in that fund. The businessmen there are putting approximately \$35,000 into the fund. In a little while they will have nearly \$1,000,000 in cold cash to sweeten the pot, and then the Federal Government can step out of the picture. But is the Senate going to decree the death of this program in the Wenatchee Valley simply because my friend the Senator from Nebraska does not like it?

I will say to the Senate that there is some degree of responsibility here, and I repeat what the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] said earlier today, that if Senators wish to create bitterness in the country let them go right ahead with the program of cutting off the little fellows. We might as well be perfectly frank and not kid ourselves, Senators, as we go toddling down this pathway of legislation, for we are headed into some tempests—make no mistake about it.

There is a great deal of misunderstanding about what is going on. There is a great emotional and intellectual

ferment in this country, but God help us if we ever pull the props out from under the average little fellow. If he has any guts, he will never take it again. If he is a real American, he will not go through what he went through under the Hoover administration. If he is true to the traditions of his grandsires, he will not go hungry or allow his family to go hungry in a nation whose potentialities for production are what ours happen to be at this time. We must protect the home front here while the war is going on.

Mr. President, this Chamber has resounded day after day with messages about the grim necessity of producing more food for America. We must feed our people here at home or else have a panic. Anything that will stimulate, that will help the producers of food, is much to be desired. We are not giving these people charity.

What do Senators think this is? Does my friend the Senator from Nebraska think this is charity, that he would fling charity to these people like he would fling a bone to a hungry dog? It is a strongly Republican district that my friend the Senator from Nebraska is talking about, and I am glad he raised the issue on this floor. I hate to mention any aspect of partisanship, but the cold record now stands, and if the agency under consideration is destroyed, it will have been destroyed at the insistence of a good conservative Republican, and let that be a matter of record.

I do not like to emphasize these things, Senators.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McFARLAND in the chair). The time of the Senator from Washington on the amendment has expired.

Mr. BONE. I will take a little more time on the bill.

Mr. President, there is too much of the record to go through to justify me in attempting to review the whole history of the R. A. C. C. What is there about it that invites all this wrath? The agency existed for only a couple of years, and then in 1934 it subsided. Why was it revived, and how, in the last 2 or 3 years? It was revived when we got into the war. It was revived because there was a fear in the hearts of the men who were motivating this program that we would need to give more assistance to the producers.

When objection is made to the number of lending agencies which exists it reminds me of a person who objects to the number of banks which exist in a town. He might say, "Why in the dickens can we not have simply 1 bank instead of having 4 or 5 in this town?" If any one were to suggest such a thing he would immediately hear a defense of sturdy individualism, rugged individualism, and rugged business in America. Those who would make the defense would say that anyone has a right to go into the lending business, and that we can have 1 bank or 50 banks in a town if we wish. But, Mr. President, if we happen to have more than 1 organization in our governmental set-up which happen to render assistance to agriculture, and the organizations are divided

into regional divisions, we find men crying against them and inveighing against them.

Mr. President, I do not like the idea of so many agencies. I should like to see many of them brought together. But this is not the time to destroy an agency which is functioning in only two sections of the country. The record does not show, and my friend, the Senator from Nebraska, did not point out that the Government was losing any money by reason of these loans.

The banks of the Wenatchee Valley section of my State have telegraphed me and urged me, HOMER BONE, to stand on the floor of the Senate and defend the R. A. C. C. program in my State, and in order that I might accomplish that purpose I have prepared an amendment, in case the Senate, by what I would call improvident action, should reject the amendment prepared by the Appropriations Committee, and refuse to accept its dictum.

Mr. President, that is all I want to say on the subject. Other Senators wish to speak on it. But I say to the Senate that Senators cannot predicate their vote or their attitude of mind on a theory that we do not confront a crisis in food production. Senators on both sides of the aisle have stood up in this Chamber and said we will confront a crisis in food. Men are saying the same thing on the radio all the time. Senators will take upon their souls a considerable responsibility if they vote now to cripple or destroy any agency whose expenditures, contrasted with war expenditures—

Are as moonlight until sunlight, and as water unto wine.

They amount to nothing then. Literally they are the cube root of nothing.

Mr. President, I looked at one report today with respect to the number of persons employed in the Government. I think it was put out in connection with the McKellar bill. Of the 1,300,000 employees, 703,000 are in the Army and the Navy. That reduces tremendously the total number of employees. Probably 55 percent of all the employees engaged in the service of war and the making of war have nothing to do with normal governmental operations. They have nothing to do with any of our fiscal operations. Fifty-five percent of them are engaged in the grim business of war, which means the shedding of blood for the protection of the country. We have this food job confronting us at home, and if we let the food production of the country break down, if we permit ourselves the luxury of assailing some food producing instrumentality by weakening its power to preserve itself, we shall have to answer, not only to the country, but to our own consciences.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I shall renew my request, since it is manifest that consideration of the bill cannot be concluded at any reasonable hour tonight, that the Senate recess until tomorrow at 11 o'clock. I state very frankly that I wish to discuss the pending amendment. It is especially important to the Democratic Party; because if the Democratic Party is going to commit itself to legislation of this kind

at a time when the banks of the country are literally bursting with money, the Democratic Party will have a very poor record with which to go before the country in 1944; and I do not want to see that done.

Therefore, Mr. President, I am asking that the further consideration of the bill go over until tomorrow morning—a request I never would have suggested, and would not urge now, if it were not apparent that we cannot reach an end to the consideration of the bill at an early hour.

I conferred with the Senator from Alabama, and he assured me that he was going to offer his amendment which would involve a motion to suspend the rule. In that event, we would get into the field of unlimited debate again, and I know we would not be able to reach a final vote on the bill until very, very late tonight.

Therefore, desiring to discuss the amendment briefly, I asked that the matter go over until tomorrow morning.

I now renew my request that the Senate take a recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. I should be perfectly agreeable to having a recess taken until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, let me state again that I should yield to the wishes of the able Senator from Georgia, the Senator in charge of the bill. If I felt that by meeting at 10 o'clock in the morning we could have some reasonable assurance that we would conclude consideration of the bill tomorrow, I should not object to the request.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, the Committee on Banking and Currency is holding hearings on the bill providing for extension of the Commodity Credit Corporation's activities, and also is holding hearings on the question of subsidy payments in working out a roll-back arrangement. At the request of Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, we have arranged for a meeting tomorrow, and have agreed to hear him at 10:30 a. m. Of course, the next day is Saturday. If we shall be able to conclude consideration of the bill tomorrow—and I believe we shall be, with the limitation of debate—I should like very much to be able to comply with both obligations: To be in the committee meeting, and also to be present at the session of the Senate.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I should like to go through with the program. I have always endeavored to be reasonable and to yield to the wishes of the Senator in charge of a bill. If the agreement we made earlier in the day would include limitation of debate on motions, as well as limitation of debate on the bill and on amendments thereto, I think it would be agreeable to have the Senate recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, if we can have an understanding as to limitation on motions which might be made on the bill, as well as on amendments and on the bill itself, I think we might make more progress by recessing at this time until tomorrow.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. President, those of us on this side of the Chamber are very much interested in what is going on. We are not able to hear. Will the Senator please repeat his statement?

Mr. RUSSELL. I shall endeavor to lift my voice; I was not aware that I was talking in a lower tone than usual. I should be glad to stay here tonight if I thought there was any possibility of concluding consideration of the bill tonight. I do not like to tire Senators. If we can obtain an agreement about limitation throughout, I think we might as well recess until tomorrow at 12 o'clock. A number of Members of the Senate do not want to have the Senate meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. Unless some unforeseen developments occur, we shall be able to conclude consideration of the bill tomorrow; and if its consideration is concluded tomorrow, the time at which the conclusion of its consideration is reached will not make a great deal of difference.

However, I wish to say that if tomorrow there develops some unforeseen situation which would carry us into the late hours of the afternoon, I shall insist that the Senate remain in session until consideration of the bill is concluded. The time in which the bill must be enacted into law is growing very short. In previous years we have been in conference on agricultural appropriation bills for as long as 2 months without being able to reach an agreement on all the matters at variance between the two Houses.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be a limitation to apply to all motions as well as to all amendments and to the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I did not understand the request.

Mr. RUSSELL. I asked unanimous consent that the limitation on debate be construed to apply to all motions as well as to the bill and to amendments thereto.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That would mean 15 minutes and 15 minutes, would it?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct. In that event, no Senator could speak more than once, or for more than 15 minutes, on the bill or on any amendment or motion, with the understanding that the total time allotted to any one Senator would not be more than 30 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection—

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, will the Chair state what we are now asked to consent to?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia has requested unanimous consent that the 15-minute limitation be extended to all motions affecting the bill. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, are we asked to act now on the motion of the Senator from Georgia that the Senate recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No; the Senator from Georgia has not made such a motion.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the announcement made at the beginning of the session today by the distinguished senior Senator from Alabama included only a limitation of debate to 15 minutes on the amendments. A moment ago I suggested—and request is now being made—that motions be included in that agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate has just agreed to the unanimous-consent request.

Mr. McNARY. I did not so understand. A question was asked. Has the Senate agreed to the unanimous-consent request?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No objection was made.

Mr. McNARY. Very well. Mr. President, I suggest that the Senate take a recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I hope that suggestion will be followed. I wonder if we could not include in the agreement with reference to the time of convening tomorrow an agreement as to the time for taking the final vote on the bill—for instance, to have the final vote on the bill taken at 5 o'clock or 5:30. If that were agreed to, we should have arranged for the whole program.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, in order to comply with the Senator's suggestion, it would be necessary to have a quorum call tonight. A quorum call would not be required in connection with voting on a motion or on an amendment; but if action is to be taken on final passage of the bill, a quorum call would be required tonight. I, myself, can see no objection to having the Senate take a recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I suggest that the hour of meeting be made 11:30 tomorrow morning.

Mr. McNARY. No; 11 o'clock.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, a number of Senators are affected by this matter. Now that we have a limitation as to the length of debate, I think it will be possible to conclude consideration of the bill tomorrow. My suggestion is that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, is it the suggestion of the Senator from Georgia that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock tomorrow?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes. I was expressing the hope that it would be agreeable to the Senate to recess until 12 o'clock tomorrow. That would be agreeable to me. With the limitation on debate, I think it would be possible to have the Senate conclude consideration of the bill if it convened at 12 o'clock tomorrow. A number of Senators who are interested in the pending matter have expressed the hope that the hour of meeting tomorrow would be 12 o'clock.

Mr. McNARY. I shall defer most reluctantly. I do not see why one committee which is to meet in order to hear Mr. Green or anyone else should determine the course of action which the Senate should take.

Mr. RUSSELL. I will say that more considerations are involved in my suggestion than the one referred to by the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. McNARY. I think the matter should be left as suggested. I shall object to having the Senate meet at 12 o'clock.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, let me ask what is the suggestion of the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. Unless something unforeseen develops, I think it will be possible for the Senate to conclude consideration of the bill by meeting at 12 o'clock tomorrow.

RECESS

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, I offer a substitute motion that the time of meeting on tomorrow be 11 o'clock a. m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the substitute motion of the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, what is the pending question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama has moved that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock tomorrow. The Senator from New Hampshire has made a substitute motion that the Senate meet at 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow. The question is on agreeing to the substitute motion.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, what is the objection to meeting at 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow so that we may have full assurance of being able to complete consideration of the bill? We have been meeting at 11 o'clock.

Mr. RUSSELL. Not on the pending bill.

Mr. McNARY. But we have been meeting at 11 o'clock for the consideration of other bills not as pressing as the pending bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I have made some commitments to Senators who are absent from the floor at this time that, insofar as I was concerned, I should be willing to have the Senate meet tomorrow at 12 o'clock. Probably those Senators have relied upon that assur-

ance in making their arrangements to return to the city.

On my part, I prefer to have the Senate meet at 12 o'clock tomorrow.

Mr. McNARY. Of course, Mr. President, if the Senator has made commitments, that is a different matter. But, for my part, I should be glad to have the Senate meet at 11 o'clock a. m.

Mr. RUSSELL. The suggestion to meet at 11 o'clock a. m. was made only in the last few minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair calls attention to the fact that the motion is not debatable.

The question is on agreeing to the substitute motion of the Senator from New Hampshire that the Senate take a recess until tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

The motion was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Alabama that the Senate take a recess until tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 8 o'clock p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Friday, June 11, 1943, at 12 o'clock noon.

H. R. 2481

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 10 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BYRD to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 95, line 11, after "\$421,039" insert a colon
2 and the following proviso: "*Provided further*, That no
3 part of the appropriation authorized under this item shall
4 be used except for the complete liquidation of the resettle-
5 ment projects which shall be accomplished by December
6 31, 1943".

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2481

AMENDMENT

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Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of the report. Its consideration will take only a moment, I am sure.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, let me inquire to what bill the report has reference.

Mr. McKELLAR. The lend-lease appropriation bill.

Mr. McNARY. Oh, yes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I desire to make a brief statement relative to the conference report, if I may be permitted to do so. The House conferees were unwilling to accede to the elimination of the amendment prohibiting the use of lend-lease funds for agricultural subsidies, which was inserted in the appropriation bill on the floor of the House. The Senate conferees have agreed to the restoration of that amendment, although it was their position that subsidy legislation should not be enacted piecemeal.

However, I do not believe that the amendment prohibiting the use of lend-lease funds for the payment of subsidies on agricultural commodities will affect the procurement program of the Lend-Lease Administration. The Senate Appropriations Committee understands that the Lend-Lease Administration does not in fact intend to pay agricultural subsidies, as the committee pointed out in its report. The Lend-Lease Administration does intend to pay the full cost of agricultural products which it purchases, even though under a subsidy program the price to private consumers may be lower as a result of subsidy payments provided by other Government agencies. It is my understanding that that is not precluded by the proposed amendment.

Let me say that the amendment applies only to products produced in the continental United States. The amendment was agreed to, and I hope the Senate will agree to the conference report.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I desire to say a word or two about the conference report. I signed the report on the lend-lease bill because of its very obvious urgency; but in the House there was inserted an amendment about which I have very grave doubts, and I do not want the conference report to be agreed to without having the Record show those doubts.

Language was inserted relative to the granting of subsidies. The matter was phrased in such very broad terms, and it was so poorly defined, that it seems to me it is subject to various interpretations. I read the language:

Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this act shall be used for the payment of any subsidy on agricultural products produced in the continental United States.

Mr. President, I am very much in sympathy with the broad purpose of

the language as it has been stated to me by those who introduced it in the House; but the language used is so vague, it is subject to so many different definitions, and is attached to a bill as to which it could not possibly have any binding or practical effect, that I regard it as a brutum fulmen—a harmless thunderbolt, something which can only defeat its own purpose. So, while, of course, I heartily approve of the appropriation, and while I signed the conference report for that reason, I desire to have the Record show that I have doubts about language of that kind.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the report.

The report was agreed to.

THE PETROLEUM SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE WEST—NOTICE OF MEETING

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, in view of the current discussion over gasoline rationing and the possibility of imposing further restrictions upon gasoline consumption in the Middle West, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Lucas], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. Vandenberg], and myself have taken the initiative in asking the Senators from district No. 2, which includes Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, and Iowa, to meet on Tuesday, June 15, 1943, at 11 o'clock a. m. in the caucus room of the Senate Office Building. The purpose of the meeting is to obtain information regarding the petroleum situation from representatives of the executive agencies concerned. Secretary Ickes will be present, and representatives of the O. P. A. and O. D. T. have been invited to attend.

I wish to say, Mr. President, that we have selected district No. 2 in order to arrive at some logical basis, although it may not be inclusive. I should like to say that any other Senators from States which they think might be affected, and who might be interested in this situation, will be very welcome if they care to attend the meeting.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, I am intensely interested in the remarks made by the able Senator from Wisconsin in announcing a meeting of representatives of Congress from district No. 2 to discuss the situation relating to gasoline and oil and the forthcoming conference with the Honorable Secretary Ickes, that great liberal, who is now the Secretary of the Interior, and the Fuel Administrator. For only yesterday, 24 hours ago, it was my privilege, as one of the Senators from district No. 1, to sit in the Post Office Committee room of the House Building and examine Mr. Ickes and hear from him a report on the situation. I enjoyed his testimony. He was direct and forthright, as he always is. But out of that meeting came almost no satisfaction of aid or comfort for those of us representing the people of New England and the Atlantic States who are now bearing the burdens imposed upon the people of district No. 1, the Eastern Atlantic States, in the shortage of gasoline and fuel oil. So now we have the announcement by

the senior Senator from Wisconsin of the meeting of Members of Congress from district No. 2, the Midwestern States. May I say to my good colleague that I hope that out of that meeting will not only come an examination of Mr. Ickes but, after hearing all the evidence, the Members of Congress from district No. 2 will rise to great heights and say to Mr. Ickes, "The whole is greater than any member, and we of the second district in regard to the oil and fuel situation realize the excessive burdens that have been thrust upon the people of the Eastern Atlantic States and New England, and, in a spirit of camaraderie and of common justice, we ask that pleasure driving be prohibited in our district No. 2, that our coupons be cut down, and that we be put on a parity with our brothers and sisters in the New England and Eastern States. We believe in and ask for equality of sacrifice." At least, then, I will give them a degree, magnum cum laude.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, the purpose of the meeting is to ascertain what the actual facts are concerning the gasoline situation. I cannot speak for any other Senator, but I can speak for myself by saying that, so far as I am concerned, if the imposition of additional rationing in district No. 2, or any other district, would materially assist the armed forces of the United States or assist in relieving the gasoline and fuel oil shortage in district No. 1, I would be glad to see it undertaken, but I do not wish to see it undertaken simply on the theory that, because of physical difficulties, one district in the United States is compelled to do with less gasoline, all other districts should be compelled to do so just for the fun of it. It is the purpose of this meeting, so far as I am concerned, to ascertain what the facts are, and I can assure the Senator from New Hampshire that the patriotism of the citizens of district No. 1 will not be exceeded by the patriotism of the citizens living in district No. 2.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, I am glad to have listened to the Senator from Wisconsin, and I knew that is what he would say. He always measures up along these greater lines, but, while I am not the seventh son of a seventh son, I have the gift of prescience, and I can promise that, after the conference gets through, the pronouncement can be made, and it can be written on the blackboard, that they undertook to solve the gasoline and oil problem by the algebraic formula X , which is an unknown quantity. [Laughter.]

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Hatch in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 95, line 12.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, last night I gave notice that I wished to be heard on the amendment, and that I intended to speak on it. I am not in

physical condition this morning to enter into a discussion. I merely wish to make a very brief statement on the amendment. Upon inquiry, I find that this amendment, reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee, if approved, would affect only the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation; that is to say, that no other agency would be affected by the elimination of the committee amendment to section 2. I think, Mr. President, that all of us are familiar with the old R. A. C. C., and with the operations which have been conducted under it. The R. A. C. C. was organized when we were in the very depths of a depression; it was a corporation which came into existence not very long before the Democratic administration came into power, when all the banks of the country were in fact closed. It was intended to provide the means of credit to livestock producers and other types of farmers in the United States, because credit was not then available through the regular credit channels.

Following the R. A. C. C., of course, additional Federal lending agencies were set up. There are some 19 or 20 of them, as we discovered in the investigation which was carried on by the Byrd committee, which are actively engaged in supplying credit to all types of farmers in the United States.

At this time there is no reason for the revival of the R. A. C. C. operations. We have a national income now estimated at from \$140,000,000,000 to \$142,000,000,000, the highest income in the history of the Nation. There is now on deposit in the banks nearly \$90,000,000,000 available for loan. Practically all other Federal lending agencies are in operation, and can meet the needs of those who have not adequate collateral or have not such assets as will justify ordinary commercial loans.

The R. A. C. C. was, in fact, almost a dormant corporation. It was kept alive in order to furnish money to certain particular projects and to certain restricted groups. I have no objection to the R. A. C. C. continuing to function as it has functioned up to this time, so far as all the special projects and special groups are concerned. This amendment would not interfere with that operation. It could not do so, because those groups are very well organized. Loans may be made to them as they have been made in the past, and it would not be necessary to approve the Senate committee amendment in order to permit this Corporation to function as it is now functioning.

It is very well known that the R. A. C. C. has approximately \$44,000,000, as I recall. It was partially liquidated. That \$44,000,000 is adequate to take care of the special projects and special groups which have been served through this Corporation. In addition, the \$44,000,000 may be expanded to the extent of at least \$250,000,000 for general loan purposes under the original act creating the Corporation. It is possible that that fund might be expanded beyond \$250,000,000, but the Senate can see at a glance that if the R. A. C. C. is to be revived and put back in full operation, it will add at least \$250,000,000

to the debt of this Corporation and the R. F. C.

Our debt is high enough; our obligation is already heavy enough; and at this time there is no possible reason for the revival of this Corporation. Bear in mind that the particular projects and special groups such as the apple growers, who were referred to last night by my distinguished friend from Washington [Mr. BONE], can be cared for by the Corporation. I have no doubt that they can be cared for without the language proposed to be stricken out.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. BONE. What sort of machinery would be provided for caring for them as the Senator suggests? This provision forbids the use of any money whatever to pay the expenses of anyone in connection with the servicing and processing of loans.

Mr. GEORGE. How have they been cared for?

Mr. BONE. They have made their loans through the R. A. C. C.

Mr. GEORGE. Through what agent?

Mr. BONE. The R. A. C. C. at present has two agencies left which are functioning, one at Minneapolis and one in Wenatchee. The Wenatchee agent, as I understand, is the man who processes the loans. He is the man on the ground. There is not very much of a staff. I think there is only one man there.

Mr. GEORGE. Let me suggest to the Senator that if he would offer a very simple amendment, I think he might meet the situation.

Mr. BONE. In the event that the Senate should not sustain the committee—and I hope it will not do so—I have an amendment which I think would serve to protect Wenatchee, but I was hopeful that I would not have to tender the amendment. I will read it to the Senator. It is in the form of a proviso:

On page 96, strike out the period at end of line 2 and insert in lieu thereof a colon and the following language: "Provided, however, That in any region in which commodity loans were being made on December 1, 1942, under the above-mentioned Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended, such credit program then in effect, shall be continued, and the officers and employees of the Department of Agriculture, or any bureau, office, agency, or service of said department, necessary in the administration of such program in such region, shall be retained, and compensation for their services is hereby specifically authorized."

That would narrow the operation, and filter it down to one or two spots.

Mr. GEORGE. It is broad enough to cover any area in which the R. A. C. C. has been functioning.

Mr. BONE. It would apply to any area in which it was functioning and making loans on December 1, 1942. As I recall, the testimony before the committee was that only two sections were receiving aid on December 1, 1942. There was one office at Minneapolis, and one at Wenatchee. On that date no other section of the country was receiving this loan service. I have hesitated to offer the amendment because I do not want

to put myself in the position of cutting out other sections. It would save the Wenatchee section, because on that date loans were being processed and serviced in the Wenatchee area, and I understand out of the Minneapolis office, but nowhere else in the country. If I am in error I hope I will be corrected, but that is my understanding. I presented that view to the committee, and it was not challenged there, so I felt that I was fairly accurate in that assumption.

Mr. GEORGE. I would not have the slightest objection to that, or any similar amendment which would accomplish the purpose.

Mr. BONE. I will say further to my friend from Georgia that I showed this amendment to the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] yesterday and he told me he would have no objection to it. I have hesitated to offer it, because it would very materially narrow the activity. Nevertheless, I wish to serve the people in Wenatchee. Last year they were loaned \$8,000,000, which has all been paid back.

Mr. GEORGE. I understand.

Mr. BONE. They are going ahead with their own program if they can be given this little help in the extension of Government credit.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I have said all I desire to say on this amendment. I simply wish to prevent the expansion or revival of the agency as such throughout the country, because it is wholly unnecessary. It cannot be justified. We are wide open to the charge that we are extravagant, that we do not wish to bring about any economies, that we do not wish to rid the country of any overriding bureau. There can be no possible reason for the revival of this corporation in the wide areas of the country in which it has been dormant for several years.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I have only a very short time, but I am glad to yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Let me ask the Senator whether he objects to the so-called nonrecourse loans which are being made for the production of needed war crops?

Mr. GEORGE. Yes; I do. They have occasioned a great deal of difficulty. The bottleneck is not money. The bottleneck is manpower and machinery. The nonrecourse loans, if dropped down into the middle of my home county, for instance, would almost eliminate every bona fide farmer who has put his own money into his farm operation, or made his own arrangements. It is easy to make the arrangement. He cannot compete with it. The nonrecourse borrower can bid for what little labor and machinery is left, but the production of food crops would not be increased. It would be decreased. I am now speaking of the general farming operation. I have no objection to the continuance of this corporation in any area, or with respect to any group which it has continued to serve during the time when it has been dormant in all other parts of the country.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. For example, take the production of flax. I understood that it was intended to finance as much as 650,000 acres of flax in North Dakota. Does the Senator contend that that activity should be financed by the local commercial banks or other institutions if the nonrecourse type of loan should be made under those circumstances?

Mr. GEORGE. I have some slight familiarity with the production of flax. It is backed today by one of the strongest financial corporations in the country, and there is no question of financial aid. There is involved a problem of labor and machinery, with which we are all familiar. But, the mere increase of credit facilities would not, in my opinion, help in the production of any vital war material or any food product.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I should like to ask a further question.

Mr. GEORGE. However, if the corporation is functioning in that area, and with respect to that operation, I am suggesting that that operation be cared for and not be interrupted.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I know only what I glean from the testimony. It seemed to me that the testimony indicated that a considerable amount of financing had been done which seemed to be connected directly with increased production of needed war crops.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Georgia on the amendment has expired.

Mr. GEORGE. I will take time on the bill.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I am not very familiar with the operations of this corporation, but I am under the impression that it did a great deal of good at a time when farmers could not obtain credit.

Mr. GEORGE. Yes; undoubtedly that is true.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. There has been some objection to it in the past year or two because it had many employees on the pay roll who went out soliciting ordinary loans.

Mr. GEORGE. That is true. There have been some abuses.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. However, with respect to financing the production of flax, I think that if the Government wants flax for war purposes it can afford, through some agency, to place nonrecourse loans to stimulate the production of flax. In the first place, there is a great deal of risk accompanying the production of flax. It is very sensitive to various kinds of diseases. It is very susceptible to frost, and, as a rule, the yield is very small. Ten bushels of flax to the acre is considered a very good crop.

I know that through its various agencies the Federal Government has been importuning the farmers in the areas where flax can be grown greatly to increase the acreage of flax. I also know that farmers hesitate to take the risk. If flax is needed I do not believe that the farmers should be asked to assume a greater risk than they ordinarily

would assume by putting in a large crop. One night of frost may kill half a million acres of flax.

Mr. GEORGE. The Senator is correct.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. So if a greater production of flax is needed, some inducement should be offered to the farmers so that they would not be required to carry all the risk.

Mr. GEORGE. Yes. Let me state to the Senator that this amendment would not directly interfere with the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation. It has ample capital to take care of special situations.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. It has ample capital now?

Mr. GEORGE. Yes; it has ample capital at the present time, without expanding.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I wish to point out that under the terms of this amendment the R. A. C. C. cannot use that capital, because the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation Act provides that the Corporation shall be managed by officers and agents to be appointed by the Farm Credit Administration under such rules and regulations as it may prescribe. Under the House language no regulations could be prescribed relating to the R. A. C. C. because the employees would be stricken from the pay roll. There is a further provision in the act creating the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation that all its loans shall be subject to the approval of the Farm Credit Administration. So none of those loans could be approved by any person who would not have his salary stopped under the House language. That is one of the reasons which prompted the Senate committee to strike out the provision.

The question is much more complicated than appears on the surface. Yesterday, when this amendment first came up, I stated that the members of the committee were divided in their opinion as to the necessity of making these loans. I think the committee was practically unanimous in believing that the R. A. C. C. should not make any F-1 loans in any event, and that F-2 loans should be confined to circumscribed areas and to projects already in operation.

If the House language should be adopted as it now stands, there would be grave question as to whether even the loans outstanding could be collected.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I fully agree with my colleague's statement. I wish an amendment could be drafted and offered in lieu of the committee amendment, or as a further amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the committee has been criticized a great deal for undertaking to legislate on this bill. When this matter was considered I think it was generally recognized that there should be some limiting provision. The question was an involved one. We did not know fully the views of the House. We knew that the House language would have an effect which even some of its authors would not anticipate. I am sure they had not anticipated the question of

whether outstanding loans could be collected under that provision. For that reason I hope that the committee amendment will prevail. We shall meet with the House conferees, who will undoubtedly insist upon the House provision. I believe that some reasonable plan can be worked out in conference.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, that attitude on the part of the chairman of the subcommittee, my distinguished colleague, is quite agreeable to me. I think the problem can be met in the way he suggests. However, we ought to understand the situation as it is insofar as the general revival of this corporation as an operating agency throughout the country is concerned.

There is one thought I wish to bring to the attention of the Senate and my colleague, and that is with respect to the revival of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation for the purpose of making of all types of loans. At one time I think that Dr. Black stated distinctly that he did expect to expand it wherever there was a necessity for it or a demand for money. More and more the Treasury is obliged to depend for the enormous financing operations involved in carrying the burdens of this war upon the country banks, upon the small banks, upon the banks which are in agricultural areas, and if these banks are to meet the unfair competition which in certain sections has developed—I do not say it is universal—they will be obliged practically to close up or they will be very seriously crippled. It is a matter which I think I am justified in saying has concerned the Treasury. Up to now financing operations have not had to involve what we speak of as country banks, local banks, in the agricultural areas; but henceforth such banks will have to carry a tremendous burden, and they ought not to be crippled, particularly when there is no need for the operations of this corporation in the general agricultural areas of the country, because credit is available in ample quantities, not only through Federal agencies but through ordinary commercial channels. The difficulty is in a superabundance of cheap credit which creates and aggravates an already desperate labor problem on the farm and even a machinery problem.

I had hoped that the differences on the amendment might be composed, and I should be agreeable to any disposition of it which I believe can be, and I am hopeful certainly will be in any event, worked out along the lines my colleague has indicated. I did not make the motion to disagree with the committee amendment in the first instance, although, if the matter goes to a vote, I shall, of course, vote to eliminate it. I express the hope, however, that some general amendment or proviso may be offered which will make it possible to keep the matter open in conference so far as the operations of this corporation go in those areas and with respect to those special group interests that should be cared for.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I can assure my colleague that there is no disposition on the part of the committee

to encourage the operation of the R. A. C. C. in connection with normal agricultural production under normal conditions. Undoubtedly, there is ample credit available for normal operations under normal conditions at the present time, but I think that it would be most unwise to permit the House provision to be agreed to in its present form, because it would even endanger the collection of more than \$30,000,000 of loans already outstanding, and it would prevent the fulfillment of commitments which have already been made and which have been partially undertaken, in addition to destroying the special areas referred to by the Senator from Washington. Of course, we can protect them by amendments here on the floor, but the other matters cannot be so protected.

I hope the Senate will vote for the committee amendment, in order that this matter may go to conference, where we will endeavor to work it out on a fair basis. The House is not going to surrender on this question without any struggle; Senators may be assured of that, and the Senate conferees are not encouraging the making of loans by the R. A. C. C. for normal operations under normal conditions. I can assure the Senator that will not be done.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, before the Senator takes his seat, let me ask him, if this amendment should prevail and the Corporation should be eliminated, what then would be the status of the loans which have been made? Would liquidation or collection of the loans be transferred to some other agency?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is one of the reasons I gave in advocating the committee amendment, which would leave this matter open so that we can endeavor to work out problems of that kind. The committee was advised that, if its amendment were not agreed to, there would be doubt as to the ability of the Farm Credit Administration to pay people, even to undertake to collect loans outstanding, and it would cause confusion on commitments already made. That was one of the reasons which prompted the Senate committee to strike out the provision in the House bill, in order that we might attempt to clarify all those details, and not do an injustice to any citizen or to the Government.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, did the House bill provide for liquidation?

Mr. RUSSELL. The House position was to absolutely close down the operation of the R. A. C. C. at the present time by the simple expedient of denying them any funds for any administrative expenditures whatever.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Did it provide for liquidation?

Mr. RUSSELL. It did not provide for liquidation. It did not even provide for the collection of loans; but merely provided that no person should be paid any compensation carried in the appropriation contained in this bill to perform any function or approve any activity of the R. A. C. C. The Senate committee has recommended that that be stricken in

order that there may be some fair adjustment of this matter without leaving it in that very uncertain and nebulous condition.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. May I ask the Senator another question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUCAS in the chair). The time of the Senator from Georgia has expired on the bill and on the amendment.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President—

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia has not the floor.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, I thought I had the floor. I asked for recognition when the Senator from Georgia had finished.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair did not recognize the Senator from Minnesota. He merely said that the time of the Senator from Georgia had expired on both the amendment and the bill. The Chair now recognizes the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield?

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I yield.

Mr. BONE. The very question the Senator from Minnesota asked the Senator from Georgia and the explanation he has offered about the hopeless involvement in winding up the affairs of this agency in case we should not accept the views of the committee, has made me hesitate to offer the amendment I suggested, because if we accept the House language with this amendment, I have been far from certain whether I would accomplish what I sought to accomplish, and would add anything whatever to a matter that is already hopelessly confused.

The suggestion of the Senator from Georgia is that we accept the views of the committee, our own committee, and let the question go to conference and see what can be worked out. Perhaps that is the best plan; I do not know; but I do not want merely to offer an amendment which would provide no relief for a district which was one of the distressed areas of the United States—I refer to Wenatchee—and so declared by the President of the United States. These loans were a Godsend to the people there; they are now paying their debts a hundred cents on the dollar, and very promptly. I cannot stand on this floor and permit the destruction of this activity without protest, especially when it does not represent anything except the Government extending a little credit to people who need it.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Of course, it was an emergency corporation created to meet an emergency. What I am wondering about is what will happen to these loans if this Corporation is now eliminated, and who will liquidate and make collections.

Mr. BONE. If there is no authorization to spend a penny of money for anyone handling the loans, either making the loans or collecting them, I do not know what would happen. We would have to have emergency legislation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Minnesota yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia a question. Would the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington—

Mr. BONE. I have not offered it as yet.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. The Senator has not offered it, but if he should offer it, would it not enable the conference committee to work out a satisfactory solution?

Mr. RUSSELL. I hardly think it would, because we would have in conference only the provisions of the loans which were made prior to 1942.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. If we strike out the House provision—

Mr. RUSSELL. No; the Senator proposed to add this in case the committee amendment were rejected and the House provision were left in the bill. The Senator from Washington proposes to offer an amendment to the House language, as a result of which there would be no such language in conference in the way of the House language.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I hope the Senator from Georgia can propose a compromise which will be satisfactory. The provision brought in by the committee is absolutely unsatisfactory to me, and I shall have to vote against it if it comes to a vote, yet I should like to see the matter adjusted and worked out. The R. A. C. C., as it is operating all over the country, opening up new agencies, going into the loan business on a land-office scale, with nonrecourse loans, is an inflationary influence of the most extravagant nature, and it should be stopped and must be stopped. It seems to me we are dealing with a question which is of vital importance.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator has been present during the consideration of the bill, and he has heard the criticisms which have already been leveled at the committee for undertaking to iron out certain matters which had been given most careful consideration in the committee. While I should like to settle this matter on the floor by an amendment, I would not undertake to draw an amendment at this late hour and offer it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The Senator from Colorado has not only heard the discussion and participated in the voting, but he has supported the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. I appreciate the fact that the Senator has, but he can realize that it would be most difficult for me to draft language here and now which would conform with all the divergent views on this subject. It would be impossible for me to do so.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator that the seeding season is over. The nonrecourse loans have been made. Provision should be made for their collection, and for carrying out the payments in case of loss, that is, the cancellation of payments on whatever terms the nonrecourse notes are made. Collection must be made of

loans outstanding. Unless some provision is made for it, unless someone shall be given authority to make collections, I do not know what will happen to all these loans. I think there is now no necessity for this Corporation going out and soliciting loans among farmers, unless it be for the purpose of inducing farmers to produce risky crops in aid of the war effort. If they are asked to increase acreage and take increased risks, I think the nonrecourse loans are justified, and should be carried out.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am as strongly opposed to the solicitation of loans as described by the Senator from Minnesota as is any other Senator. I say that, as a general matter, the solicitation of loans by any Federal agency, except for especially difficult crops, is now absolutely inexcusable.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Anyone who could not get a loan from private sources should be able to get it somewhere, and at a reasonable rate of interest, if it is a good risk.

Mr. RUSSELL. I agree wholly with the Senator as to ordinary risks.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question of the junior Senator from Georgia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired both on the bill and the amendment.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I wish to ask the Senator from Nebraska about the financing of the corporation under discussion, and I invite the attention of the Senator from Georgia. I understand that it gets its funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and has funds available to handle the servicing of its outstanding loans.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President—

Mr. BALL. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska for a comment on that.

Mr. WHERRY. My understanding of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation set-up, as it was organized in 1942, is that it is a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and that whatever its province and power, it operates under the Farm Credit Administration. The Farm Credit Administration appoints any supervisor it cares to appoint, and the supervising and all expenses are paid for out of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. That is provided in section 1142 of the original act, and that is the way it has operated since 1932.

I helped make loans in Omaha. The Corporation had an organization of their own, and they were responsible to the R. F. C. for the set-up. The testimony of Governor Black is that at this time they have \$44,500,000 on hand, and they can use that for all expenses incurred in connection with the operation of the Corporation.

This was brought out in the other House; the same matter was argued there that is now being discussed. What the junior Senator from Georgia is suggesting is only his own opinion. There is no authority in the hearings, except that of Governor Black, for saying that if this amendment is deleted they cannot continue to function as they have functioned since 1932. Otherwise, there is no authority in the hearings.

Mr. President, I respect the opinion of the junior Senator from Georgia. He has a right to his opinion, but we all have our own opinions, and I wish to know whether if this provision is reinstated, the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation can continue to operate under its set-up as it has since 1932. The only thing we provide is that no appropriations in the pending measure shall be turned over to the R. A. C. C. They can continue to service loans they have already made by the funds they have on hand, under the provisions of the section to which I have referred.

Mr. RUSSELL. Will the Senator from Minnesota yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, the Senator from Nebraska is entitled to his opinion, but I do not think anyone could be more in error than the Senator has been in the statement he has just made.

Under the language creating the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, the corporation must be managed by officers and agents to be appointed by the Farm Credit Administration, under such rules and regulations as the Farm Credit Administration may prescribe. Under the limitation in section 2, if the Farm Credit Administration undertook to prescribe any rule or regulation relating to the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, the salary of the Governor or officer of the Farm Credit Corporation carried in the pending bill would be immediately extinguished.

There is no question that this House language stops the R. A. C. C.'s dead in its tracks, because in the act it is provided—and I invite the attention of Senators to a reading of the act—"that the corporations are hereby authorized and empowered to make loans and advances to farmers and stockmen the proceeds of which are to be used for an agricultural purpose, including crop production, or for the raising, breeding, fattening, or marketing of livestock, and charge such rates of interest or discount thereon as in their judgment are fair and equitable, subject to the approval of the Farm Credit Administration."

They cannot take a step that does not have to be approved by the Farm Credit Administration, and this amendment would stop them right where they are, because if the officials of the Farm Credit Administration undertake to comply with the duty imposed upon them by statute, of approving any of these acts, or prescribing any rule or regulation for the making of these loans, they will immediately be rendered ineligible to receive the salaries provided for in the appropriation to which this limitation applies.

If the Senate wishes to strike this Corporation dead, and cause the confusion which will result as to whether or not it can be liquidated at all, as to whether or not, where two of four advances on a loan had been made, the others could not be made, or as to whether or not these special projects should be kept alive, it has the right to do so; there cannot be any question about that. Representative HORAN, of Washington, made a very fervent plea on the floor of the House for the project in his State, recog-

nizing, as was appreciated by all Members of the House, that this language would have the effect of closing down the project in the Wenatchee Valley. I understand there is another project, in Minnesota, which is similarly situated, but I do not know the details of it, since no one appeared before the committee in behalf of that project.

The law further provides:

Each Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation created under the authority of section 1148 of this act, in addition to the powers granted prior to August 11, 1937—

And be it said this is an amendment to the basic act—

shall have, and, upon order or approval of the Farm Credit Administration, shall exercise, the following rights, powers, and authority.

Nothing could be clearer under the law. It is even so clear that he who runs and who wishes to do so, may read. It is so clear that even a wayfaring man could understand that this Corporation could not move a hand or take a step under the language inserted by the House. I say it is a very grave question whether it would even be authorized to collect an outstanding loan.

Mr. President, I have no great interest in this matter, but I do think that the Senate should consider well before it leaves an agency of Government in such a position as this amendment would leave the R. A. C. C.

I have stated, and I repeat, that the Senate committee did not believe that these F-1 or credit loans be made in competition with existing lending facilities, and undoubtedly there is ample credit available today for most farmers without the R. A. C. C. Everyone on the committee has had it drummed into him ever since we brought the bill onto the floor that when an attempt is made to do what is now proposed to be done on the floor, no one knows what the effect will be. We do not know what the effect of the proposed action will be, and no Senator knows how far-reaching it will be in its effect.

In my judgment the Senate should accept the Senate committee amendment, and let us see what can be worked out on this matter in conference. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] will be a member of the conference. The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE] will be a member of the conference on this bill. The Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] will also be members, and so will the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], as well as the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD].

Mr. President, I think we can work this matter out equitably without trying on the floor of the Senate to write in language when no one knows how far-reaching its effect will be.

Mr. BALL. I thank the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I wish to say a few words in support of the position taken by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL]. At the present time there are 1,100 bankruptcy actions filed by farmers under the Frazier-Lempke Act

and pending in North Dakota. I do not know how many bankruptcy actions are pending in Minnesota, but I know some are pending there. Thousands of persons in my State cannot obtain a loan from the banks. I should like to have my distinguished friend the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] go to North Dakota and investigate conditions there. He and the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] have spoken of the many banks which are bulging with money. There are thousands upon thousands of good, fine, honest farmers in North Dakota who cannot borrow one penny from the banks. There are farmers in North Dakota who, until 2 years ago, have not had any crop in 10 years. As soon as they obtained some money they were compelled to use it to pay their taxes in order to save their farms.

There are thousands of Indians in North Dakota, and the average bank in North Dakota will not lend money to an Indian. When I was Governor of North Dakota I got down on my knees to some of the banks there and tried to persuade them to lend money to Indians, but they arbitrarily refused to do so. It was not until the F. S. A. was established, and the loans we are now discussing were made available, that the Indians were able to obtain sufficient money to buy 8 or 10 or 12 cows and to establish themselves on farms.

Mr. President, I repeat what I said yesterday, that the farmers are now getting along quite well, but they are still in debt. Many of them have boys who are growing to an age when they want to establish themselves on quarter sections of land, but they cannot obtain money for that purpose except by way of these nonrecourse loans.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] stated yesterday that the program in question represented a step toward communism. I wish to say to the Senate that this is the first time in my life I have heard a statement to the effect that if a man can obtain a loan with which to buy a piece of land, and own that piece of land, and become a capitalist, that is a trend toward communism. It is just the opposite, because every man who obtains one of those loans becomes a home owner.

I wish to return to the conditions which existed in 1932. I wish to show Senators the effect of these loans in North Dakota alone during the last 4 or 5 years. Six years ago we heard much about the effort which was being made to strike the names of Communist candidates from the ballots. Laws were passed in six States providing that Communists could not have their names placed on the ballots.

Mr. President, what causes a man to become a Communist? If a laboring man cannot pay his rent and is thrown out of his home and has no place to go with his wife and children, he may become a Communist. When President Roosevelt was first elected, in the same election the Communist candidate who ran against me received 5,000 Communist votes. The President after his election gave us the Farm Security Administration and gave us nonrecourse loans, and what happened? Many of

those who had previously been Communists became home owners. Each owned a little plot of land of his own, and 2 years later only 1,100 Communist votes were cast in North Dakota. In 1936, as the F. S. A. development continued, only 333 votes were cast for the Communist ticket in the State of North Dakota.

Mr. President, those who borrow money under the F. S. A. are poor people. For the first time in a generation they have had someone in Washington trying to help them. We in North Dakota need the nonrecourse loans if the food so necessary for the war effort is to be produced. As was so eloquently stated by the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] yesterday, if we are going to produce the much needed food the men who produce must be encouraged. Unless these nonrecourse loans are afforded them, many small farmers will not be able to continue to produce food.

In conclusion, I call attention to the fact that the payments made by those who have obtained nonrecourse loans represent a remarkable achievement. The borrowers, according to statistics, have paid back more than 50 percent of the money borrowed, and they have done so at a time when they have been compelled to pay in taxes all they have accumulated, and to repay seed and feed loans.

Mr. President, I hope the committee amendment will be supported by everyone who believes in helping poor folks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. BONE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUCAS in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Andrews	Gillette	Nye
Austin	Green	O'Daniel
Bailey	Cuffey	O'Mahoney
Ball	Gurney	Pepper
Bankhead	Hatch	Radcliffe
Barbour	Hawkes	Reynolds
Bilbo	Hayden	Russell
Bone	Hill	Scrugham
Bridges	Holman	Shipstead
Burton	Johnson, Colo.	Smith
Bushfield	La Follette	Stewart
Byrd	Langer	Taft
Capper	Lodge	Thomas, Okla.
Caraway	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Chandler	McCarran	Tobey
Chavez	McClellan	Tunnell
Clark, Mo.	McFarland	Vandenberg
Connally	McKellar	Van Nuys
Danaher	McNary	Wallgren
Davis	Maybank	Walsh
Eastland	Mead	Wheeler
Ellender	Millikin	Wherry
Ferguson	Moore	White
George	Murdock	Wiley
Gerry	Murray	Wilson

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-five Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 95, line 12.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I respectfully suggest that the Senator is entitled to a record vote on a matter of this importance. I am sure we shall save time if he is allowed to have one. It hardly seems fair that the Senate should be unwilling to go on record in this matter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair can do nothing about that.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Let me suggest that the Chair recapitulate his count and see.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will be glad to recapitulate.

On a second count, on the persuasion of the Senator from Michigan, a sufficient number have seconded the demand for the yeas and nays.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I merely desire to point out that I did not make the point of order against the second count.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the Senator had made the point of order, the Chair would have sustained it.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, will the Chair state the pending question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 95, line 12.

Mr. BONE. A "yea" vote would be an agreement with the committee amendment; is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, has the roll call been commenced?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The roll call has not as yet been commenced.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Then I desire to say a word before the vote is taken.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has already spoken on the amendment. The Senator has a right to speak on the bill if he desires to do so.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Yes; I simply wish to say that I came today with the intention of voting for the committee amendment. In view of the questions which have arisen in the debate today, I think the matter should go to conference in order to get further information about the nonrecourse loans, and to clear up the points raised in the discussion which has been had on both sides of the question, very logically, by those who are on the two sides. If I correctly understand, the Senator is opposing a controversial amendment of this kind on the floor of the Senate, although he is not a member of the committee. I do not like to vote on such a proposition; but I shall have to do so with the hope that the matter will be cleared up in conference.

Mr. MURRAY subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at a point preceding the action of the Senate on the committee amendment on page 95, a statement prepared by the Montana Livestock Association in support of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The statement is as follows:

CREDIT FOR AGRICULTURE

On August 7, 1919, steers on the Chicago market, weighing 1,050, sold for \$12.60 per

hundredweight. Cows on the same date sold for \$9.25 per hundredweight. Approximately the same date in 1920, steers of the same class, same weight, on the same market, sold for \$6.25; cows \$4.35. This was the beginning of the depression that was generally considered brought about by World War No. 1.

The winter of 1919 was one of the severest known in this Northwest country. Stockmen, as a whole, had been purchasing land and building up their livestock numbers; many of them rather heavily in debt. On top of that, most of them had to borrow more money to purchase additional feed to get their stock through that severe winter.

In the early twenties, the stockmen found themselves very heavily in debt, and the banks found themselves short of money, and not being able to rediscount livestock paper. Therefore, the situation was so serious that, in order to save the banks and the farmers and ranchmen, something had to be done about the money situation.

Congress came to the rescue by making an appropriation and setting up the War Finance Corporation under the management of Eugene Meyer. The War Finance Corporation loaned money to the ranchmen to pay the banks, providing the bank would guarantee the loan. Later on prices began to improve; ranchmen got in better financial position, and the War Finance Corporation was liquidated.

After 10 years, history repeated itself; the crash of 1929, stockmen again found themselves in a very critical situation, the same as they had in the early twenties. Again the Government came to the rescue of the ranchmen and the banks by creating the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and then creating the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation to finance agriculture.

After going through these two strenuous periods, the Department of Agriculture realized that there should be some permanent set-up controlled by the Government to take care of these situations; therefore, in 1933 Congress enacted the Farm Credit Act. The discussions clearly indicated that Congress intended the system to be cooperative, to be permanent, and to be ultimately owned by the farmers and stockmen of the country, and that lastly, it should be free of political interference since it was not intended that the system should lend Government money.

Congress was the first large body to recognize that agricultural credit needs were seasonal, dependent upon types of farming, and that loanable funds must be available when and as needed. With all the years of experience by banking institutions, banks failed to recognize this need; consequently agriculture never received proper consideration until Congress passed the Farm Credit Act of 1933.

You will note that part of the act authorizing the formation of the production credit system was simple and brief and yet one of the most complete pieces of legislation ever enacted.

You will note in the copy of the Summary of Operations for 1942 that the associations throughout the United States served 265,749 farmers. To this number of farmers the associations advanced \$477,714,000. All members of the association did not borrow as their financial condition was such that they did not need to use the facilities of the organization. The total membership at the end of 1942 was 317,633 stockholders.

Since stockholders are accorded the privilege of listing their stock for sale when they do not care to use the facilities of the association, many in the past 9 years have taken advantage of this opportunity. In the Spokane district, for example, the 30 associations had 11,660 members, but during the past 9 years more than 18,000 farmers and stockmen have used the production credit associations. The majority of those not members today were able to improve their financial condition to such an extent that it

is questionable when it will be necessary for them to borrow again. On the other hand, those retaining membership in the association who do not borrow believe in cooperation and are leaving their stock investment in the organization for two reasons: First, they have a place to borrow when they need to, and second, to help capitalize and strengthen the organization which served them well when credit was not available elsewhere.

I have had occasion at various times to visit with Members of Congress and note that there still exists a general impression that the associations are lending Government money. Of course, you are busy having to keep track of all matters of legislation so you have a good excuse for not being acquainted with all the ins and outs of the operations of production credit associations.

This letter, together with the two pamphlets which I am sending you, are intended to help you get better acquainted with the work being carried on within the State by your farmer friends and mine.

Banks throughout the country are appealing to Congress for help. This is only natural since all banks are flooded with deposits, and general prosperity of the public leaves them without many loans in their note pouch. Production credit associations do not accept deposits, so are not confronted with this problem. However, our business likewise is down because of the prosperity of the farmers and stockmen. While the banks in this district are appealing to you for aid, it would be interesting to note that if the loans in the production credit system in the four Northwest States were divided amongst the banks making agricultural loans, it would only increase the loans in the note pouch by \$40,000 per bank.

One of the great services rendered by Production Credit was the general lowering of all rates of interest to farmers. Banks have lowered their rates but, of course, have not met the Production Credit Association rate, (4½ percent) except to a few preferred clients. Our rate is 4½ to every farmer and stockman. The banks' rates vary from 4½ to 8 percent and the man or farmer who has the least ability to pay interest is generally charged the 8 percent.

Another thing that you will be interested in is the preservation of the original \$120,000,000 appropriated by Congress. This money was promptly invested in bonds and used to capitalize the associations. If the system were to be liquidated today the Government would receive not \$120,000,000 but \$147,000,000. The net worth of the system is \$171,685,000. Of this amount the farmer-members have invested \$23,034,000 of their own money. Legal reserves and surplus built up by the associations amount to \$25,090,000, so it can be said that the system has been successful even beyond the original expectations of Congress when the act was passed.

Another item in which you will be interested is that the system has received no appropriation from Congress since the original appropriation in 1933. It is entirely self-supporting, operates economically, and best of all has decentralized authority. As you know, each district is supervised by a production credit corporation. The corporation does not make loans, it merely organizes, capitalizes, and supervises production credit associations.

It holds stock in the production credit associations, receives dividends when dividends are declared, it operates on a budget and supports the main office in Kansas City.

It is interesting to note that while the bankers throughout the country are attacking production credit associations in this State, the following bankers helped incorporate production credit associations by attending the organization meetings and signing the papers of incorporation.

These bankers knew at the time that the system was to be permanent, yet they recognized its need, wanted it organized, and worked hard to get the associations started.

R. E. Towle, manager, Federal Reserve Bank, Helena branch; A. T. Hibbard, president, Union Bank & Trust Co., Helena; P. B. McClintock, cashier, Farmers National Bank, Chinook; Fred Heinecke, president, First National Bank & Trust Co., Helena; E. F. Galt, vice president, First National Bank, Great Falls; J. G. Reitsch, vice president, Union Bank & Trust Co., Helena; Howard Doggett, banker, Townsend; R. P. Findlater, vice president, Bank of Miles City; George C. Sinton, banker, Manhattan; Axel Nelson, vice president, Richland National Bank, Sidney; L. Pride, president, Baker National Bank, Baker; T. L. Ryerson, vice president, First State Bank, Froid; C. H. Rittenaur, vice president, First National Bank, Helena; J. E. Brown, banker, Havre; H. D. Myrick, director, Federal Reserve Bank, Helena; C. J. Cutz, cashier, Stockmen's Bank, Cascade.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays having been ordered, the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McCLELLAN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON]. I am not advised how he would vote if present. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], who, I am advised, would vote "yea." Therefore, I am at liberty to vote. I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent on official business for the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] is absent on official business for the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program. I am advised that if present and voting, he would vote "yea."

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY], and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] are detained on important public business. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from Louisiana would vote "yea."

The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], who is necessarily absent, has a general pair with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED].

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] who is detained on important public business, is paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY]. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from Maryland would vote "nay," and the Senator from Oregon would vote "yea."

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] is detained at the House of Representatives on important official business. If present he would vote "yea." He is paired on this question with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS].

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from West Vir-

ginia [Mr. REVERCOMB], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] are absent on official business.

The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] are members of the congressional committee attending the funeral of the late Representative Guyer, and are therefore necessarily absent from the city.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] would vote "nay," if present.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] are necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 41, nays 31, as follows:

YEAS—41

Andrews	Hatch	Nye
Bankhead	Hayden	O'Mahoney
Bilbo	Hill	Pepper
Bone	Holman	Russell
Capper	La Follette	Scruggs
Caraway	Langer	Shipstead
Chandler	Lucas	Stewart
Chavez	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Connally	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Eastland	McFarland	Tunnell
Ellender	Maybank	Van Nuys
Gillette	Mead	Wallgren
Green	Murdoch	Wheeler
Cuffey	Murray	

NAYS—31

Austin	George	Reynolds
Bailey	Gerry	Taft
Ball	Gurney	Tobey
Barbour	Hawkes	Vandenberg
Bridges	Johnson, Colo.	Walsh
Bushfield	Lodge	Wherry
Byrd	McKellar	White
Clark, Mo.	Millikin	Wiley
Danaher	Moore	Wilson
Davis	O'Daniel	
Ferguson	Radcliffe	

NOT VOTING—24

Aiken	Downey	Revercomb
Barkley	Glass	Robertson
Brewster	Johnson, Calif.	Smith
Brooks	Kilgore	Thomas, Idaho
Buck	McNary	Truman
Burton	Maloney	Tydings
Butler	Overton	Wagner
Clark, Idaho	Reed	Willis

So the committee amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment passed over.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 84, after line 24, it is proposed to strike out:

Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and 5, and for the purchase of property and costs and expenses incurred in connection therewith in accordance with section 7 of the Rural Electrification Act of May 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), \$20,000,000.

Total, Rural Electrification Administration, \$22,258,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, in view of the objections which have been raised to the legislative provision for handling this item through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, as has been done in past years, I have consulted with as many members of the committee as I could reach—and I think I have talked with all of them, with possibly one or two exceptions—and I shall therefore ask that the Senate reject the committee amendment, which struck out the direct

appropriation on the part of the House. I shall then offer an amendment from the floor increasing the appropriation to \$30,000,000, the amount of the Budget estimate. It will make no difference in the operation of the Rural Electrification Administration. The only difference that will obtain will be in the method of handling the funds. For the past 4 or 5 years the R. E. A. has been financed by Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans. That requires legislation on an appropriation bill. It makes no difference to the R. E. A. or those who are interested in the cooperatives where the funds come from so long as the cooperatives are permitted to operate.

I therefore hope, Mr. President, that the committee amendment will be rejected. I shall then offer an amendment from the floor increasing the appropriation to \$30,000,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 84, after line 24.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I now offer an amendment, on page 85, line 4, to strike out "\$20,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$30,000,000"; and in line 5, to strike out "\$22,258,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$32,258,000."

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. SMITH. What difference would this amendment make in the operation of the R. E. A.?

Mr. RUSSELL. It would not make any difference. The R. E. A. has funds available, and will expend them under the substantive act creating the Rural Electrification Administration. In times past we have provided for borrowing funds from the R. F. C. That requires legislation, because the basic act has no provision for borrowing funds from the R. F. C.

Mr. SMITH. I was a little curious to know why the language involving the \$20,000,000 was stricken out.

Mr. RUSSELL. It was done because the Senate committee instructed me to offer a legislative proposal for borrowing \$30,000,000 from the R. F. C. That was offered as a substitute, and a point of order was made against the legislative provision, so we handled it by way of a direct appropriation. So far as the operation of rural cooperatives is concerned, it does not make a particle of difference. Under the terms of the amendment which I have offered, they will receive the full amount of \$30,000,000 estimated by the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. SMITH. As I understand, the language proposed to be stricken out by the committee will remain in the bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is true. The Senate has rejected the committee amendment. The language which appears in the bill as it came from the House will be retained, and my amendment proposes to increase the amount from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

Mr. SMITH. What effect would that have on the operation of the R. E. A.?

Mr. RUSSELL. It would have no effect whatever. It would not touch the

basic act creating the Rural Electrification Administration. The provision which had been suggested in the nature of legislation to permit borrowing from the R. F. C. had only to do with the source from which the funds were to be derived, and did not in any degree affect the local cooperatives in their operations.

Mr. SMITH. I am merely wondering why the Senator wants to increase the figure to \$30,000,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. Because we thought that amount was necessary to enable the cooperatives to continue their development and growth.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, by direction of the committee, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 54, line 3, after the words "Chief Forester", it is proposed to insert "at \$9,500 per annum."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the other day the question was raised as to what the effect might be upon other salaries in the Forestry Service. I have a letter from the United States Civil Service Commission, which I should like to have included in the RECORD.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, may the letter be read?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the letter will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

UNITED STATES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

Washington, D. C., June 2, 1943.

HON. CARL HAYDEN,

United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: This is in answer to your request for an explanation of the situation which would be created with respect to the salaries of key positions in the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture in case the salary of the Chief Forester, the head of the bureau, were fixed at \$9,500 by specific legislative enactment.

In case this action should be taken by the Congress, there would be under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, no result flowing automatically therefrom which would affect the salaries of other positions. Since the salary ceiling in the bureau would be raised, the Commission would not be surprised to receive from the Department a request for the upward reallocation of key positions in the bureau immediately below the Chief. Action on such a departmental request, however, would be subject to the Commission's determination after careful consideration of the responsibilities of the positions concerned, their relationships with the Chief's position and to each other, and especially the kind and degree of responsibility delegated by the Chief to key positions concerned.

In similar instances which have occurred in the past, action by Congress in raising the salary ceiling within a bureau has permitted the Civil Service Commission to recognize classification levels for certain key positions which it felt it could not previously recognize because the result would be a definite conflict with the salary of the

bureau chief. Legislatively raising the salary of the chief in those cases removed the conflict.

It may be that in the case of the Forest Service a similar result will occur, but each individual case will be thoroughly analyzed by the Commission on its merits.

Sincerely yours,

WM. C. HULL,
Executive Assistant.

Mr. HAYDEN. The question was asked the other day, when this proposal was made, whether it would have the effect referred to in the letter, and I stated I did not want the amendment adopted by the Senate under any misapprehension. For that reason I have placed the letter in the RECORD. The changes cannot amount to much. Senators who are familiar with the Forest Service will remember that Mr. Clapp has been the acting head of the Service and therefore has been drawing \$9,000. He now goes back to the status of bureau chief and will draw \$8,000. The fact that he has those responsibilities might permit of a salary reclassification. My main argument in favor of the amendment is that the Forest Service is one of the chief bureaus of the Department of Agriculture. Practically every other bureau chief is receiving a larger salary. The Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics receives \$10,000 a year; the Chief of the Agricultural Research Administration receives \$10,000 a year; the Chief of the Commodity Credit Corporation receives \$10,000; the Chief of the Agricultural Marketing Administration receives \$10,000; the Chief of the Rural Electrification Administration receives \$10,000; the Chief of the Farm Credit Administration receives \$10,000, and the Chief of the Farm Security Administration receives \$10,000.

Certainly a modest increase of \$500 in this instance would be fully justified.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I do not at all propose to dispute the assertions that the Chief Forester is a splendid public servant, and that he is entitled to the amount recommended which is very small. But, I believe it is clear from the letter which has been read by the clerk, that while such an increase would not automatically compel a raise in grade and raise in pay of all subordinates in that bureau, it would, as a practical matter, tend to have that effect. We all know that that is the way in which this agglutinative process of magnification takes place in the Government, that officials get together and promote one man and everybody else is promoted accordingly. If that is what we want to do, we ought to do it consciously and not by indirection.

Mr. President, moreover it seems to me that a case can be made out for other officials which would be just as good and equally as strong as the case made out for this particular official. By taking the action proposed we would set a precedent which would undoubtedly be used in the very near future, because we are acting on the whole question of what to do about adjusting the compensation of Government employees in the light of the inflationary forces which are at work in the country. I believe we should deal with

the matter as a major problem, and not in a piecemeal manner. In my opinion this is a legislative question in its essence, and I am growing more and more disturbed at the way in which the Appropriations Committee, of which I am a member, undertakes constantly to pass upon legislative matters. I know the motive behind it. It is a natural one, namely that an appropriation bill must be passed; it is one bill which will not be pigeonholed. So, if we attach something to it, it has a good chance to be enacted into law. That is certainly a practical consideration, and we want to be practical. We do not want any doctrinaire or theoretical consideration to prevent us from doing what we think is right. But in the Appropriations Committee there is not the background of knowledge concerning such matters that exists in a legislative committee. The Appropriations Committee does not hear both sides. The testimony it receives is usually of an ex parte nature, and the result is that we take up a lot of odds and ends and our efforts result in a hodgepodge. As I say, I am sure the official in this particular case is entitled to the recommended promotion, but I do not think this is the proper way to proceed.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I make the point of order that this is general legislation.

Mr. HAYDEN. The point of order is conceded. There is no question about it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order is sustained.

The clerk will state the next committee amendment passed over.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 65, after line 8, it is proposed to insert:

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the War Food Administration to perform its functions, including those prescribed by Executive Orders 9280, 9322, 9328, and 9334, independently or in cooperation (by transfer of funds or otherwise) with public and private agencies and individuals, including not to exceed \$10,000 per annum for an Administrator; other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$50,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; printing and binding; the purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; the purchase, operation, and maintenance (including two in the District of Columbia) of passenger-carrying vehicles; \$25,000,000: *Provided*, That transfers of funds to other offices or administrative units in the Department with respect to which transfers of funds are otherwise authorized in this act shall be in addition to, and subject to the same restrictions as, the amounts provided therefor in the Budget schedules.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, this is the appropriation for the War Food Administration, presided over by Mr. Chester Davis. It went over the other day at the request of some Senator.

I wish to say that, of all the public officials who have ever appeared before the committee, I have never seen one who more convinced the committee that he was trying to provide an economical administration than Mr. Davis, and, in view

of the duties which are imposed on him, I think this is a very reasonable request. I wish to say to the Senator from Ohio, who raised the point that they were getting ready to set up entirely new committees throughout the country, that Mr. Davis assured the committee that he had no such intention in mind and that no new committees would be set up anywhere.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I have read the testimony since the other day, and I quite agree that if Mr. Davis can carry out the plan he has in mind he will reduce duplication rather than increase it. I certainly shall not oppose the appropriation, but I hope that his assurance and the assurance of the committee will be carried out.

Mr. RUSSELL. I join the Senator in the hope he has expressed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment passed over.

The next amendment passed over was an amendment offered by Mr. RUSSELL, on page 78, after line 12, to insert:

EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to further carry out the provisions of section 32, as amended, of the act entitled "An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes," approved August 24, 1935, and subject to all provisions of law relating to the expenditure of funds appropriated by such section, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, funds appropriated by or for the purposes of section 32 of said act shall be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for the maintenance, expansion, and operation of a school milk and lunch program under clause (2) of said section 32: *Provided*, That such funds shall be available for such purposes during the fiscal year 1944 without regard to the requirement therein relating to the encouragement of domestic consumption.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, that amendment also went over on request of the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. TAFT. What was the amendment? I thought the clerk referred to an amendment on page 78.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment just read, to come in on page 78, was offered by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] under the heading "Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities."

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, is the amendment accompanied by a motion to suspend the rule?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair thinks not.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I ask that the amendment be again stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will again state the amendment.

The amendment was again stated.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I desire to offer an amendment to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio to the amendment of the Senator from Georgia will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, line 4, after the numerals "32", it is proposed to insert the words "in a sum not exceeding \$35,000,000."

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I do not wish to oppose the continuation this year of the school-lunch program. The amendment proposes simply that it be not enlarged beyond its present scope. The expenditures last year amounted to \$26,000,000. It is said that the cost of food is now somewhat greater and that certain services heretofore rendered by the W. P. A. can no longer be continued. I, therefore, have made the figure \$35,000,000 instead of \$26,000,000 which was the amount for the current year, with the idea that such an appropriation will enable the continuation of the school-lunch program in its present form.

Mr. President, I desire to give notice that next year I certainly shall oppose any provision of this kind in the appropriation bill, because it does not belong in an appropriation bill. The only reason I do not like to oppose it now is that this program is in effect; many children are receiving this assistance; many school districts are receiving the assistance, and have budgeted their programs for the next year, so that it would be very difficult for many of them to change their plans. Furthermore, it is almost impossible to get through general legislation before the first of July of this year, and, therefore, I do not want to oppose the continuation of the program. But, Mr. President, every possible objection that can be made to legislation on an appropriation bill can be made to this provision.

There is no law authorizing such a program as is now carried on in behalf of school lunches in this country. All Senators know how the program started. It was started by the Surplus Commodity Credit Corporation. They had certain surplus commodities and desired to find places where they could advantageously use them, where they could give them away, if you please, and they found that the school lunch was a good place, and no doubt it was an excellent place.

Undoubtedly they did have a great many surplus commodities. Now there are no longer any surplus commodities, and I say they have taken this surplus-commodities program and turned it into a subsidy program, and are paying the people providing the lunches direct subsidies, amounting to approximately \$10 per child per year, a few cents subsidy every day, subsidies which go to every child, although three-fourths of the children are perfectly able to pay for the lunches.

The act under which it is done, the Surplus Commodities Act, provides that the Corporation may encourage domestic consumption by diverting commodities from the normal channels of trade and commerce. This program is no longer diverting any commodities from the normal channels of trade and commerce. It is entirely apart from the purpose of the act, and a Nation-wide program to feed and subsidize all the school children in the United States was

developed wholly without legal authority.

Mr. President, it is a typical example of what has happened repeatedly in the spread of governmental bureaus. It is particularly obnoxious, in my opinion, when it sets up a Nation-wide program in which the Federal Government deals directly with people throughout the entire United States, bypasses the ordinary school system, bypasses all the States themselves, and undertakes to distribute bounty, if you please, to individuals scattered throughout the United States.

To cite merely a few of the similar activities of bureaus showing the usurpations of authority which have occurred, I cite first the Lanham Act. Congress passed the Lanham Act to help schools in the areas around camps and around new industrial plants, which were growing so rapidly that the local people could not take care of the situation. What happened? The Federal Works Agency took over the old W. P. A. organization, and has proceeded to spread the money to schools, not only for education, but they have set up nurseries to take care of the children of women workers, without the slightest legal authority.

The subsidy program which is now proposed has the merest shadow of legislative authority. The W. P. A. are proposing to spend \$500,000 through the R. F. C., without any legal authority whatever, and if their claim that there is some legal authority is valid, it will authorize them to spend five billion or ten billion dollars just as well as the four hundred or four hundred and fifty million dollars they are talking about.

We saw the order which practically abolished all tariffs on goods coming into the United States, under the shadow of a little bill intended to permit naval vessels coming home to bring the stores they acquired in foreign countries.

We saw under the lend-lease program an effort to expand it into a measure to lower our tariffs after the war, and make reciprocal agreements—a usurpation of authority condemned unanimously by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate.

I hear every day B. E. W. is doing this and that—so far as I am concerned—wholly beyond any legislative authority.

The Federal Government, without any authority, has required the Governors of all the States to turn over the State employment agencies, and has set up a Federal employment system throughout the United States, without any legal authority.

We have today seen how the local rehabilitation loan business has gradually expanded, beyond any authority granted by Congress, requiring us again to legislate on an appropriation bill, if we want to continue it.

Mr. President, it seems to me that Congress must now take a firm stand, and say that we will not authorize or justify or appropriate for activities which are undertaken without any legal authority from Congress.

In the second place, this program violates all the principles of State aid, be-

cause it bypasses the States. The lunch money is handed out to the local school districts which happen to have lunch programs. If not, so far as I can ascertain, it is handed out to Rotary Clubs, who may be conducting such lunch programs, or it may be handed out to parent-teachers' associations, wholly irresponsible bodies, scattered all over the United States, none of them, so far as I know, subject to any audit by the Comptroller General of the United States.

If we are to have this kind of program, it should be carried on through the State boards of education, which should supervise the arrangements for the lunches. If we should undertake to legislate on the subject, we would have a different system, a very much better system, than now prevails.

Incidentally, there is no assurance of local contribution; there is no requirement. The officials of the Government bureau may subsidize the whole lunch program, or they may subsidize one-tenth of it. They may discriminate in favor of one district against another, or in favor of one State against another. There is no general legislation providing how the money shall be handed out, and to whom it shall go.

Mr. President, these are merely examples of the unwisdom of attempting to legislate on an appropriation bill, because when we do, we merely hand someone money which he can use practically without restriction. The Committee on Appropriations naturally has not considered the details, cannot consider them, cannot consider how the matter shall be handled, the kind of legislation required. The information at hand is wholly inadequate to enable us to deal with the situation with which we desire to deal.

Of course, there is a serious question as to whether the Federal Government should undertake to subsidize all the school children in the United States, regardless of their financial condition. The testimony shows the activity will cost about \$10 per child a year. There are 25,000,000 school children in the United States. If we permit the expansion provided for, we may expand it from twenty-five million to fifty-nine million, but if the expansion continues, it can in the end cost \$250,000,000 a year on the part of the Federal Government, if it covers the field undertaken by the Surplus Commodity Corporation in this respect.

Mr. President, it seems to me perfectly clear that while the argument against stopping this movement perhaps is sufficiently strong—and I do not wish to stop what is actually being done—there is no real ground for an expansion of the system.

It was stated a few days ago that the W. P. A. had ceased providing services in some cases, but the testimony of Mr. Hendrickson shows that only about one-third of all the projects received any W. P. A. aid, so that would not be a very material figure. There is no reason I can see why the local districts should not undertake to provide the assistance formerly given by W. P. A.

The Surplus Commodities Corporation are perfectly frank about the matter. They say, "Our present plans for 1944 contemplate a substantial expansion of the school-milk and school-lunch program."

I see no reason for that. It is not a war undertaking. In fact, probably there is less need for it now than there is in time of peace. There is more general prosperity, and the parents of the children are better able to take care of the matter. So it is a question of a permanent provision; it has no relation to the war.

In asking this limitation, I think it is fair to say that, so far as I know, this is the only case in which we are asked to increase a nonwar activity in the appropriation bills of this year. I see no reason why we should do so at this time, and I ask for support for my amendment fixing the figure at \$35,000,000, which, according to all my information, will enable the Agency to continue the present program, but not to expand it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, on the day the bill came before the Senate I urged the importance of separate legislation clearly defining the responsibility of the Federal Government, the States, and local school districts for this program. The Congress should establish definite and clear standards. We cannot handle that matter in connection with the pending bill.

I hope the Senate will not agree to the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio, limiting the appropriation to \$35,000,000. While some order should be brought out of the present confused situation, that is a matter of legislation, and we have no assurance that legislation will be enacted, or, if legislation shall be enacted, that the sum which would be permitted under the amendment of the Senator from Ohio would be sufficient. There has been a very decided increase, as all Senators know, in the cost of food and of milk. The amount which the Senator from Ohio would allow, \$35,000,000, might be enough under the increase at the present time to defray the cost of the food and milk which have been supplied to carry on the program in the same proportions as in effect today. But in the event there should be inadequate supplies of food of the kind which has been used, and it was necessary to purchase slightly more costly foods, it is entirely conceivable that the amendment of the Senator from Ohio could cause the abandonment of the school lunch and the school milk program in some of the schools of the Nation.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. What figure does the Senator from Georgia think would adequately continue the present program without expansion? I have no special brief for the figure \$35,000,000, but it seemed to me that that amount would cover any possible increase in cost in food during the year.

Mr. RUSSELL. I may say to the Senator from Ohio that I do not know that we should confine ourselves absolutely to

the program which is now in effect. I can conceive of very good reasons why this program should be given to some schools which do not have it at the present time. There are areas in the United States where this program is not today available to the schools, where a great number of the mothers of the children who attend those schools are at work in defense plants, thereby creating a great need for more care on the part of public agencies, such as the schools, to prevent the mounting tide of juvenile delinquency which is shocking the public conscience of the American people today. I do not think that we should so circumscribe this program that it would be likely that any school would be prevented from receiving the benefit of the milk program, even if the lunch program were not expanded in any of the schools of the country.

I wish to suggest to the Senator from Ohio that the original sum which was contemplated to be expended for this purpose in the Budget estimates which were sent to the House of Representatives was \$81,000,000. The House refused to appropriate the unexpended balances of \$25,000,000. The Senate committee also did not recommend that appropriation. Therefore, the amount which was available for the school-lunch program was reduced to \$59,000,000. Under the Budget estimate as it stands today the \$59,000,000 can, I may say, be spent on the school-lunch program. I should like to see some limitation or some restriction placed on the amount, but I could not accept the figure proposed by the Senator from Ohio. If no other committee member should object, I would have no objection to setting a definite figure which would not result in materially restricting the school-lunch program. If the Senator were to propose \$50,000,000 I would not oppose it.

Mr. TAFT. \$50,000,000—that figure seems large. How about \$45,000,000?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; I could not accept that figure.

Mr. TAFT. I will modify my proposal by suggesting \$50,000,000. I wish to place a limit on the amount. I feel very strongly that the program should be carried forward within that limitation. Mr. President, in the amendment offered on behalf of the committee, on page 2, line 4, after "32", I move to insert "in a sum not exceeding \$50,000,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Ohio to the amendment offered on behalf of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment offered on behalf of the committee will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 86, line 16, after the words "Farm Credit Administration" and before the semicolon it is proposed to insert "Provided, That the requirement (12 U. S. C. 952) that Federal land banks and joint stock land banks shall be examined at least twice

each year is hereby modified so that such examinations need be made only once each year: *Provided further*, That the expenses and salaries of employees engaged in such examinations shall be assessed against the said corporations, banks, or institutions in accordance with the provisions of existing laws except that the amounts collected from the Federal land banks, joint stock land banks, and Federal intermediate credit banks pursuant to the Act of July 17, 1916, as amended (12 U. S. C. 657), shall be covered into the Treasury and credited to a special fund, and the Administration shall estimate the cost to the Farm Credit Administration of the administrative supervision of the Federal land banks, the banks for cooperatives, the Federal intermediate credit banks, and the production credit corporations for the fiscal year 1944 and shall appropriate the amount so determined among such banks and corporations on such equitable basis as said Administration shall determine and shall assess and collect such amounts in advance from such banks and corporations and the amount so collected shall be covered into the Treasury and credited to said special fund, which fund is hereby made available to said Administration for expenditure for the purposes set forth in this appropriation: *Provided further*, That as soon as practicable after June 30, 1944, said Administration shall determine, on a fair and reasonable basis, (1) the cost of the examination services rendered during the fiscal year 1944 to each Federal land bank, joint stock land bank, and Federal intermediate credit bank and (2) the amount which fairly and equitably should be allocated to each Federal land bank, bank for cooperatives, Federal intermediate credit bank, and production credit corporation as the cost during the fiscal year 1944 of their administrative supervision, and if the sum of these two items in any case is greater than the total amount collected from the bank or the corporation concerned, the difference shall be collected from such bank or corporation or, if less, shall be refunded from said special fund to the bank or the corporation entitled thereto."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I undertook to discuss this amendment when the bill first came before the Senate.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BAILEY. I understood the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNary] made a point of order against this amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. No point of order was made against the amendment. A Senator suggested that it go over in order that he could have an opportunity to study it.

Mr. BAILEY. Is this the Bankhead amendment?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; this is not the Bankhead amendment. The amendment carries language which is in the bill at the present time, providing for payment for supervision of Federal land banks, supervision of Federal intermediate credit banks, supervision of banks for cooperatives, supervision of production

credit corporations, examination of Federal land banks, Federal intermediate credit banks, and joint stock land banks by assessment against those institutions rather than by appropriation. It was approved in the Budget estimates this year. It was placed in the bill by the House committee, and went out on a point of order made by one Member on the floor of the House.

This item, Mr. President, is in the interest of economy. It is solely for the purpose of obtaining a reduction in the amount of the appropriation made for the administration of the Federal land banks. The amount asked is \$2,049,019. If the Senate sees fit to reject this provision, which has already been in the bill, which is in operation now, with funds having already been set up by the affected units to defray the cost of this auditing, it will be necessary for me to offer an amendment from the floor increasing the appropriation by \$2,000,000. The amendment saves the \$2,000,000 and does not hurt anyone or anything.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered on behalf of the committee on page 86, line 16.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. That concludes all the amendments within the bill, and all the amendments I was directed by the committee to offer from the floor of the Senate. Having reached this stage, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Andrews	Gillette	Nye
Austin	Green	O'Daniel
Bailey	Cuffey	O'Mahoney
Ball	Gurney	Pepper
Bankhead	Hatch	Radcliffe
Barbour	Hawkes	Reynolds
Bilbo	Hayden	Russell
Bone	Hill	Scruggs
Bridges	Holman	Shipstead
Burton	Johnson, Colo.	Smith
Bushfield	La Follette	Stewart
Byrd	Langer	Taft
Capper	Lodge	Thomas, Okla.
Caraway	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Chandler	McCarran	Tobey
Chavez	McClellan	Tunnell
Clark, Mo.	McFarland	Vandenberg
Connally	McKellar	Van Nuys
Danaher	McNary	Wallgren
Davis	Maybank	Walsh
Eastland	Mead	Wheeler
Ellender	Millikin	Wherry
Ferguson	Moore	White
George	Murdock	Wiley
Gerry	Murray	Wilson

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-five Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The bill is open to further amendment.

THE CORN SHORTAGE IN NEW ENGLAND

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, the most thought-provoking and direful news which has come to the American people for some months was the announcement in the morning press that the leaders having the matter in charge predict a food shortage in this Nation of ours. This morning in the Committee on Banking and Currency the distinguished president of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Green, in the course of his remarks on the pending bill, said that our greatest duty is to stimulate

the increased production of food; and, of course, we concur.

We have set up in this Nation administrations to regulate the prices and supplies of commodities. I now desire to speak to the Senate for approximately 3 minutes on one phase of the subject: the restrictions in the price and supply of a great commodity—corn—and the grain situation in the country.

I come from New England, and I hold a brief for the small farmers of the New England States who raise poultry for a living. They are a part of the \$2,000,000,000 poultry industry. Those men, in a patriotic desire to cooperate with the Government and, at its request, with the county agents, have cooperated and have even doubled, in some cases, the supply of chickens and eggs this year, involving great effort and expense in chicken houses and equipment. They went ahead and made this contribution and effort at the Government's request for cooperation in securing greater food supplies. But now, as a result of this patriotic cooperation, they find themselves unable to buy a pound of corn anywhere in the New England States. We are faced with a shortage. Let me point out that the feeding of poultry is so delicately balanced that when an attempt is made to change the balanced ration used for feeding—a ration of which perhaps from 40 to 50 percent always is corn—the productive capacity of the flock is thrown out of balance and out of gear, and production is seriously impaired. When that is done, the food supply of the Nation is threatened.

The poultry producers acutely need the corn. They must have it. Where is it, Mr. President? Some of it is in the hands of the Government, some is in storage under loans, and some of it is so-called free corn. Where can we get it? We cannot get it, because the Government has put on it a ceiling price of \$1.03 at Chicago, and by the time the corn has reached my district the price is approximately \$1.20. Even so, it is impossible to obtain the corn, because the farmers will not sell it to the poultry producers. The farmers who have the corn feed it to hogs, and thus are able to obtain a larger income; and no one can blame them for doing that.

When I am asked what the remedy is, I make this suggestion: We have to have the production of our food supplies stimulated. The only solution I can see of this matter, after going through it to the full extent of my mental ability, is to increase the ceiling price of corn, and not only the price of corn, but the price of the things fabricated from corn and sold to the public in one form or another.

Some may say that such a procedure will increase costs. Perhaps in a measure it will. We have already had certain price increases throughout the country, but, above all things, the desideratum is to obtain the production of food necessary to be had in order to feed the Nation, and for lend-lease to our allies, and for our armed forces abroad.

So, Mr. President, without further ado, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD—I shall not take time to read them—a series of letters and tele-

grams which have been sent by the operators of poultry farms and by grain dealers in my State and in other New England States. I ask that they be printed as a part of my remarks, and that the Senate carefully consider this situation which is so pregnant with direful consequences for the American people as a whole.

There being no objection, the letters and telegrams were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 8, 1943.
HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: After hearing for a number of years about the tremendous surpluses of grain which the Government has accumulated, it comes as something of a shock to learn that there is only about a week's supply of stock and poultry feed in New Hampshire and that the prospects of its being replenished are not good. If the surpluses of grain do exist, I cannot understand why they should not be made available at this time, for it would be nothing short of a catastrophe if the poultry raisers of New Hampshire, who have increased their facilities at the Government's request, should be forced to liquidate their flocks for lack of an adequate supply of grain. Yet apparently this is the very situation which they are facing. The growers of cattle and hogs are apparently facing the same situation, and already the supply of hog ration is practically exhausted and I understand that none is being mixed.

I suppose that you have received many letters of a similar tenor from your constituents, and I would appreciate it if you would let me know what can be done and what you are doing to remedy the situation.

Yours very truly,

FREDERICK W. BRANCH.

CHRISTIE'S POULTRY FARMS,
Kingston, N. H., June 8, 1943.
Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CHARLES: Referring to my telegram of yesterday, I am writing you at this time in more detail so that you will better understand the feed shortage situation which faces the poultry industry of our region, and the entire country for that matter. I understand that the bill authorizing the Department of Agriculture to release 50,000,000 bushels of feed wheat has been passed by both the Senate and House. This is a relief because it will take care of us so far as wheat is concerned, temporarily at least, but you must bear in mind that additional allotments should be made as soon as possible for future use.

Now about corn—the situation on corn is very critical. Large feed manufacturers and dealers of New England tell me that unless shipments of corn begin to roll East by next week that the corn situation will become even more critical than the wheat one has been. The reason for this is not because there is a shortage of corn, because we understand elevators all over the country are bulging out with corn, but because of Government restrictions on ceilings which makes it impossible for legitimate grain dealers to do a legitimate business. These grain dealers tell me that they can go out and sell an auction short and satisfy the needs of their customers, but if they did that they would lose anywhere from 3 to 6 cents a bushel, which of course they are not willing to do. The Government must release some corn and release it quickly. One method of doing so would be lifting the present price restriction.

For your information chickens are a peculiar animal. They must be fed certain formulas day in and day out in order that they live, grow, and lay a lot of eggs. To do this they must have a complete balanced ration which cannot be changed from day to day. Corn supplies about from 40 to 50 percent of this ration and wheat or oats or any other grain cannot be substituted for corn, even for a single day, without throwing the birds' digestive system out of balance, and as a result, out of production immediately. If this happens there is nothing for the poultryman to do but to sell his hens because they will not come back in production for several months and no poultryman can afford to keep birds that are not laying for even a day.

Every time 5,000 laying hens are sold, the production of eggs from that flock alone drops 20,000 eggs each week. We need these eggs and chickens to feed our armies, our people at home, and for lend-lease purposes. You may be interested to know that prior to the war we only dried around 10,000,000 pounds of eggs in this country. This year's goal is between three hundred and four hundred million pounds of dried eggs. It will be impossible to achieve the dried-egg goal as well as the egg for home consumption and poultry meat end of it, if the industry is handicapped at every turn. Millions upon millions of hatching eggs and baby chicks are shipped out of New England to all parts of the country as foundation stock for next year's producers of market and hatching eggs, and baby chicks. If this source of supply is stymied in the least, not only our industry will suffer a tremendous economic loss but our war effort will suffer immensely, and we are more concerned about that than we are about our economic loss.

Your efforts to expedite movement of grains for poultry and livestock feeding purposes will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

ANDREW CHRISTIE.

STRATHAM, N. H., June 4, 1943.

SENATOR TOBEY: The poultry industry is faced with a 25-percent immediate reduction in grain supplies. Much of it is due to western stockmen and Corn Belt farmers feeding out corn instead of shipping into the Northeast here to help poultrymen. All other grain stocks are correspondingly short.

The Government has urged the industry to new heights of production. Now a grain shortage. The whole thing is defeating itself. Please, as our Representative, look into this situation at once, or we will be forced to dispose of 25 percent of our laying and growing stock. Grass is a big help in growing pullets, and lawn clippings help layers and breeders, but we must have grain. We can't turn them off to pasture for the summer.

Sincerely,

DUANE YOUNG,
Owner, Pineview Chickery.

MERRIMACK FARMERS' EXCHANGE, INC.,

Concord, N. H., June 9, 1943.

SENATOR CHARLES W. TOBEY,

United States Senate Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: We are grateful to you for the work you have done in getting the 50,000,000 bushels of wheat released through the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The lack of corn has caused a rise in the price of barley of 18 cents per bushel in 12 days. Oats, likewise, are going up. I give these figures merely for your information.

Every day that passes with no corn flowing east brings us nearer to the time when the livestock here will have to be fed a mere sustenance ration containing no corn. Normal delivery time on a car of corn from date of order to date of arrival is about 10 days. This means that if a concern owns a 10-day supply of corn today, they will be out at the end of that period unless orders for

corn can be placed today. Yesterday's Chicago Market News says: "There was no trading in corn which was bid at ceilings."

Isn't there anyone in Washington who can do something about this serious situation?

Very truly yours,
MERRIMACK FARMERS' EXCHANGE, INC.,
R. W. PEASLEY, General Manager.

CONCORD, N. H., June 3, 1943.

HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

Desperate feeding problem faces New Hampshire dairymen and poultrymen, especially the latter. Reports from millers advise impossible to get corn and wheat. Thousands of our people responded to appeal for poultry meat and eggs as with milk. Feeding situation now so desperate unless relief immediately comes thousands of chicks, broilers, and layers will go hungry, and day-old baby chicks do not live long without feed concentrates. Advice via Boston corn and wheat plentiful supply, but fixed price on corn forces holding from sale. Chance to secure supply through Chicago auction market at price above Office of Price Administration fixed price. Millers do not care to violate Federal prices fixed or take loss in July market. Chicago sold short. Check if possible Federal holding corn and wheat and do at once all possible to relieve desperate situation. Urge quick Senate approval of bill passed today by House authorizing sale 50,000,000 bushels Government-owned wheat. Urge favorable influence on quick transportation via Great Lakes grain authorized for entry from Canada. Quick action imperative.

ANDREW L. FELKER,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

CONCORD, N. H., June 2, 1943.

SENATOR CHARLES TOBEY,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

New England nearly out of corn, wheat, and barley. None available on market. Birds starving in 10 days.

MERRIMACK FARMERS EXCHANGE, INC.,
R. W. PEASLEY, General Manager.

CONCORD, N. H., June 2, 1943.

HON. CHARLES TOBEY,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

Unable to buy corn, wheat, or barley in New England. Mill can run 3 days more on present supply. Can you do anything to relieve the situation?

G. M. BARTEMUS Co.

KINGSTON, N. H., June 7, 1943.

CHARLES W. TOBEY,

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

The poultry industry of New England in general, and that of New Hampshire in particular, is the seed basket of the poultry industry of America. As such it has contributed more to the development and welfare of our \$2,000,000,000 industry than any other factor. Our industry is very vital to our war effort. A serious emergency faces the feeders of poultry and other livestock in New England due to the shortage of corn products. There will be no poultry industry left to boast about in New England unless something is done to relieve the situation right away and not 2 weeks from now. Please act immediately.

ANDREW CHRISTIE,
President, Poultry and Egg
National Board, Kingston, N. H.

PITTSFIELD, N. H., June 5, 1943.

HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY:

Urge that you do everything possible immediately to make corn and wheat avail-

able to New England. Situation very serious and unless relieved at once New England faces a definite feed famine.

RIEL & STAPLETON GRAIN CO.

CONCORD N. H., June 3, 1943.

CHARLES W. TOBEY,

United States Senate:

We do not believe corn will flow east until Chicago pegged price is raised. When 50,000,000 wheat is released shipments must be greatly speeded to avoid famine. Too much red tape now.

R. W. PEASLEY,
General Manager, Merrimack
Farmers Exchange.

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 9, 1943.

SENATOR CHARLES W. TOBEY,

Senate Office Building:

What are we farmers to do? Have only enough grain for our stock to last 4 days. Can't you do something about the corn situation? Let's not compel our small New England farmers to sell their stock. We all want to help by raising more, even without our usual farm help, and now we cannot feed what we have. Please do what you can.

Mrs. HENRY WHEELER, Jr.,
Bedford, N. H.

BOSTON, MASS., June 3, 1943.

HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

Owing to a serious emergency that faces the feeders of livestock and poultry throughout New England, due to the inability to purchase corn and wheat through Government or regular channels, we are appealing to you for instant action for relief. Inside of 2 weeks, if unable to get supplies of these two important grains, New England will face a definite feed famine, feeders will be unable to secure feed, and chaotic conditions will result. We believe that there is an adequate supply of corn and wheat in the country to take care of feeding requirements for all sections, but due to governmental restrictions and ceilings, we are unable to buy. The present bill up before the Senate for the allotment of 50,000,000 bushels feed wheat should be passed, also, additional allotments should be made for future use. Once again we emphasize that immediate action is necessary on your part to make supplies of these grains available in order to save the New England farmers, either through changes in corn ceilings or such other methods as can be devised.

BOSTON GRAIN AND FLOUR
EXCHANGE, INC.,
E. J. SENNOTT, President.

CHARLESTOWN, N. H., June 4, 1943.

SENATOR CHARLES TOBEY,

United States Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

New Hampshire nearly out of corn and wheat. Poultry raisers face ruin unless these grains obtainable within week. Please act at once.

JOHN L. NELSON,
Manager, Nelson Warner Co.

BERLIN, N. H., June 4, 1943.

CHARLES W. TOBEY,

United States Senate:

Serious shortage of corn and wheat facing New England. Strongly urge immediate action.

ROMEO J. BARBIN.

CONCORD, N. H., June 3, 1943.

SENATOR CHARLES TOBEY,

United States Senate Office Building:

Cattle and poultry will suffer unless we can buy grains immediately.

FOWLER BROTHER GRAIN MILLS,
Suncook, N. H.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

United States Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,
Washington, D. C.:

We are bread bakers employing 75 persons supplying about 25,000 families here in New Hampshire. At present our inventory on corn sugar and corn byproducts will be exhausted in about 2 weeks. We wish you would use your office with Food Administrator Chester Davis, Office of Price Administration Administrator Prentiss Brown, Economic Director Fred Vinson for them to take immediate action to relieve the critical corn situation. Unless this corn situation is straightened out immediately, we will be forced to stop baking bread, which is essential.

ALBERT E. GENEST,
President, Genest Bros., Inc.,
Manchester, N. H.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, poultry and eggs are a part of the common diet of all men. We must have them; and unless the feed necessary for the flocks of hundreds of thousands of poultrymen throughout the United States is obtained by them, I state today—and I say this advisedly—that they will become so discouraged about the situation that they will go out of business.

One man in my State of New Hampshire committed suicide. He had destroyed his flock. He was aided, perhaps, in his efforts to continue operations; but, nevertheless, he became discouraged and lost faith. The Government, which had encouraged him went back on him when he came to get the supply of food he needed for his flock.

Mr. President, I have taken these few moments to raise my voice in behalf of the necessities of the poultry producers of the Eastern States.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, I send to the desk an amendment which I offer. The amendment calls for no appropriation. It is legislation. I desire to make a brief statement concerning it. I ask first that the amendment be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WALLGREN in the chair). The amendment will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the proper place in the bill, it is proposed to insert the following new section:

SEC. —. That notwithstanding the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, or any other provision of law, any owner, lessee, tenant, or operator of any farm land on which a substantial part of any crop was destroyed or damaged by flood or by insect infestation in 1943 so that abandonment or replanting of such crop is necessary, may market without penalty the actual production of cotton from any acreage planted on such farm land and the planting in 1943 of any acreage in excess of the farm cotton acreage allotment on such farm land shall not cause the producer to suffer any deduction or loss of eligibility for payment, commodity loans, or price support: *Provided*, That the acreage in excess of the farm-acreage allotment in 1943 shall not constitute past acreage or past production of cotton in determining the farm, county, or State acreage allotment for any subsequent year.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, we have had a very disastrous flood in the central-southern portion of the country. This flood has caused great damage in Arkansas and in Oklahoma. Under the present law the farmers in that area have a quota for the production of cotton. They may not exceed that quota unless the restrictions are removed. My amendment proposes to remove the restrictions on the planting of cotton in the green bug infested and flooded areas. The amendment is recommended by Mr. Chester Davis, Food Administrator. I ask unanimous consent that the letter from Mr. Davis be inserted in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, June 1, 1943.

HON. HAMPTON P. FULMER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. FULMER: This replies to your letter of May 24, 1943, to the Secretary of Agriculture, requesting a report on H. R. 2766, amending the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. MONRONEY, of Oklahoma.

The bill would provide that, on farms on which the substantial portion of any crop was destroyed or damaged by flood or insect infestation, cotton could be planted, produced, and marketed without regard to present marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and without causing the producer to be subject to deductions or loss of eligibility for payment, commodity loans, or price support.

I favor such legislation with respect to marketing quotas as would enable me to meet emergency situations where it is determined that the lifting of marketing quotas would increase the production of food and feed crops. I understand that this is the purpose of the proposed legislation. The committee may wish to consider whether the same objective could be reached by a more general provision.

In view of your request that this report be submitted immediately, we have not had an opportunity to clear it with the Bureau of the Budget, and, accordingly, we are not advised as to the relationship of this proposed legislation to the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

CHESTER C. DAVIS,
Administrator.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, this amendment removes the quota restrictions on the production of cotton in the green bug-infested and the flood-destroyed areas, and only for this year. Farmers in the northern part of the cotton belt can still plant cotton and have an opportunity to raise a crop if the fall is a little late. This is an effort to give the farmers in this distressed area an opportunity to raise a cotton crop this year. The amendment affects only the northern boundary of the cotton district, which is on the Arkansas River in the main, and covers territory in my State and in the Panhandle of Texas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I understand that all other amendments

are now disposed of. I wish to make a motion. I offered an amendment with respect to which a point of order was sustained, and I have on file a motion to suspend the rule. At this time I make the motion to suspend the rule so that that amendment may be considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, although I have the honor in part to represent a State which is predominantly agricultural, perhaps in a larger degree than any other State in the Union, yet, so far as I recall, I have not participated in any way in the debate on the pending measure. I have not asked for recognition, or occupied any of the time of the Senate. However, I feel that a few words should be said with reference to the motion which has just been made in the effort to bring before the Senate the amendment proposed by the illustrious Senator from Alabama.

I am impelled to make these few remarks, Mr. President, principally because of the superb address which was made the other day by the distinguished Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], and the further fact that the following morning one of the Washington newspapers carried, in headlines, a statement to the effect that the Senator from Alabama was attempting to revive the efforts of the farm bloc to break through the price ceilings.

That statement is so at variance with the facts that one cannot choose but to make reference to it. I do not blame the young men and women who report the proceedings and debates in the Senate. In most instances I find, on reading the press releases with reference to measures of this kind, that there is nothing in the statements of the news articles themselves, as reported by those young people, to offer any justification for the headlines. They do not write the headlines. Neither do they write the editorials.

Referring again to the statement of the learned Senator from North Carolina, I think I can agree with almost every word he said. He made a superb address. He referred to John L. Lewis.

At this point let me digress to say that the American people are prone to think in terms of symbols. At the present time John L. Lewis is a symbol of the object of the resentment of the American people against certain labor practices, whether John L. Lewis is responsible for them or not. I hold no brief for John L. Lewis, but I simply say that he has become a symbol of the object of all the resentment against improper labor practices, just as a short time ago my good friend Leon Henderson became a symbol for the object of every type of resentment against certain restrictions, rules, and regulations of the O. P. A., and just as another good Iowan, Harry Hopkins, has become in the minds of the people a symbol for the object of their resentment against any governmental administrative agencies which they designate under the heading "New Deal."

The Senator from North Carolina very properly referred to the danger of breaking through the price ceilings, which might, and probably would, result in all

the evils of uncontrolled inflation. He very cogently, logically, and earnestly spoke along that line. However, his remarks, erudite as they were, and worth listening to as they were, have no reference whatever to the pending measure.

Mr. President, the Senator from North Carolina spoke of the danger of breaking through the price ceilings. I refer to the Price Control Act which was approved on October 2 last. Let me read from that act:

That in order to aid in the effective prosecution of the war, the President is authorized and directed, on or before November 1, 1942, to issue a general order stabilizing prices, wages, and salaries, affecting the cost of living; and, except as otherwise provided in this act, such stabilization shall so far as practicable be on the basis of the levels which existed on September 15, 1942.

I supported that measure, as did other Senators. I am sure the Senator from Alabama supported it. A large majority of the Congress supported it. It is the law, authorizing the President to fix price levels to "hold the line." The Executive authority has attempted to do so.

However, we placed two limitations in the act:

Sec. 8. No maximum price shall be established or maintained for any agricultural commodity under authority of this act or otherwise below a price which will reflect to producers of agricultural commodities the higher of the following prices, as determined and published by the Secretary of Agriculture:

(1) The parity price for such commodity (adjusted by the Secretary of Agriculture for grade, location, and seasonal differentials), or, in case a comparable price has been determined for such commodity under and in accordance with the provisions of section 3 (b) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, such comparable price (adjusted in the same manner); or

(2) The highest price received by such producers for such commodity between January 1, and September 15, 1942 (adjusted by the Secretary of Agriculture for grade, location, and seasonal differentials), or, if the market for such commodity was inactive during the latter half of such period, a price for the commodity determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be in line with the prices, during such period, of other agricultural commodities produced for the same general use;

and no maximum price shall be established or maintained under authority of this act or otherwise for any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity below a price which will reflect to the producers of such agricultural commodity a price therefor equal to the higher of the prices specified in clauses (1) and (2) of this section.

Further—

Sec. 4. No action shall be taken under authority of this act with respect to wages or salaries (1) which is inconsistent with the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, or the National Labor Relations Act, or (2) for the purpose of reducing the wages or salaries for any particular work below the highest wages or salaries paid therefor between January 1, and September 15, 1942: *Provided*, That the President may, without regard to the limitation contained in clause (2), adjust wages or salaries to the extent that he finds necessary in any case to correct gross inequities and also aid in the effective prosecution of the war.

With those limitations, we authorized the President to hold the lines. One of the lines was based on a parity formula. He could not put a price level on food-stuffs or articles processed in whole or in part from farm products, below a point which would reflect what? First, the parity price. What is the parity price? I shall not again enter upon that old discussion. It is more familiar to other Senators than it is to me.

On the 31st of May there came a statement from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture, fixing a certain parity list of prices based on the formula which we had laid down in the law. The so-called parity prices were computed. Conservation payments are not one of the factors taken into consideration under the law which we enacted.

Let me use this illustration: I use it particularly with reference to the esteemed Senator from North Carolina. I do not know whether the Senator has a farm in North Carolina or not. I hope he has. Let us suppose that he has.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GILLETTE. I yield.

Mr. BAILEY. Let me enlighten the Senator. I have a farm in North Carolina, but I quit operating it, and for 12 years have not allowed anyone else to operate it. I am more prosperous and better off by reason of that policy.

Mr. GILLETTE. I am glad the Senator has made that statement. Thousands of farmers throughout the United States have found that that situation applies to them, and even more of them will find it applicable, if permission is granted to manipulate and distort the laws which are enacted by the Congress of the United States.

Let us assume that the Senator still has his farm, and that he raises cotton on it.

Mr. BAILEY. That is not correct.

Mr. GILLETTE. On the first day of June the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, under the formula we laid down, said that the parity price of cotton is 20.21 cents.

Now let us assume the Senator, as a United States Senator—and he is one of the best—operates a farm. As a Senator he draws \$10,000 a year, and earns five times that much. Let us assume that in the legislative appropriation bill—I ask Senators to listen to this—when a sum of money was appropriated to pay the salaries of the United States Senators, including the Senator from North Carolina, there was added a provision that no portion, not a dollar, of the money appropriated for the salaries thereunder, should be used in computing the parity price for cotton on any farm in North Carolina or elsewhere.

That is not ridiculous. That is comparable. What does the Senator draw his \$10,000 a year for? For raising cotton? For raising corn? He draws his salary for his services in the United States Senate. When an appropriation of money is made for the purpose of paying his salary, it should not be neces-

sary to add that the salary cannot be used in determining whether the Senator has a parity price for the cotton produced on his farm in North Carolina. But apparently it is necessary in the case affected by the amendment of the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. President, allow me to refer again to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Listen to what these payments are for. They are not to pay the Senator's salary, nor to compute the price. I read from section 2 of the act:

It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress—

Under the Soil Conservation Act—for the purpose of conserving natural resources, preventing the wasteful use of soil fertility, * * * through the encouragement of soil-building and soil-conserving crops and practices—

To do so and so.

Subject to these limitations the Secretary is authorized to pay conservation payments to farmers. For what? I quote from the act:

(1) Their treatment or use of their land, or a part thereof, for soil restoration, soil conservation.

(2) Changes in the use of their lands—

The extent to which the utilization of cropland on the farm conforms to farm practices which the Secretary determines, and measures to prevent run-off by the building of check dams and ponds, and providing for facilities for applying water to the land, and flood control.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GILLETTE. I yield.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I remember distinctly when the Farm Conservation Act was passed. It was based to a large extent upon a survey made by the Department of Agriculture, the Forestry officials, the National Resources Board, and other agencies, indicating the great loss of a national asset, in the matter of soil, due to lack of soil conservation. By erosion, for instance, a hundred million acres of the richest farm land in the United States had been destroyed forever.

The theory of the act, and the expenditure of funds for conservation on the soil, was not based on paying the farmer for raising crops. It was to pay the farmers the cost of maintaining and building up the soil for future generations, as a great national asset. So long as these payments are made for the purpose of preserving and improving a national asset, of course it is ridiculous to add the cost paid for the conservation of this national asset to the parity price of the farmer.

Mr. GILLETTE. I thank the Senator from Minnesota. He is wholly correct.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. And it was never so intended.

Mr. GILLETTE. The Senator is entirely correct. The payments were made for a specific purpose. The money is appropriated for the specific purpose of soil building, flood control, and to preserve the fertility of the soil and the money is paid to the farmer for not raising the crop on the land, not for

determining the price of what he has to sell.

Why in the world should it be taken into consideration in determining parity price? It is not under the law, and the law provides those factors. Why should the salary of the Senator from North Carolina be applied to the price of cotton, tobacco, corn, or wheat, on his farm in North Carolina?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. GILLETTE. I will take 15 minutes on the bill. The Senator's salary should be computed in determining his income, but not the price of the commodity which he has to sell; and there is no reason why conservation payments should be applied in computing parity price.

What was done under the law? Contracts were made with farmers last year. We said to them, "Conform to these soil-building, flood-control, conservation practices. Conform to them by putting in other types of crops, and we will pay you compensation for doing so." Those contracts were entered into, and the payments are due. We are providing in this bill a sum of money to pay them.

Now, the Senator from Alabama offers an amendment providing that these amounts shall not be used in computing the parity price for farm products. Why is it necessary to do that? Why should it be necessary to put into a legislative appropriation bill a prohibition against computing a legislative salary on a price? It is unique. But why is it here? Because of the fact that the executive authority has issued an order that soil-conservation payments shall be taken into consideration in determining the price ceilings.

The esteemed former Justice of the Supreme Court, the able former Member of this body, the highly respected Director of War Mobilization, Mr. Byrnes, whom we all love, appeared before the Agricultural Committee, and was asked categorically, "Do you think this ought to be considered in determining a parity price?" He replied, "Gentlemen, I am acting under that directive," and he read it. It was a directive from the President of the United States, which said that in determining price ceilings soil-conservation or benefit payments should be taken into consideration.

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. GILLETTE. I yield.

Mr. O'DANIEL. Is it not possible that all soil conservation payments might be made to individuals entirely different from those who raise the commodities on which a price is to be established?

Mr. GILLETTE. I thank the Senator. It is not only possible, but true in thousands and thousands of cases. There are areas in the United States—for instance, I come from a corn-producing State—which are outside the commercial corn-producing area. They cannot participate in a dollar of the fund. There are thousands and thousands of farmers in the South and in the East who cannot come in under the restrictions and limitations because they do not raise on their farms in a year more

than 400 bushels of corn, which I think is the limitation.

So they cannot be considered, but the price they get for the corn and for the cotton is determined. Why, in the name of all that is sensible and reasonable, should they be compelled to figure in in order to determine the price a payment to someone else for a contract he has made and a consideration that he has paid? It is just as unreasonable as to expect in determining the price of cotton on a Senator's farm that there should be figured in his legislative salary.

Mr. President, I do not desire to occupy any more time.

Mr. WILEY and Mr. RUSSELL addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. GILLETTE. I yield first to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. WILEY. I am sorry I did not hear everything the Senator said. I wonder if he has put into the RECORD in his remarks the articles and commodities which have already reached parity?

Mr. GILLETTE. I have not, I will say to the Senator, but I have in my hand the Statistical Summary issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as of May 31, 1943, containing a tabulation of parity prices for farm products and actual prices received as of that date. I shall be glad to put it into the RECORD, if the Senator desires.

Mr. WILEY. I should be glad to have the Senator do so. I think it would be very illuminating to anyone reading his remarks.

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the table referred to be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The table is as follows:

Parity prices for farm products and actual prices received¹

Commodity and unit	Actual price		Parity price, May 15, 1943
	Apr. 15, 1943	May 15, 1943	
Cotton, pound.....cents..	20.13	20.09	20.21
Wheat, bushel.....do.....	122.3	122.8	144.1
Corn, bushel.....do.....	100.2	103.4	104.6
Oats, bushel.....do.....	61.1	61.2	65.0
Potatoes, bushel.....do.....	166.8	190.7	118.4
Cattle, 100 pounds.....dollars..	13.03	12.91	8.83
Calves, 100 pounds.....do.....	14.25	14.30	11.00
Hogs, 100 pounds.....do.....	14.35	13.90	11.85
Lambs, 100 pounds.....do.....	13.88	13.83	9.58
Eggs, dozen.....cents.....	33.7	34.2	28.7
Chickens, live, pound.....do.....	24.6	24.7	18.6
Butterfat, pound.....do.....	51.3	50.6	240.6
Milk, wholesale, 100 pounds.....dollars..	3.04	3.01	2.35

¹ Prices are shown for only those commodities except cotton for which 5 percent or more of annual sales are made by farmers during May.

² Adjusted for seasonal variation.

Mr. GILLETTE. I now yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the able Senator in his remarks referred to the confusion caused by press reports as to the effect of this amendment. I might say that the confusion is not confined to

those who cover the proceedings of the Senate, for a great many Senators seem to be under the impression that this amendment is the same proposal which the Congress passed some time ago and which was vetoed by the President. I hope before the Senator concludes his remarks he will clarify this situation, because it is certainly not the same measure. It relates only to a small part of the bill which was vetoed by the President; it affects only soil-conservation payments.

Mr. GILLETTE. I thank the Senator.

Mr. RUSSELL. I should like further to have the Senator point out, if he has not already done so, that this amendment, if agreed to, would not have the effect of increasing the market price of commodities, because all of them except wheat are at or above parity at the present time, but it would be an assurance that there could be no roll-back on the farmer of the amount of the soil-conservation payments received by him. It would not necessarily result in increasing the cost of wheat by one dime because of the fact that if these payments were not computed the price ceilings could still be in effect, and the amount of the parity payments made to the wheat farmers would merely be increased by the amount protected by the amendment. So, while it might have a psychological effect, so far as adding to the cost of commodities in the market place is concerned, I am of the opinion it would not add anything to such cost.

Mr. GILLETTE. I thank the Senator from Georgia. Of course, he is absolutely correct. He has stated his second proposal in much better terms than I could state it, but I may supplement what he said by stating that it is not the purpose of the amendment of the Senator from Alabama to break through the price ceilings at all. It would be absolutely unable to do so if it were so desired. It is simply intended to protect the appropriation made for a specific purpose and to see that it goes to that purpose and is not prostituted and channeled into another purpose.

With reference to the first point raised by the Senator from Georgia, I may say I am glad that he called attention to it. The original proposal which was voted on by the Senate, and which was passed, as I recall, by a vote of 78 to 2, prohibited the computation of any type of benefit payments in determining the price level. I think that was just and proper, but that was the measure the President vetoed and the measure which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The amendment now under consideration is limited entirely to soil conservation payments and no other kind of payments, and to no other purpose except to protect the appropriation which is made.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President—

Mr. GILLETTE. If the Senator from South Dakota desires to ask a question I yield to him.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, I am very much in accord with the distinguished Senator from Iowa in the presentation of the case in regard to what was known as the original Bank-

head bill; but what we are considering today is something else entirely. The Senate passed the Bankhead bill, as the Senator stated, by a vote of 78 to 2, as I remember. I voted with the majority for the bill because I thought the ideas contained in it were substantially correct and should be placed in the law. That bill was passed by both Houses of Congress and went to the President. The President vetoed it and returned it to the Senate, stating in detail his reasons for the veto. The Senate then referred the bill back to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The committee started holding hearings upon the bill and met for several days, but it is my understanding—and if I am mistaken I should like to be corrected—that the distinguished Senator from Alabama requested the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to discontinue its hearings; and I heard nothing further about bringing the bill before the Senate.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I have no recollection of making a request of anybody. I did think it was unwise at that time to proceed, because, as every Senator knows, we took that bill back to the committee not because of objections to the bill itself, but because of the labor problem which confronted us.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I thank the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, let me say that I approached the Senator from Alabama and asked him if he wanted the committee to report the bill back to the Senate, and he said "No."

Mr. BANKHEAD. I did not want it done at that time.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I thank the Senator. It was my understanding that it was not further considered because of the request or desire or the feeling of the Senator from Alabama that the bill should not be brought out.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is what I just stated.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. The committee was going into an extended series of hearings for the purpose of proving, as we believed, that the President was mistaken in his reasons for his veto. We believed we could prove that, but when the hearings were discontinued, for whatever reason they were discontinued, so far as I was concerned, that seemed to end the matter.

Now this matter is sought to be brought in through the back door, as it were, instead of marching up the front aisle and entering the Senate there; it is brought in by an amendment to the pending appropriation bill. Personally, while I am very new in this body and not especially familiar with its practices, I do not like this kind of procedure. I hope the Senate will vote down the motion of the Senator from Alabama. Let us consider this bill, if it has any merit, on its own bottom, and vote upon it simply as a bill which we think will be good for agriculture.

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from South Dakota will not make me regret that I yielded to him in

my time, because I think he is wholly wrong. There is such a difference between the two proposals that I think they ought not to be connected in any way. This is simply a definite proposal applied to an appropriation that is made in the pending bill specifying that the appropriation and the money under it shall go into channels and for purposes for which it was designed.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. GILLETTE. I yield.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I should like to ask the Senator from Iowa if, in substance, the motion does not include the idea of the original Bankhead bill, at least in part?

Mr. GILLETTE. Oh, in part, certainly; I just stated that it did.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. That is all I want to know, and I will say to the distinguished Senator that I renew my objection to lugging this measure in through the back door instead of fighting it out on its merits.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President—

Mr. GILLETTE. I will yield to the Senator from Colorado in a moment. I will say that this is not an attempt to lug in by the back door a measure which has been vetoed and is before the committee. It can stand on its own feet and can live or die on that basis. This measure is simply to safeguard an appropriation made in the pending bill for a definite purpose. It is limited to soil-conservation payments.

I now yield to the Senator from Colorado in my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator a question in my own time and get his answer in my own time, if I may.

Mr. GILLETTE. I yield the floor then.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. No; I want to ask the Senator from Iowa a question. He may yield the floor, and I will ask the question in my own time.

A few days ago in a colloquy between the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] and the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] I was intrigued by what they said to one another. The Senator from Oregon stated:

I think the Senator said—

Referring to the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD]—

I think the Senator said, if his bill were to pass, the farmers of the country would benefit to the extent of \$75,000,000 over their present prices.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] replied:

No; I think the Senator will find it was about \$250,000,000.

Mr. McNARY. Some one said about \$75,000,000, and I think that estimate was far too high.

What I am interested to know, and the inquiry I wish to propound to the Senator from Iowa is, Where is the \$75,000,000 or \$250,000,000 coming from?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Will the Senator permit me to answer the question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Iowa has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I am speaking in my own time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The Senator from Iowa was speaking of this very point, and I should like to have him answer, and the Senator from Alabama can answer also.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I can answer it right now.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I want the Senator's answer, but I want the answer from the Senator from Iowa first.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Very well.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I have not yielded to the Senator from Alabama. I want to have an answer from the Senator from Iowa. Where is the \$75,000,000 or \$250,000,000 to come from?

Mr. GILLETTE. I do not know. I took no part in the colloquy.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I do not care whether the Senator did take part in it or not. He made the statement a moment ago that the prices of agricultural commodities would not be increased 1 cent. Is not that what the Senator stated a moment ago?

Mr. GILLETTE. No; I did not say that.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. What did the Senator say about prices?

Mr. GILLETTE. I do not know whether or not they will be increased. I say the purpose of this measure is not to break through the price ceiling. We have a provision in the law, the Price Control Act, which provided that the price ceiling should not be fixed below a point which does not reflect the parity price of the commodity consumed. The only purpose of the proposal before us is that in computing what the parity price is, whatever it may be, whether it is below the present market price or above it, there shall not be taken into consideration an appropriation made for another and utterly different purpose. That is the only contention the Senator has made.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. If we do not break through the ceiling, what benefits in dollars are the farmers going to receive from the pending bill?

Mr. GILLETTE. I do not know that they will receive a nickel, and that is not the purpose. I think behind the administration's action is the thought that we must hold prices at a certain level, that we must not let them break through the parity price. That is the idea, and the officials say, "In order to justify us against claims for increased wages, we shall insist that payments made for an entirely different purpose shall not be computed in determining the parity price on which the ceiling is based."

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I thank the Senator very much. I thought that was what he had in his mind, and I will say to him that that is the way I saw the problem, but I was somewhat confused by the colloquy between the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD].

Mr. GILLETTE. If I may interpolate, I have been a Member of the Senate for

a number of years with the Senator, and I have never before seen the Senator confused.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. This is not the first time, I confess.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I think I can clarify the matter.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I should like to have the Senator do so.

Mr. BANKHEAD. So far as I understand—and I think the Senator from Oregon Mr. [McNARY] will agree—we were talking about the effect of the original bill, not the pending amendment. We had no reference to the effect of the pending amendment. I think the Senator from Colorado will recall that, in connection with the first bill, I presented figures showing the difference between the parity price and the commodity price of corn, as well as of wheat and of sugar, the only three articles affected, and while some claimed it would increase prices about a billion and a half dollars, I was making the argument that it could not do that, because the total difference between the market price and the parity price was only \$250,000,000. The Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYPINGS] was present at the time, and asked questions, and took part in the debate. I certainly did not have in mind anything in connection with the pending amendment, and I do not believe the Senator from Oregon did.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. No; the colloquy referred to the original Bankhead bill.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is true. It is my position, which I hope to have the privilege later of elaborating—and I think I can convince the Senator, at least I hope I can, for he is clear-minded and open-minded—that the pending amendment will not break through any line, and will not increase the prices of farm commodities a single cent. The Senator from Wisconsin asked how, then, would it help the farmers? I will say to the Senator that it will help them by preventing a reduction or roll-back in their prices equal to the total amount of the appropriation for soil conservation in the pending bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I thank the Senator very much. He has cleared up the matter in my mind to a considerable degree. I shall listen to his presentation of the matter, however, when he takes the floor in his own behalf.

COMBINATION OF TEMPORARY INCREASES IN FIRST-CLASS POSTAL RATES

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. GEORGE. Will the Senator permit me to make a report? I desire to report favorably House Joint Resolution 134. It is merely to continue the temporary increase in first-class postal rates, which have been in effect for a number of years. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the joint resolution by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 134) to continue the tem-

porary increases in postal rates on first-class matter, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I believe one of the bills making this provision was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and probably that is the committee to which it should have been referred. However, inasmuch as the time when the 3-cent postage rate is to be in effect will expire on June 30, I think we should disregard the question of the particular committee to which the joint resolution should have been referred, and pass the measure. Therefore I have no objection, and I hope there will be no objection to it.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I have no desire to make objection, but I should like to know whether there was unanimous consent on the part of the committee, or whether any objection or opposition was heard in this matter.

Mr. GEORGE. No; this is merely provision for a renewal of rates which have heretofore been increased. I consulted with a good many members of the committee, desiring to dispose of the matter today, and at the moment the Senator from Massachusetts was out of the Chamber, or I should have conferred with him.

Mr. LODGE. Has the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] been consulted regarding the matter?

Mr. GEORGE. No; the Senator from Oregon has not been consulted.

Mr. LODGE. In view of that fact, I think I had better suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. GEORGE. I had rather the Senator would not do that.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, do I have the floor?

Mr. GEORGE. I should like to leave the joint resolution temporarily on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The understanding of the Chair was that the Senator from North Carolina yielded for the presentation of a report.

Mr. BAILEY. I did, and I thought I acquiesced in what was going on, but we seem to be going from bad to worse, and I do not know what is up now. There has been a suggestion of the absence of a quorum.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] just asked how long I would speak. I told him very briefly. He has a very important matter he wishes to have taken up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state to the Senator from North Carolina that the Chair recognized the Senator from Georgia. The Chair has not recognized the Senator from North Carolina. The Chair recognized the Senator from Georgia to permit him to make a report.

Mr. BAILEY. I beg the pardon of the Senator from Georgia. I thought the Chair had recognized me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of Joint Resolution 134?

Mr. BAILEY. I do not know in what right I was speaking, if the Chair did not

recognize me. But I shall take my seat, in order that the Senator from Georgia may proceed.

Mr. GEORGE. No, Mr. President; I simply reported a bill from the committee and asked unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] suggested the absence of a quorum because the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] was not present. I asked him to withhold the suggestion, and allow the bill to lie on the table.

Mr. LODGE. That is perfectly agreeable to me.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I may suggest that the bill might be passed with the understanding that if the Senator from Oregon objects the vote by which the bill was adopted can, without objection, be reconsidered.

Mr. McKELLAR. I was about to suggest that that be done.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator from Oregon will be here in a moment. I think the suggestion made by the Senator from Georgia that the measure lie on the table for a few minutes is a very practical one.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Megill, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 796) relating to the use and operation by the United States of certain plants in the interests of the national defense.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I wish to make my bow to the very gracious Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] and thank him for his exceedingly kind remarks. I should like to feel at liberty to say as many things concerning him which I have in my own heart. I think I would undertake to speak not simply for myself, but for the entire Senate, in praise and admiration of him. I hope no one will think that in saying that I am indulging in anything like reciprocity. I welcome the opportunity to say that he enjoys the confidence and admiration and the friendship of every one of us. It is very pleasant to discuss this matter with one who is so fair and so intelligent, and it is not pleasant to disagree with him. He takes the view that I have rather misconceived this matter. If I have I am in good company. The President has the same conception of it that I have. I have no words from him other than his veto message, an official document which is on my desk.

In response to an inquiry made by the Senator from Colorado, the Senator from Alabama made the statement that there is nothing in his proposal for the farmer except that it provides against a roll-back with respect to the farmer.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Does not the Senator think that it will do considerable

good for the farmer if it prevents a roll-back against him?

Mr. BAILEY. It is a beautiful thought, but there is no danger of a roll-back of the farmers' prices, as everyone knows.

Mr. BANKHEAD. They have not had any, have they?

Mr. BAILEY. Not that I know of. The farmers' prices are stabilized, and the whole effort is to keep them from going up. I do not think the farmers are in danger of getting less. That is not the present concern of the Government. The Government's concern is to prevent them from getting so much more that the whole national economy would be upset.

The new argument with respect to the proposed legislation is not the getting of better prices for the farmers but to keep the farmers from getting lower prices. That is the new argument which is being made with respect to the matter. That, however, is negated by the actual situation which exists.

The demands which I hear from all authorities of the Government are that we do something to freeze prices, not to do something to prevent them from going down. The roll-back of which a Government authority speaks is not a roll-back of farm prices. It is a roll-back of the prices to the consumer, without reducing the prices to the farmer. That is the whole theory. That would be the only justification for the roll-back. So if the Senator bases his amendment, not on improving the prices but preventing the farmers' prices from going down, I suggest that he will receive aid from sources infinitely greater than the Congress in preventing anything like a roll-back or depression of prices. Prices are rising and not falling. The whole effort of the Government is to keep them from going up, and nothing is needed now to be done to keep them from going down. They cannot be gotten down. I believe I have disposed of that feature to my own satisfaction.

With respect to another feature, the Senator first said the proposal was very different from the original Bankhead Act, which was vetoed. It is different in degree. It is not at all different in kind. It is precisely the same legislation, although it is limited to payments made out of funds appropriated under this item; that is the soil-conservation item. What did the original Bankhead Act provide? I have the words of the President for that. He said:

I am returning S. 660, generally known as the Bankhead bill, unsigned. It is a bill to exclude in the determination of parity price any deduction for any subsidy payment, parity payment, incentive payment, or other payment made with respect to any agricultural commodity.

The difference between the two proposals, Mr. President, is this: The Senator from Alabama has narrowed his proposition down to the soil-conservation payments, and it is insisted that such payments shall not be calculated or considered in determining whether a farmer has received parity. That is the position of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE].

Again I think the historical record is against the theory of the Senator. I have been in the Senate during all the recent agricultural legislation. This is the eighth or ninth bill on the subject. The first was introduced in 1933. What was it for? Under that bill we levied the processing tax to raise funds with which to bring prices up to parity. Those funds were certainly calculated then and used then to bring about parity. Parity for cotton in those days was, I think, 18 cents. If the farmer received 15 cents a pound for his cotton and 3 cents a pound from the processing-tax fund, we said he was receiving parity.

Now it is said that we should disregard that element of parity because the 1933 act is different from the conservation act. I will agree that the conservation act is different from the first 1933 act. The Supreme Court held that the whole Processing Tax Act of 1933 was unconstitutional. I think that happened in the latter part of 1934, after much good had been done under that unconstitutional act, against which I voted. I voted gladly for the Soil Conservation Act, and I voted for all the agricultural acts which were later passed containing the soil-conservation provision, because I think soil conservation is one of the primary tasks of our country with respect to the lands of the farmers.

The question here is whether in this unusual situation, when we undertake to say whether the farmers are receiving parity or not, we shall go back to the beginning and say "Yes, they receive parity when they get the market price, plus a sum from the Government which, calculated on the basis of the formula then in existence, equals parity price."

That is the historic conception here. Are we adding the conservation payment just as we did the processing payment to the price received on the market by the farmer, and if the market price plus the conservation payment equals parity, do we herald to the world that our farmers are receiving parity prices?

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President—

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LA FOLLETTE in the chair). Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield.

Mr. SMITH. As I remember, the declaration was made that the processing tax was put into effect for the purpose of increasing the price to the farmer.

Mr. BAILEY. It was for the purpose of raising the price paid to the farmer in the market to what the Department of Agriculture determined to be parity.

Mr. SMITH. Not in the case of the conservation payments; no.

Mr. BAILEY. Conservation payments were treated in the same way. I shall read to the Senator the historic interpretation.

Mr. SMITH. I do not understand that the conservation payments made for work done in preserving the fertility of the soil—payments in return for which the farmer must spend money in buying lime and in hauling dirt to fill up the holes caused by erosion—are to be sub-

tracted from what has been designated in the law as parity.

Mr. BAILEY. Let me say to the Senator, in order to be perfectly plain, Mr. President, that the farmer receives value for the money spent for soil conservation. It is that much profit to him. If it were not, it would be very foolish to spend money for conservation. We do not spend the money for nothing. We put it into the land, and it is income to the farmer.

Mr. SMITH. I want to get a definition of what the Senator is driving at. The Senator wants to determine how much the farmer receives, whether he receives it in the form of parity or in the form of conservation payments—whatever goes into his pockets. The Senator is attempting to limit what the farmer receives, not the prices of his commodities.

Mr. BAILEY. I say to the Senator that it never was in contemplation that we should consider parity a floor. Parity is both a floor and a ceiling; and we cannot have any other conception of it. If we undertake to have any other conception of it, we run right into a hopeless competition of rates in the market. I hope that is plain. As prices of farm products are raised above parity, costs to the workers are raised; and then the workers come forward and justly ask for increased wages. If the workers are granted increased wages, the increased wages run right into competition with the prices received by the farmers. Then parity is raised again, and then we run right into the spiral of inflation.

Any conception of parity that is anything more than parity destroys parity. I should think that would be quite plain. Parity means equality; and the moment it is made inequality, the necessity for a new parity on the labor side of the picture is created. Then that is reflected back into a new demand for parity on the agricultural side. Parity is both a floor and a ceiling.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me for a moment, let me say that in theory what the Senator has said is true; but the trouble with the theory, as with all other theories, is that it does not work out that way. For instance, labor costs in the United States have gone up tremendously, but the farm prices of many agricultural products have not gone up in proportion as labor costs have gone up. As a matter of fact, many crops in the United States are not selling at anywhere near parity, as expressed in relation to the things the farmer must buy.

Mr. BAILEY. The Senator was not in the Chamber when the Senator in charge of the bill said just a moment ago that there is only one crop which is not receiving parity.

Mr. WHEELER. Only one?

Mr. BAILEY. Yes.

Mr. WHEELER. I do not know how many other crops are not on a parity basis, but certainly the wheat producers of my State are not receiving parity for their crop.

Mr. BAILEY. The Senator mentioned wheat. He said that one or two other crops had crossed parity. I do not know

whether he is correct, but certainly he said that.

Mr. WHEELER. Certainly, wheat is one of the great crops produced in this country. Of course, the Senator's argument falls flat when we talk about parity for wheat; because labor costs have gone up, but wheat prices have not gone up.

Furthermore, the prices of farm products do not go up at all in accordance with increases in labor costs. That has been shown to be so time and time again. The labor costs and the prices of farm machinery were maintained all during the panic. Why were they maintained? Because the production of farm machinery was controlled by a monopoly, and it could keep the prices of its products up, and did keep them up, by closing down its factories.

The same thing is true with respect to labor unions and the wages received by labor. The unions can keep the prices up, even though many of the men are out of employment.

However, the farmers cannot do that. Consequently, the spiral about which the Senator has talked—that which is said to occur when prices for agricultural commodities go up as the wages of labor go up—does not apply at all.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from North Carolina on the amendment has expired.

Mr. BAILEY. I understand that I have 15 minutes on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator desire to be recognized on the bill?

Mr. BAILEY. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, the Senator said the soil-conservation payments would be deducted from the prices received for the commodities.

Mr. BAILEY. I did not say so.

Mr. SMITH. That is the Senator's argument.

Mr. BAILEY. I said the conservation payments should be calculated and included in determining whether the farmer was receiving parity for his products.

Mr. SMITH. Very well. Suppose the farmer sells a lot of hogs and chickens. The Senator would say, "He is receiving that much income; therefore, put parity on the basis of how much is received."

Mr. BAILEY. If he is getting parity, he is getting parity.

Mr. SMITH. On what?

Mr. BAILEY. On his crop or product, whatever it may be. Parity is bound to be a fixed figure.

Let us say that parity for hogs is 10 cents—I do not know what it is. Against that 10 cents, let us say that the farmer is getting 2 cents on the market. If he gets 8 cents for soil conservation, he is getting a total of 10 cents.

Mr. SMITH. But not on the commodity for which he has been promised a certain price.

Mr. BAILEY. He would get it from the Government for his crop, and from the market for his hogs. I do not think that will make any trouble.

It is said that the price will be increased. Senators who said that undoubtedly spoke in good faith, but they

overlooked the law. We have a law requiring that money be loaned on the basis of parity prices; and, if I understand the law at all, I do not think anyone will contradict me when I say that, with respect to soil conservation, it has been determined by law that a farmer can borrow up to the parity price on any crop, and then can obtain from the Government the soil-conservation payments as an additional sum.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I am sure the Senator does not intend to leave an incorrect impression. The Senator stated that the farmer could borrow up to parity.

Mr. BAILEY. No; I did not say that. I said the farmer could borrow a percentage of parity. Is that so, or not?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Oh, yes; that is so.

Mr. BAILEY. What percentage?

Mr. BANKHEAD. On some commodities, 85 percent; on others, 90 percent.

Mr. BAILEY. Exactly.

Mr. BANKHEAD. However, that is a long way from parity.

Mr. BAILEY. If I go into the market and borrow 90 percent, that is nine-tenths of parity. Then if I go to the Government and get my soil-conservation payments, I have gotten my parity; and I can hold my crop, and can put it where I please. I think it is one of the consequences regardless of whether it is one of the intentions in connection with the Act that because we have a new definition of parity, the farmer is enabled to borrow on his crop a larger sum of money than he otherwise would be able to borrow.

Now I go back to the main matter, which is the attitude of the President, as shown in the veto message on the Bankhead Act. I read from the veto message:

To the Senate:

I am returning S. 660, generally known as the Bankhead bill, unsigned. It is a bill to exclude in the determination of parity price any deduction for any subsidy payment, parity payment, incentive payment, or other payments made with respect to any agricultural commodity.

The President said, referring to his message of September 7, 1942:

I further stated: "The purpose should be to hold farm prices at parity, or at levels of a recent date, whichever is higher. * * * And in determining whether a commodity has reached parity, we should include all the benefits received by the farmer from his Government under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program, allocable to the particular commodity. For it is unfair to give the farmer a parity price and in addition give him far more than parity."

To this view I still hold.

In approving that act on May 26, 1941, I stated: "I have taken up the construction of the law with certain legislative leaders chiefly responsible for it and have received from them letters stating that for the 1941 crop the broad intention is that parity payments should, if necessary, be so curtailed as to avoid a price above parity if added to the loan and the soil-conservation payments. I am, therefore, confident that in the pending appropriation bill this clear interpretation and intent will be carried out."

Let us go a little further with the President's message:

Let us consider the merits of the proposal. The act of October 2, 1942, directs the President to issue a general order stabilizing prices, wages, and salaries, which affect the cost of living; and, except as otherwise provided in this act, this stabilization shall be on the basis of the levels which existed on September 15, 1942. It is impossible to control the cost of living unless all of its vital elements are stabilized.

But it must be recognized that parity prices are only means to get parity income for the farmers.

If they get parity income, so the President says, they have what the Government justly owes them, and they should get no more.

That income goal has been attained for the cooperating producers of all basic crops. This bill would go beyond the goal of parity income and give to these producers an unwarranted bonus at the expense of the consumer.

Mr. President, those are the facts, stated from the standpoint of the President of the United States, who, as I have previously said, has proved himself to be an extraordinarily strong and true friend of the farmers. He has a national policy on his hands. He is trying to stabilize prices. He is trying to stabilize wages. He is dealing with a very desperate situation, and a very desperate and determined man.

In the midst of that situation the Senate proposes to override its rules and set them aside in order that it may write a definition of parity contrary to the President's conceptions, and contrary to the standards which have heretofore held, a definition which would increase the loan value of any crop with respect to which conservation payments are made, and which would necessarily tend in the direction of increasing prices of food products and farm products, and therefore would upset the situation.

If the Congress wishes to do that, it will take the responsibility. Right now the responsibility for undertaking to break down the national policy is upon one man, and his name is John Lewis. If the Senate adopts this amendment, it will share the responsibility with him, and will give him the best argument he has yet had—and he has not had a very good one. He started out wrong, and he got into the portal-to-portal issue with some administrative authority. He presented his argument in one way or another; but from beginning to end the rights and the facts in the case have been against him. If we now give him what is here proposed, he will go to the War Labor Board tomorrow and say, "Congress is not holding the line. It is not standing by stabilized prices. It is writing a new definition of parity, wholly with a view to increasing the loan value of a crop, and wholly with a view to increasing prices. I do not think all this talk about the roll-back of prices is going to get anywhere, even if it does come from a very respectable source."

Let him say that, and how long does anyone suppose the President could hold the line? How long does anyone think the Government could hold the line?

How long does anyone think the War Labor Board could hold the line? How long does anyone think we could hold off inflation in America? It is not a great matter in size, but it is one of the greatest of issues in its implications and consequences.

Before I take my seat let me say that, God knows, I like to see workers have good wages. I like to see farmers have good prices. I like to see families have good incomes. I have never envied the man with a large income, or looked down on the man with a small income. I never saw a man whom I did not wish to have as good an income as I have. But, Mr. President, we cannot undertake to carry out those purposes at the expense of the national policy. We should not take a step here which would impair the strength of that policy. It is being attacked down the street; and when we wake up in the morning we wonder whether the President will be able to hold the line.

The other day a Senator on the other side of the aisle asked me if I did not feel that the line was being broken. I do not want to feel that it is being broken; that if it is broken I do not want anyone to say that the Congress was a party to it. Let the responsibility rest where it belongs, and let us not give anyone an excuse for breaking the line.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. WHEELER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Andrews	Gillette	Nye
Austin	Green	O'Daniel
Bailey	Cuffey	O'Mahoney
Ball	Gurney	Pepper
Bankhead	Hatch	Radcliffe
Barbour	Hawkes	Reynolds
Bilbo	Hayden	Russell
Bone	Hill	Scruggam
Bridges	Holman	Shipstead
Burton	Johnson, Colo.	Smith
Bushfield	La Follette	Stewart
Byrd	Langer	Taft
Capper	Lodge	Thomas, Okla.
Caraway	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Chandler	McCarran	Tobey
Chavez	McClellan	Tunnell
Clark, Mo.	McFarland	Vandenberg
Connally	McKellar	Van Nuys
Danaher	McNary	Wallgren
Davis	Maybank	Walsh
Eastland	Mead	Wheeler
Ellender	Millikin	Wherry
Ferguson	Moore	White
George	Murdock	Wiley
Gerry	Murray	Wilson

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-five Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

CONTINUATION OF TEMPORARY INCREASES IN FIRST-CLASS POSTAL RATES

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, from the Committee on Finance I report favorably, without amendment, House Joint Resolution 134, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LaFOLLETTE in the chair). The joint res-

olution will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 134) to continue the temporary increases in postal rates on first-class matter, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the joint resolution was called up when I was temporarily absent from the Chamber, and objection was made. I have discussed the matter with the distinguished Senator from Georgia, and I find that the joint resolution received a favorable report from the Finance Committee and the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the pending bill has occupied the time of the Senate for an entire week. It has been rather exhaustively debated in most of its phases. I understand that a very important conference report is likely to displace the pending bill.

In order to bring the discussion on the pending bill to a conclusion, I ask unanimous consent that at not later than 4:30 o'clock the Senate proceed to vote upon the bill, and all motions and amendments relating thereto.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama is recognized.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I rise to a question of privilege.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CONNALLY. I wish to interrogate the Senator from Alabama.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama has the floor. Does he yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield for a question. I do not wish to lose my time. What is the question which the Senator from Texas desires to ask me?

Mr. CONNALLY. I wish to say to the Senator from Alabama that I wish to present the conference report on the antistrike bill at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I shall not occupy more than 30 minutes of the time of the Senate.

Mr. CONNALLY. Let me say to the Senator from Alabama that it is with the greatest reluctance that I accede to him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama has the floor. He is proceeding in his own right.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Very well, Mr. President. I thank the Chair for the information.

Mr. President, the time is drawing short. I recognize the impatience of many Senators. They are anxious to reach the conference report, and they are anxious to proceed to a final disposition of the pending bill.

I regret that a good many Senators have made up their minds about the amendment without knowing the facts. I am at a great disadvantage, especially with such a small attendance.

Mr. President, in the first place, there is nothing in this amendment which would increase the prices of any agricultural commodities. There is not a word in it which would increase the prices of agricultural commodities. The amendment is not intended in any way to increase the prices of agricultural commodities. On the contrary, its chief purpose is to prevent a roll-back of the prices of agricultural commodities with respect to which soil-conservation payments are made.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], who is not so ardent as I am in my friendship for the farmer, and not so anxious to protect the interests of the farmer as I am, has asserted that there is no prospect of a roll-back. Mr. President, a roll-back, certainly on cotton and probably on wheat, was prepared in the O. P. A. just before Easter, and sent over to the Department of Agriculture for the approval of the Food Administrator. Mr. Davis, in his great wisdom, sent it back. It contained a roll-back or reduction of 1.1 cents a pound on cotton, exactly the amount which would go to the cotton farmers under the soil-conservation plan. That is really what has disturbed me.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I do not wish to interrupt the Senator, but will he yield to me for one question?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield, but the Senator from Missouri knows my situation.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I understand the Senator's situation. If the Senator is trying to prevent a roll-back by subsidies, why does he not include in his motion to suspend the rule a prohibition against roll-backs?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I cannot reach the situation on an appropriation bill in that way.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. The Senator can reach it by a motion to suspend the rule.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I cannot reach it on an appropriation bill. Allow me to proceed. Whether the Senator from Missouri is in favor of the amendment or not, I ask my good friend to be patient and listen to me.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I will listen to the Senator.

Mr. BANKHEAD. We are dealing with an appropriation for soil-conservation payments. What are soil-conser-

vation payments? Those who have followed the agricultural program know what they are. They are payments for complying with the agricultural program. There are two aspects. The first relates to actual practices in soil improvement and the prevention of soil depletion, such as the planting of legumes and terracing, for which an actual outlay of money by the farmer is required. The next phase is compliance with the program announced by the Secretary of Agriculture in the matter of production to meet war food goals, the requirement by him of the planting of a certain percentage of the farm to war production goals, which may require rotation and the abandonment of crops which are more profitable to the farmer.

The testimony in the hearing discloses that about \$195,000,000, practically half of this entire appropriation, has been obligated by the actual outlay of money by the farmers in pursuance of the soil-conservation program.

Let me read the announcement of the Secretary of Agriculture when this program was announced. I ask Senators who have an open mind upon this subject and who really want to treat the farmers fairly to listen to it. Here is the announcement made on December 5, 1942, by the Department of Agriculture, under the soil-conservation law, and in line with its annual practice for a number of years:

Rates of payment to farmers cooperating with the crop production adjustment phase of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency's 1943 war program were announced today by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Farmers may earn these production-adjustment payments in 1943 by complying with their Agricultural Adjustment Administration acreage allotments for corn, wheat, cotton, rice, tobacco, and peanuts, at the same time meeting individual farm production goals for special war crops. Following out the Department's policy of full production of all crops needed in the war, severe deductions will be made from each farm's total crop payments in 1943 for failure to plant at least 90 percent of an acreage allotment and 90 percent of a special war crop goal.

This provision is intended to encourage farmers to make full use of their available land. In many instances, farmers will be encouraged to substitute special war crops for allotment crops (especially for wheat and cotton). After farmers first meet their 90 percent special war crop acreage requirement, they may take any special war-crop acreage above this figure and substitute it acre-for-acre for allotment crops in meeting the latter's 90-percent planting provision.

In addition to the crop production adjustment payment described above, farmers also will be able to earn a production practice (or conservation) payment by carrying out specified agricultural practices which improve soil, help prevent erosion, and increase yields of needed war crops. Since these conservation rates vary by regions and States, they are being announced by State Agricultural Adjustment Administration committees.

In the same announcement the rates to be paid are published. I ask unanimous consent to have the table printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as a part of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Crop	Payment rate	
	1942	1943
Cotton, pound.....	1.2	1.1
Corn (commercial area), bushel.....	5.5	3.6
Wheat, bushel.....	9.9	9.2
Rice, 100 pounds.....	2.4	2.0
Peanuts, ton.....	1.25	1.10
Potatoes (commercial), bushel.....	1.8	
Tobacco, pound:		
Flue-cured.....	.5	.4
Burley.....	.6	.4
Fire-cured.....	1.3	1.2
Dark air-cured.....	.8	.7
Virginia sun-cured.....	.6	.5
Pennsylvania type 41.....	.4	.4
Cigar filler and binder (other than types 41 and 45).....	.6	.5
Georgia-Florida type 62.....	.8	.7

Mr. BANKHEAD. It will be noted that cotton, corn, wheat, rice, peanuts, potatoes, and tobacco are all listed, and there are shown the rates which the Secretary of Agriculture agreed to pay out of this soil-conservation money if these practices were complied with; if legumes were planted, if such planting was required, the farmers paying for the seed, paying for the cultivation, paying later for plowing under and for terracing when done and for diversions from the old-line crops in order to comply with the war-production goal. Then will any Senator tell me that there is not a real and honest obligation on the part of the Government of the United States?

What is the situation? Here is an appropriation made to meet that obligation of the Government; here is an appropriation to pay the honest debts of the Government of the United States; here is an obligation, not to pay to the farmer a subsidy, not to pay the farmer so as to give him a parity price, but to compensate him for complying with the obligation which he has assumed in response to the invitation of his Government, and in connection with which he has expended money, amounting already this year to nearly \$200,000,000 in carrying out the invitation, properly made, in line with the practices in past years of the Department of Agriculture under the Soil Conservation Act.

It disturbs me when I find that my good friend from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], whom I like very much—he and I became Members of the Senate at the same time, and I admire his very great ability—employs his splendid eloquence and his appealing and effective arguments on the other side, especially in a cause by which my heart is so deeply stirred as it is in this instance, involving the preservation of the integrity of the Government of the United States in dealing with 6,000,000 farmers, scattered all over the country, who have no way to protect themselves except through the Congress of the United States.

I insist that the failure to protect those farmers will be considered a repudiation. The Government owes the debt; we are appropriating the money to pay it; but we put it in one pocket, and then by the Executive order of the President take it out of the other pocket by an equivalent reduction in the market price. That is the effect of the order of the President.

Whatever soil conservation payments are made, if the Executive order is administered—and, as I have stated awhile ago, I have ample evidence to believe it will be administered—under that order we are providing payment for the farmers by an appropriation, and the Executive order is promptly reducing and rolling back the market price in an equal amount.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time on the motion has expired.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I shall speak on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is recognized on the bill.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Did the Chair rule that the unanimous-consent agreement heretofore made with regard to debate on amendments and debate on the bill applied to a motion to suspend the rules?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes; because the unanimous-consent order was modified yesterday to include such a motion.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I just asked the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], in charge of the bill, for information on that subject, and he advised me that the order had not been changed.

Mr. RUSSELL. I said there had been no change in the unanimous-consent agreement that was made yesterday, and there has been no change that I know of, and I have been on the floor most of the day.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, with reference further to the roll-back, if I knew there would not be a roll-back on the farmers of this country, if I knew they would not have a reduction of their market price equivalent to the amount of money they are being paid on the obligations of the Government. I should promptly withdraw the pending motion. My amendment has in it no element under which prices can be increased. It seeks nothing except to prevent a reduction in prices.

I submit to my able friend who thinks that what I fear will not be done, what harm would the adoption of the amendment do? If these payments are not to be deducted from the market price, these soil conservation payments, not parity money, not other subsidies, but the soil conservation money which the farmers have earned, earned honestly and fairly—if they are not to be deducted, which means a roll-back in the price, of course, because that is the only way there is of deducting them, then I ask, in common sense and fairness, how does it help Mr. Lewis? If that is not to be done, nothing will be done, and everything will stand as it is now.

In the Committee on Banking and Currency yesterday, at a meeting attended by the Senator from Ohio, we had an announcement by the O. P. A. that they intended to roll back the prices of fresh vegetables, even without paying any subsidy, right back to the producer. Still,

the Senator seems to be under the impression that there is no prospect of a roll-back. They are going to roll back now on butter, meat, and coffee. The effect probably will not go back to the producer, unless the processor gets into such a tight place that he has to reduce his price to the farmer, and that is very much dreaded by many representatives of the farmers at this time.

As I have said, if they are not going to do it, what harm will there be? If they are going to do it, I cannot imagine a more horrible action by the Government of the United States than by a roll-back to take the money the farmers have earned. I cannot imagine anything worse. It is money of their own, used for subsidizing consumers, and the farmers paying for it, not the Government, but taking it out of the farmers' price. I do not believe there is a Senator on this floor who would be willing to do that if he understood the implications and effects of the program.

Mr. President, I know the fear of taking any action here with Mr. John Lewis still in Washington. I know that the labor situation, and probably the coal mine situation, had more to do with the change in position of many Senators, when the President's veto came before us on the Bankhead bill, than anything else. We could hear all around on this floor, "Send the bill back to the committee until Lewis has been disposed of." That idea has been thrown into this debate twice by the able Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY]. What has the prevention of a roll-back in prices got to do with Mr. Lewis, or what he is paid?

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] asked the Senator from North Carolina a question a few days ago which was full of significance, and as the days have passed since that time it has become more apparent that the thought in the mind of the Senator from Ohio seems to be sound. He asked the Senator from North Carolina if he did not feel that Mr. Lewis was going to "get his" anyhow. He did not get a straight answer from the Senator, with the Senator's usual candor and frankness.

Mr. BAILEY. I do not like to interrupt the Senator—

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. BAILEY. I told the Senator from Ohio I did not believe that way. I do not know whether that was straight or crooked, but I thought it was plain.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Very well. Since that time there have been numerous newspaper announcements that Mr. Lewis is "getting his." He is not depending on any subsequent developments here on a soil-conservation program to get what he demands in the way of wage increases.

Oh, there is the "portal-to-portal" about which we have heard so much, on which the operators in Pennsylvania are yielding here and there, step by step. Mr. Lewis is "getting his," but here we have a situation in which the farmers, who do not go from portal to portal, but who go from dark in the morning to night's darkness, all the long, drawn-out hours, producing food for the American people, do not get any consideration for

travel to and from their fields—portal-to-portal. Notwithstanding Congress has decreed it, they have no consideration under the mandate of Congress that the cost of labor on the farms should be adequately weighted. Instead of giving the increase in farm prices—Mr. Lewis may be responsible for it, I rather fear he is—instead of the increase Congress intended for them, here we are confronted with a proposition, under the President's order, and with the intention of the O. P. A. to carry it out—the announced intention, unless they are blocked somewhere—we are confronted with such a situation that, instead of getting some reasonable increase such as labor has been getting, the farmers will get an actual reduction in net income. If the farmers' prices are rolled back, as I have said, it will mean a subsidy to the consumers paid for by the farmers themselves.

There is no real reason for a Lewis complex, for the thought that the prevention of a reduction in prices is going to justify the Labor Board in giving Mr. Lewis increases for his miners. Either they are going to break through the line or they are not. They are not going to break through or fail to break through—and every thoughtful man here knows it—as a result of merely holding the line for the farmer, or because of any subsidy paid for by the farmer. That is not going to have any influence on the action taken by Mr. John L. Lewis. If I thought it would have any influence on his action I would not press for my measure. If I thought it would have any influence at all in the settlement of the wage controversy I would not press it.

Mr. President, I was appealed to—though I did not believe as did those who made the appeal—to let the Bankhead bill go back to the committee and rest there until all the labor controversy was out of the way. On the other hand, I was appealed to by many Members of the Senate to stand pat and demand a vote on the question. I did not want to compromise the labor program, however, or its proper settlement and adjustment.

Today I am trying to make an explanation of my proposition to those Senators on both sides of the Chamber who have previously given very little consideration to it. I ask Senators to confer with corn farmers, wheat farmers, and cotton farmers concerning a reduction in their prices.

Let us take the case of corn. When the price of corn was reduced it resulted almost in a strike on the part of the corn farmers. They would not sell their corn, and they are not selling it yet although the administration promptly restored the amount of the reduction after the Bankhead bill was recommitted. The administration restored the 5-cent reduction it had made in the price of corn, but that action had practically no effect. Today corn is locked up. From all sections of the country there are coming into Washington telegraph messages from persons who are trying to find a place where they can buy corn. A few days ago I received a message from the State director of the extension service

in Alabama telling me that there were great quantities of corn in the bins of the farmers, but the feed mixers and producers could get none. He asked me if I could find a carload or more of corn which could be shipped to Birmingham.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. My time has nearly run out.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama declines to yield.

Mr. BANKHEAD. If I can obtain an extension of time I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. BAILEY. I shall not trouble the Senator.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Corn is locked up. The conservation payment will result in a reduction of nearly 4 cents in the price of corn which will be paid if the President's mandate is observed. Where do the feeders expect to obtain corn for feeding purposes? They cannot obtain any now. Reduce the price of corn 4 cents, and the chicken raisers and dairy men will almost have to go out of business, because they cannot buy corn if such a reduction is made in the price of it.

Mr. President, the same thing holds true with respect to wheat, though not in so great a measure as with respect to corn. Producers will put all the wheat into the loan, and this roll-back, as the Senator from North Carolina says, if made, will reduce the loan price. That is true. The loan price is made based on the market price as of the beginning of the marketing year. So the price to the farmer will be reduced, and his floor price will at the same time be reduced, and his income will be reduced. The farmer will be placed in a position where there is no encouragement for increasing his production.

Production, Mr. President, is the great remedy and answer to inflation. I am one of that school of thought which believes that inflation springs principally from two sources; one is the excess amount of money in the pockets of the people, and the other is the excess amount of consumer goods available. The loan cannot possibly result in inflation. The use of the loan money cannot bring about inflation when an equivalent amount is subtracted from the farmer's pocket. So I will have no part in the fear of inflation being helpful to Mr. Lewis in his labor wage fight. I think our Government is too big, and that our President and Mr. Justice Byrnes and the Labor Relations Board are too big and too broad, and have too much patriotism, and too much courage, to be influenced in the slightest degree by the fears which are expressed that inflation will result from the adoption of a program which is intended solely for the prevention of a roll-back in prices.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Alabama on the bill has expired.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Can we not have a vote now on my motion to suspend the rule?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion made by the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. BAILEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Andrews	Gillette	Nye
Austin	Green	O'Daniel
Bailey	Cuffey	O'Mahoney
Ball	Gurney	Pepper
Bankhead	Hatch	Radcliffe
Barbour	Hawkes	Reynolds
Bilbo	Hayden	Russell
Bone	Hill	Scrugham
Bridges	Holman	Shipstead
Burton	Johnson, Colo.	Smith
Bushfield	La Follette	Stewart
Byrd	Langer	Taft
Capper	Lodge	Thomas, Okla.
Caraway	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Chandler	McCarran	Tobey
Chavez	McClellan	Tunnell
Clark, Mo.	McFarland	Vandenberg
Connally	McKellar	Van Nuys
Danaher	McNary	Walgren
Davis	Maybank	Walsh
Eastland	Mead	Wheeler
Ellender	Millikin	Wherry
Ferguson	Moore	White
George	Murdock	Wiley
Gerry	Murray	Wilson

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-five Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, it is a matter of very great regret to me that I am forced to oppose the motion offered by the distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], particularly because I have so often agreed with him on matters involving the agricultural interests of the country, and more particularly because I believe that fundamentally the Senator from Alabama is correct in his endeavor to restrict the subtraction of any payments for soil conservation from other payments due the farmers of the country.

Mr. President, I voted very cheerfully and very sincerely for the passage of the original Bankhead bill dealing with this same proposition. I thought then that the proposition of the Senator from Alabama was correct. I still think so. However, that bill which was almost identical with the proposal now before the Senate, except for being a little more inclusive, was vetoed by the President of the United States. At the instance of the Senator from Alabama himself, the Senate avoided the issue of passing that measure over the veto of the President, and, instead, the Senate referred this same proposition, as contained in the President's veto message, to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. In the debate had at that time it was suggested by the proponents of the measure that the measure be referred to the committee. Both the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], with whom I voted, and whom I was glad to follow, and the leader of the opposition to the motion, who also happened to be the leader of the majority, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], stated that the proposition was that Congress was putting a club in the closet—a club which might subsequently be used.

Mr. President, that situation has not changed. The club is still in the closet. As I have said, I voted for the motion of the Senator from Alabama on the theory that we were putting in the hands of Congress a club, so that, if the President

or any other administrative authority yielded to outside pressure to break the line which has been established, Congress could still take out the club and could pass the Bankhead bill, and possibly all of us would go to hell in the hand basket together, which would be the result of breaking the line established against inflation.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I am limited in time. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator when I conclude with my remarks.

Mr. President, the club is still in the closet; but what the Senator from Alabama is seeking to do today, as I see it, is to put upon Congress the responsibility for breaking the line which has been established against inflation. If we were to agree to the motion to suspend the rule, and if we were then to agree to the amendment which the Senator from Alabama proposes to offer, not only Mr. John L. Lewis and his organization but every other labor organization in the United States would have an excuse to say that Congress had breached the line. The President of the United States; my dear friend, Mr. Justice Byrnes, who is in a very responsible administrative position; and my dear friend, Judge Vinson, who is in another very responsible administrative position, would be thoroughly entitled to throw up their hands and to say, "Congress has breached the line."

Mr. President, I undertake to say that if the Bankhead motion is voted down, we shall have laid the proposition of holding the line—a course which nearly everyone in the United States knows is absolutely essential to the welfare of the country—squarely in the lap of the President of the United States and of his great administrative assistants, Mr. Justice Byrnes and Judge Vinson. If they weaken, if they permit either Mr. Lewis and his miners' union or any other group of claimants to breach the line—that is, if they yield to any of them in excess of the Little Steel formula—the responsibility is and will be upon the President and upon Mr. Justice Byrnes and Judge Vinson and the other administrative officials who may be responsible for taking such action. If that should occur, Mr. President, I make bold to predict that within 24 hours the Bankhead bill would be drawn out of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and would be passed in this body by a majority of 4 to 1 or 5 to 1, over the President's veto, and by an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives, and would become law.

However, Mr. President, the proposition which now is being made, by the motion of the Senator from Alabama, as I see it, is that the Congress, without giving the President and his new organizations headed by Mr. Justice Byrnes and Judge Vinson an opportunity to function, should make a breach which would be a justification to Mr. Lewis and to anyone else who desired to do so, to break down the whole formula for preventing inflation, pure and undefiled.

Therefore, much as I am in sympathy with the general principles enunciated by the Senator from Alabama, it seems to me that Congress ought not at this time to take the responsibility of breaking the whole line against inflation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD].

Mr. RUSSELL. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I desire to take only a few minutes.

First, I wish to say that, while the wheat farmers in my State are not receiving parity for their wheat, I have not heard of a single wheat farmer there complaining about the price of wheat. When we are talking about holding the line, we mean one of two things. When we talk about parity to farmers, we mean one of two things. Either we mean giving them parity, or we do not mean giving them parity. Let us not try to fool anybody. The truth is that some of the farmers are not receiving parity. The Congress and the administration are not giving them what was promised them, and what they were told they would receive under the farm bill.

Every Senator who knows anything about the subject must realize that we are breaking faith with the farmers, who are not receiving parity when we do not give it to them, and that the administration is breaking faith with them when it does not give it to them.

Much is said about holding the line. Because of John L. Lewis, a great sentiment has been whipped up in the Senate against approving a proposal which would give the farmer parity. Is it any wonder that the people criticize the Senate? Is it any wonder that the people lose faith and confidence in a legislative body when Senators say, in effect, that the Senate has not the courage to enact a measure because of a fear that someone else will do something.

Either the farmers are entitled to parity or they are not entitled to it. Either they are entitled to what the Senator from Alabama is asking or they are not entitled to it. Think of it. To say that the Senate is afraid to pass a measure because of John L. Lewis or someone else is the most ridiculous, nonsensical, silly argument which I have heard made in the Congress since I have been a Member of it.

While I have the greatest respect and affection for my friends, the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], I must confess that I am shocked and surprised to hear them say that we must not do this because of John L. Lewis. I know that the popular thing to do is to denounce John L. Lewis, and say what a terrible man he is. It is said that he broke the line. Does anyone mean to tell me that the line had not already been broken? If I had the time, I could point out instances of the line being broken in the past few days. It has been broken several times. If it has not been broken, it has been badly bent and warped. It all depends on who is trying

to break the line. If one hires Ed Flynn as his lawyer, he can break the line.

The reason why there is agitation in the country with reference to some of the labor organizations is not John Lewis. I know something about the miners in my State. I say that what is causing the disturbance is the fact that the administration permitted men to receive exorbitant wages in war industries on the coast. Those industries are taking men from the copper mines and coal mines, because they refuse to go down into the bowels of the earth and work in the most hazardous occupation on the face of the globe when they can go to work in the war industries on the coast, where men are falling over each other and receiving \$250, \$300, and \$400 a month.

Did any Senator rise on the floor of the Senate and shout about that? Did any Senator stand on the floor of the Senate and shout about contractors receiving 10 percent-plus, so that they could employ more men than they needed, when the more they had on the pay roll the greater the amount which went into their pockets?

Let us not be hypocritical about this matter. Let us be frank and honest about it. That is what has caused the trouble in the coal mines, and that is what has caused the scarcity of labor in the copper mines. That is what has caused many of our troubles.

I say, without fear of contradiction, that I do not believe there is a Senator who knows anything about the subject who will say that under the conditions existing today the coal miners have not a good case. I do not approve of the methods used by John Lewis, but in my judgment the coal operators, with the exception of those who operate captive mines owned by the steel companies or by the railroads, will say that they feel that the miners have a good case.

Mr. President, I do not care whether Senators vote for the motion or not. In my judgment, it does not mean very much one way or the other. However, I shall vote with the Senator from Alabama on this question. For Senators to stand on the floor of the Senate and use old John Lewis as a whipping boy for the purpose of trying to frighten Members of the United States Senate into not voting for something is a procedure which I cannot follow. I say that we ought to vote for the motion because we believe it is right, or vote against it because we do not so believe.

When the Bankhead bill was under consideration it passed the Senate by an overwhelming majority. Senators thought it was right. They voted for it honestly, according to their convictions. Then, when the President vetoed it, after having marched up the hill, they turned around and marched down again, and said, "We will send it back to the committee. We will hold it there and see whether John Lewis gets his money. If he does not get it, we do not dare to bring it out, because John Lewis is a bugaboo."

The one thing in which I am more interested than anything else—more than the Bankhead bill, the wage bill, or anything else—is whether or not we are

to maintain a democratic republic in the United States. Because I am interested in that, I wish to see the Congress maintain the respect and confidence of the people of the United States.

Mr. President, the great issue which will confront the people of the United States after the war is whether or not we shall be able to maintain a democratic republic. At times I have voted against the administration, and have been criticized because I would not vote to give it certain powers. Let me say to my Democratic friends that the time may come in the not distant future an ultraconservative Republican President of the United States. We may have an ultraconservative Republican President. We may have a man who will be ambitious for power. There will be one crisis after another. There will be labor crises and other crises. That President may come to Congress and say, "I want this power because of this crisis, or that crisis." When Democratic Senators vote against it, our Republican brethren will say, "You voted to give it to a Democratic President, did you not? Why can you not give it to a Republican President?" But, thank God, I shall be in a position where I can say, "I refused to give it to a Democratic President, and I refuse to give it to a Republican President."

As I stated at the outset, I did not intend to speak on the bill. I rose only because of the argument which was presented that John Lewis scares the Senate of the United States into voting first almost unanimously in favor of a piece of legislation, and then almost unanimously against it. Senators were either right when they voted for it, or they did not know what they were voting for, or they were right the second time and wrong the first time, or vice versa.

We had better think about maintaining respect and confidence in parliamentary government in the United States of America. I shall not be intimidated into voting for any piece of legislation merely because I do not like the actions of a single individual in this country—I care not who he may be. I am not going to be afraid to vote for something in which I believe, merely because I think some other man may try to take advantage of me. If Senators should follow such a course they would not only say they are afraid of the man, but likewise afraid that the executive branch of the Government will not have the courage to do what is right if Congress votes contrary to the way it voted on another occasion. So, Mr. President, I repeat what I said a moment ago. First of all, I reject the idea that the Senate of the United States should make a whipping boy out of John L. Lewis for the purpose of scaring us into voting for a piece of legislation.

Secondly, I say that the miners of this country have a case. I know who is holding up settlement of the dispute. I know, as everyone else who is familiar with the situation knows, that there is politics in the matter. I know—because it has been told to me by persons who represent the coal operators—that the ones who are opposed to any settlement of the coal dispute are some of the big

steel companies and railroads of the country. They own captive mines. That is what has been back of it all. If it had not been for those companies a settlement would have been reached a long time ago.

No one complained when members of the C. I. O. went out on strike and won large increases in wages. No one complained and shouted about the workers in the rubber industry when they went out on strike in Akron a few days ago. No one complained when the railroad brotherhoods received a raise from the Mediation Board. No one shouted about this, or about that, or about other strikes. But, the coal dispute has been played up.

We have been told we must not vote for the Bankhead measure because John L. Lewis—one man—is going to lick the country. Those who say that give him far more credit than, in my judgment, he deserves.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Does the Senator believe that the miners would have had difficulty in obtaining a settlement quickly if they had had Mr. Ed Flynn for their attorney?

Mr. WHEELER. I will say to the Senator that if he were the head of the miners' union they would not have had any difficulty.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD]. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. I announce that my colleague the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYNINGS] is prevented from being present by very important public business. Were he present he would vote "nay".

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent on official business for the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] is absent on official business for the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY], and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] are detained on important public business.

The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] is necessarily absent.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] are members of the congressional committee attending the funeral of the late Representative Guyer, and are therefore necessarily absent from the city.

The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. Brooks], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] are necessarily absent.

The result was—yeas 36, nays 37, as follows:

YEAS—36

Andrews	La Follette	Pepper
Bankhead	Langer	Reynolds
Bilbo	McCarran	Russell
Capper	McClellan	Scruggs
Caraway	McFarland	Shipstead
Chavez	McKellar	Smith
Connally	Millikin	Stewart
Eastland	Moore	Thomas, Okla.
Gillette	Murdoch	Thomas, Utah
Gurney	Murray	Tobey
Hayden	Nye	Van Nuys
Hill	O'Daniel	Wheeler

NAYS—37

Austin	Ferguson	Mead
Bailey	George	O'Mahoney
Ball	Gerry	Radcliffe
Barbour	Green	Taft
Bridges	Guffey	Tunnell
Burton	Hatch	Vandenberg
Bushfield	Hawkes	Walsh
Byrd	Holman	Wherry
Chandler	Johnson, Colo.	White
Clark, Mo.	Lodge	Wiley
Danaher	Lucas	Wilson
Davis	McNary	
Ellender	Maybank	

NOT VOTING—23

Aiken	Downey	Robertson
Barkley	Glass	Thomas, Idaho
Bone	Johnson, Calif.	Truman
Brewster	Kilgore	Tydings
Brooks	Maloney	Wagner
Buck	Overton	Wallgren
Butler	Reed	Willis
Clark, Idaho	Revercomb	

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. Less than two-thirds of the Senators present having voted in the affirmative, the motion of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] is not agreed to.

The bill is still open to amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 2481) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. RUSSELL. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. SMITH, Mr. NYE, and Mr. McNARY conferees on the part of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Megill, one of its clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills:

H. R. 1258. An act to name certain locks in the St. Marys River at the falls, Michigan; and

H. R. 2753. An act making supplemental appropriations to carry out the provisions of an act to promote the defense of the United

States, approved March 11, 1941, as amended, and for other purposes.

STRIKES IN DEFENSE INDUSTRIES—
CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. CONNALLY submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 796) relating to the use and operation by the United States of certain plants in the interests of the national defense, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

"That this act may be cited as the 'War Labor Disputes Act.'"

"DEFINITIONS

"SEC. 2. As used in this act—

"(a) The term 'person' means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, business trust, or any organized group of persons.

"(b) The term 'war contract' means—

"(1) a contract with the United States entered into on behalf of the United States by an officer or employee of the Department of War, the Department of the Navy, or the United States Maritime Commission;

"(2) a contract with the United States entered into by the United States pursuant to an act entitled 'An act to promote the defense of the United States';

"(3) a contract, whether or not with the United States, for the production, manufacture, construction, reconstruction, installation, maintenance, storage, repair, mining, or transportation of—

"(A) any weapon, munition, aircraft, vessel, or boat;

"(B) any building, structure or facility;

"(C) any machinery, tool, material, supply, article, or commodity; or

"(D) any component material or part of or equipment for any article described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C);

"the production, manufacture, construction, reconstruction, installation, maintenance, storage, repair, mining, or transportation of which by the contractor in question is found by the President as being contracted for in the prosecution of the war.

"(c) The term 'war contractor' means the person producing, manufacturing, constructing, reconstructing, installing, maintaining, storing, repairing, mining, or transporting under a war contract or a person whose plant, mine, or facility is equipped for the manufacture, production, or mining of any articles or materials which may be required in the prosecution of the war or which may be useful in connection therewith; but such term shall not include a carrier, as defined in title I of the Railway Labor Act, or a carrier by air subject to title II of such Act.

"(d) The terms 'employer', 'employee', 'representative', 'labor organization', and 'labor dispute' shall have the same meaning as in section 2 of the National Labor Relations Act.

"POWER OF PRESIDENT TO TAKE POSSESSION OF
PLANTS

"SEC. 3. Section 9 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"The power of the President under the foregoing provisions of this section to take immediate possession of any plant upon a failure to comply with any such provisions, and the authority granted by this section for

the use and operation by the United States or in its interests of any plant of which possession is so taken, shall also apply as herein-after provided to any plant, mine, or facility equipped for the manufacture, production, or mining of any articles or materials which may be required for the war effort or which may be useful in connection therewith. Such power and authority may be exercised by the President through such department or agency of the Government as he may designate, and may be exercised with respect to any such plant, mine, or facility whenever the President finds, after investigation, and proclaims that there is an interruption of the operation of such plant, mine, or facility as a result of a strike or other labor disturbance, that the war effort will be unduly impeded or delayed by such interruption, and that the exercise of such power and authority is necessary to insure the operation of such plant, mine, or facility in the interest of the war effort: *Provided*, That whenever any such plant, mine, or facility has been or is hereafter so taken by reason of a strike, lock-out, threatened strike, threatened lock-out, work stoppage, or other cause, such plant, mine, or facility shall be returned to the owners thereof as soon as practicable, but in no event more than sixty days after the restoration of the productive efficiency thereof prevailing to the taking of possession thereof: *Provided further*, That possession of any plant, mine, or facility shall not be taken under authority of this section after the termination of hostilities in the present war, as proclaimed by the President, or after the termination of the War Labor Disputes Act; and the authority to operate any such plant, mine, or facility under the provisions of this section shall terminate at the end of six months after the termination of such hostilities as so proclaimed."

"TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT AT GOVERNMENT-
OPERATED PLANTS

"SEC. 4. Except as provided in section 5 hereof, in any case in which possession of any plant, mine, or facility has been or shall be hereafter taken under the authority granted by section 9 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, such plant, mine, or facility, while so possessed, shall be operated under the terms and conditions of employment which were in effect at the time possession of such plant, mine, or facility was so taken.

"APPLICATION TO WAR LABOR BOARD FOR CHANGE
IN TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT AT GOVERNMENT-
OPERATED PLANTS

"SEC. 5. When possession of any plant, mine, or facility has been or shall be hereafter taken under authority of section 9 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, the Government agency operating such plant, mine, or facility, or a majority of the employees of such plant, mine, or facility or their representatives, may apply to the National War Labor Board for a change in wages or other terms or conditions of employment in such plant, mine, or facility. Upon receipt of any such application, and after such hearings and investigations as it deems necessary, such Board may order any changes in such wages, or other terms and conditions, which it deems to be fair and reasonable and not in conflict with any act of Congress or any Executive order issued thereunder. Any such order of the Board shall, upon approval by the President, be complied with by the Government agency operating such plant, mine, or facility.

"INTERFERENCE WITH GOVERNMENT OPERATION
OF PLANTS

"SEC. 6. (a) Whenever any plant, mine, or facility is in the possession of the United States, it shall be unlawful for any person (1) to coerce, instigate, induce, conspire with, or encourage any person, to interfere, by lock-out, strike, slow-down, or other interruption, with the operation of such plant,

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2481

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 11, 1943

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1944, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the Secretary of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary, and other personal services in the Office of the Secretary in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, and other necessary expenses, including the purchase of one and the maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; travel expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and drayage charges; advertising, communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department, which are authorized by such officer as the Secretary may designate, ~~(1)\$1,473,184~~ \$1,528,184, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 for such services and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$75,476, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts

1 of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal year
2 1944 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
3 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1944,
4 the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom
5 to this appropriation and the amount which may be ex-
6 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia
7 shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the
8 Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing
9 thereon with representatives of the Department of Agricul-
10 ture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Department,
11 shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as
12 changed by such reductions or increases in such appropria-
13 tions or authorizations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary
14 is authorized to contract for stenographic reporting services,
15 and the appropriations made in this Act shall be available
16 for such purposes, and to expend from appropriations avail-
17 able for the purchase of lands not to exceed \$1 for each
18 option to purchase any particular tract or tracts of land:
19 *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of the appro-
20 priations available for salaries and expenses of officers and
21 employees of the Department permanently stationed in
22 foreign countries may be used for payment of allowances for
23 living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized
24 by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a):

1 *Provided further*, That with the approval of the Secretary,
2 employees of the Department stationed abroad may enter
3 into leases for official quarters, for periods not exceeding one
4 year, and may pay rent, telephone, subscriptions to publica-
5 tions, and other charges incident to the conduct of their
6 offices and the discharge of their duties, in advance, in any
7 foreign country where custom or practice requires payment
8 in advance: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds
9 appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of
10 any officer or employee of the Department who, as such
11 officer or employee, or on behalf of the Department or any
12 division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to
13 be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except
14 as to damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with
15 respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same: *Pro-*
16 *vided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this
17 Act shall be used for laboratory investigations to determine
18 the possibly harmful effects on human beings of spray in-
19 secticides on fruits and vegetables: *Provided further*, That,
20 except to provide materials required in or incident to research
21 or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is
22 available, no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall
23 be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from
24 commodities or materials produced outside of the United
25 States.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

For the establishment of a working capital fund, \$400,000, without fiscal year limitation, for the payment of salaries and other expenses necessary to the maintenance and operation of (1) central duplicating, photographic, and tabulating services, (2) a central motor-transport service for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-transport vehicles and other equipment, (3) a central supply service for the purchase, storage, handling, issuance, packing, or shipping of stationery, supplies, equipment, blank forms, and miscellaneous materials, for which stocks thereof, not to exceed \$200,000 in value (except for the value of blank forms) at the close of any fiscal year, may be maintained sufficient to meet, in whole or in part, requirements of the bureaus and offices of the Department in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and (4) such other services as the Secretary, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, determines may be performed more advantageously as central services; said fund to be reimbursed from applicable funds of bureaus, offices, and agencies for which services are performed on the basis of rates which shall include estimated or actual charges for personal services, materials, equipment (including maintenance, repairs, and depreciation) and other expenses: *Provided*, That such central services shall, to the fullest extent practicable, be used to make unnecessary the

1 maintenance of separate like services in the bureaus, offices,
 2 and agencies of the department: *Provided further*, That a
 3 separate schedule of expenditures and reimbursements, and a
 4 statement of the current assets and liabilities of the working
 5 capital fund as of the close of the last completed fiscal year,
 6 shall be included in the annual Budget.

7 Total, Office of the Secretary, (2) ~~\$1,873,184~~ \$1,928,184.

8 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

9 For necessary expenses for the Office of Solicitor includ-
 10 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
 11 where, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodi-
 12 cals, and payment of fees or dues for the use of law libraries
 13 by attorneys in the field service, (3) ~~\$1,679,105~~ \$1,704,105,
 14 together with such amounts from other appropriations or
 15 authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Bud-
 16 get for the fiscal year 1944 for such expenses, which
 17 several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined
 18 by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$123,250, shall
 19 be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation;
 20 and there may be expended for personal services in the
 21 District of Columbia not to exceed (4) ~~\$845,000~~ \$850,000:
 22 *Provided, however*, That if the total amounts of such ap-
 23 propriations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1944 shall
 24 at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated,
 25 respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1944, the amounts

1 transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropria-
 2 tion and the amount which may be expended for personal
 3 services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or
 4 decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau
 5 of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives
 6 of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the
 7 requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in
 8 such appropriations or authorizations.

9 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary expenses in connection with the publica-
 12 tion, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, docu-
 13 ments, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display
 14 of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and
 15 the coordination of informational work in the Department,
 16 ~~(5)\$488,000~~ \$439,257, together with such amounts from
 17 other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the
 18 schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 for such ex-
 19 penses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be
 20 determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$11,179,
 21 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation,
 22 of which total appropriation amounts not exceeding those
 23 specified may be used for the purposes enumerated as
 24 follows: For personal services in the District of Columbia,
 25 ~~(6)\$378,556~~ \$402,860; for preparation and display of ex-

1 hibits \$40,000 and the preparation, distribution, and display
2 of motion and sound pictures \$50,000, including cooperation
3 with Federal, State, County, Municipal, and other agencies:
4 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of the appro-
5 priations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1944 from which
6 transfers to this appropriation are herein authorized shall at
7 any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respec-
8 tively, therefor in the Budget for 1944, the amounts trans-
9 ferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropria-
10 tion and the amount which may be expended for personal
11 services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or
12 decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of
13 the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of
14 the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the re-
15 quirements as changed by such reductions or increases in
16 such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further,*
17 That when and to the extent that in the judgment of the
18 Secretary agricultural exhibits and motion and sound
19 pictures relating to the authorized programs of the various
20 agencies of the Department can be more advantageously
21 prepared, displayed, or distributed by the Office of Infor-
22 mation, as the central agency of the Department there-
23 for, additional funds not exceeding \$300,000 for these pur-
24 poses may be transferred to and made a part of this
25 appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be avail-

1 able for the objects specified herein, including personal serv-
 2 ices in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That in
 3 the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Depart-
 4 ment, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for the
 5 temporary employment, by contract or otherwise, of spe-
 6 cialists, technicians, and experts, without regard to the
 7 Classification Act of 1923, as amended (7): ~~*Provided*, That~~
 8 ~~no part of this appropriation shall be used for the establish-~~
 9 ~~ment or maintenance of regional or State field offices or for~~
 10 ~~the compensation of employees in such offices.~~

11 PRINTING AND BINDING

12 For all printing and binding for the Department,
 13 including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and
 14 services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and
 15 elsewhere, except as otherwise in this Act provided,
 16 \$1,200,000, including the purchase of reprints of scientific
 17 and technical articles published in periodicals and journals;
 18 the Annual Report of the Secretary, as required by
 19 the Acts of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 111,
 20 212-220, 222, 241, 244), March 4, 1915 (7 U. S. C. 418),
 21 and June 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 108), and in pursuance of
 22 the Act approved March 30, 1906 (44 U. S. C. 214, 224),
 23 also including not to exceed \$250,000 for farmers' bulletins,
 24 which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the
 25 different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-

1 fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out under the
2 addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives,
3 and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct, but not in-
4 cluding work done at the field printing plants of the Forest
5 Service authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing,
6 in accordance with the Act approved March 1, 1919
7 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220) : *Provided*, That the Secretary
8 may transfer to this appropriation from the appropriation
9 made for "Conservation and Use of Agricultural Land
10 Resources" such sums as may be necessary for printing and
11 binding in connection with marketing quotas under the Agri-
12 cultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and from funds appro-
13 priated to carry into effect the terms of section 32 of the
14 Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c), as amended,
15 such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in
16 connection with the activities under said section 32, and
17 from funds appropriated for parity payments under section
18 303 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, such sums
19 as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection
20 with such payments: *Provided further*, That the total amount
21 that may be transferred under the authority granted in the
22 preceding proviso shall not exceed \$550,000.

23 (8) ~~Reproduction of 1942 Yearbook of Agriculture: For~~
24 ~~printing and binding 231,250 copies of the remainder of the~~
25 ~~quotas for the Senate and House of Representatives of Part 2~~

1 of the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture (known
 2 as the Yearbook of Agriculture, 1942, entitled "Keeping
 3 Livestock Healthy"), as authorized by section 73 of the
 4 Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241), \$178,000.

5 *Reprinting of Agriculture Yearbook, 1942: For reprint-*
 6 *ing with illustrations and binding in cloth of two hundred*
 7 *and thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty copies of*
 8 *part 2 of the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture*
 9 *entitled "Keeping Livestock Healthy", as authorized by sec-*
 10 *tion 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241),*
 11 *of which fifty-four thousand four hundred and fifty copies*
 12 *shall be for the use of the Senate and one hundred and seventy-*
 13 *six thousand eight hundred copies for the use of the House of*
 14 *Representatives, \$178,000.*

15 Total, Office of Information, ~~(9)~~\$1,866,000 \$1,817,257.

16 LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

17 Salaries and expenses: For purchase and exchange of
 18 reference books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books,
 19 periodicals, and for expenses incurred in completing imper-
 20 fect series; not to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; for dues,
 21 when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership
 22 in societies or associations which issue publications to mem-
 23 bers only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers
 24 who are not members; for salaries in the city of Washington
 25 and elsewhere; for official travel expenses, and for library

1 fixtures, library cards, supplies, and for all other necessary
2 expenses, \$468,932, together with such amounts from other
3 appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the
4 schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 for such
5 salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions
6 thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceed-
7 ing a total of \$750, shall be transferred to and made a part
8 of this appropriation, of which total appropriation not to
9 exceed \$334,640, may be expended for personal services in
10 the District of Columbia: *Provided, however,* That if the total
11 amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal
12 year 1944 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
13 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1944, the
14 amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
15 appropriation and the amount which may be expended for
16 personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased
17 or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau
18 of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of
19 the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the re-
20 quirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such
21 appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further,* That the
22 Secretary is authorized to make copies of bibliographies pre-
23 pared by the Department library, microfilm and other photo-
24 graphic reproductions of books and other library materials
25 in the Department and sell such bibliographies and reproduc-

tions at such prices (not less than estimated cost of furnishing same) as he may determine, the money received from such sales to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of this appropriation.

EXTENSION SERVICE

PAYMENTS TO STATES; HAWAII; ALASKA; AND PUERTO RICO

Capper-Ketcham extension work: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the further development of agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the Act entitled 'An Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts', approved July 2, 1862 (7 U. S. C. 301-308), and all Acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture", approved May 22, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000.

~~(10) Extension work, Act of April 24, 1939: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work", approved April 24, 1939 (7 U. S. C. 343 e-l), as amended, \$300,000.~~

Additional cooperative extension work: For additional cooperative agricultural extension work in agriculture and home economics, to be allotted and paid by the Secretary to

1 *the several States and the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and*
2 *Puerto Rico, in such amounts as he may deem necessary to*
3 *accomplish such purposes, \$555,000.*

4 Extension work, section 21, Bankhead-Jones Act:
5 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the
6 provisions of section 21, title II, of the Act entitled "An
7 Act to provide for research into basic laws and principles
8 relating to agriculture and to provide for the further de-
9 velopment of cooperative agricultural extension work and
10 the more complete endowment and support of land-grant
11 colleges", approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
12 343c), \$12,000,000.

13 Alaska: To enable the Secretary to carry into
14 effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
15 extend the benefits of the Hatch Act and the Smith-Lever
16 Act to the Territory of Alaska", approved February 23,
17 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), \$13,950; and the provisions of sec-
18 tion 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits
19 of the Adams Act, the Purnell Act, and the Capper-Ketcham
20 Act to the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes",
21 approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), \$10,000; in
22 all, for Alaska, \$23,950.

23 Puerto Rico: To enable the Secretary to carry into
24 effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to extend

1 the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to
 2 Puerto Rico", approved August 28, 1937 (7. U. S. C. 343f-
 3 343g), ~~(11)\$100,000~~ \$180,000.

4 In all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and
 5 Puerto Rico for agricultural extension work, ~~(12)\$13,903,-~~
 6 ~~950~~ \$14,238,950.

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 Administration and coordination of extension work: For
 9 the employment of persons and means in the District of Co-
 10 lumbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary to admin-
 11 ister the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, approved May
 12 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and Acts amendatory
 13 or supplementary thereto, and to coordinate the extension
 14 work of the Department and the several States, Terri-
 15 tories, and insular possessions, including cooperation with
 16 other bureaus and offices of the Department, and Fed-
 17 eral, State, county, and other agencies, in the development,
 18 preparation, and distribution of educational material designed
 19 to increase the effectiveness of cooperative extension work as
 20 conducted by the Department in cooperation with land-grant
 21 colleges, ~~(13)\$638,843~~ \$688,843, of which amount not to
 22 exceed \$547,610 may be expended for personal services in
 23 the District of Columbia.

24 Total, Extension Service, ~~(14)\$14,542,793~~ \$14,927,793.

1 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

2 Economic investigations: For acquiring and diffusing
3 useful information among the people of the United States,
4 for conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstra-
5 tions, and for aiding in formulating programs for authorized
6 activities of the Department, relative to agricultural produc-
7 tion, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their
8 broadest aspects, including farm management and practice,
9 utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm
10 supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm
11 finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production
12 to probable demand for the different farm and food products;
13 land ownership and values, costs, prices and income in their
14 relation to agriculture, including causes for their variations
15 and trends, (15)~~\$2,077,236~~ \$2,177,236, together with such
16 amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are
17 provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year
18 1944 for such salaries and expenses, which several amounts
19 or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary,
20 not exceeding a total of \$115,377 shall be transferred to
21 and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, how-*
22 *ever,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or
23 authorizations for the fiscal year 1944 shall at any time
24 exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively,

1 therefor in the Budget for 1944, the amounts transferred or to
2 be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount
3 which may be expended for personal services in the District
4 of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts
5 as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing
6 thereon with representatives of the Department, shall de-
7 termine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by
8 such reductions or increases in such appropriations or author-
9 izations: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds herein
10 appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural
11 Economics shall be used for State and county land-use
12 planning.

13 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
14 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
15 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
16 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
17 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
18 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, in co-
19 operation with the Extension Service and other Federal,
20 State, and local agencies, and for the collection and publica-
21 tion of statistics of peanuts as provided by the Act approved
22 June 24, 1936, as amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C.
23 951-957), \$1,354,266: *Provided*, That no part of the funds
24 herein appropriated shall be available for any expense inci-

1 dent to ascertaining, collating, or publishing a report stating
2 the intention of farmers as to the acreage to be planted in
3 cotton: *Provided further*, That estimates of apple production
4 shall be confined to the commercial crop.

5 Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural
6 Economics, (16)~~\$3,431,502~~ \$3,531,502, including the em-
7 ployment of persons and means in the District of Columbia
8 and elsewhere, either independently or in cooperation with
9 public agencies or organizations, of which amount not to ex-
10 ceed (17)~~\$1,801,649~~ \$1,851,649 may be expended for per-
11 sonal services in the District of Columbia, (18)*including*
12 *the salary of the Chief of Bureau at \$10,000 per annum,*
13 *and not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of books of refer-*
14 *ence, periodicals, and newspapers.*

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL
RELATIONS

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the functions of the Secretary under the Act of June 5, 1930, as amended (7 U. S. C. 541-545), independently and in cooperation with other branches of the Government, State agencies, purchasing and consuming organizations and persons engaged in the production, transportation, marketing, and distribution of farm and food products, and for enabling the Secretary to discharge his functions as a member of the

1 joint Great Britain-United States board known as the Com-
 2 bined Food Board, including the employment of persons and
 3 means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and the
 4 purchase of such books and periodicals and not to exceed
 5 \$500 for newspapers as may be necessary in connection with
 6 this work, \$420,670.

7 INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTION CONTROL

8 COMMITTEES

9 During the fiscal year 1944 the Secretary may expend
 10 not to exceed \$12,500 from the funds available to the Agri-
 11 cultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration for
 12 the share of the United States as a member of the Inter-
 13 national Wheat Advisory Committee, the International
 14 Sugar Council, or like events or bodies concerned with the
 15 reduction of agricultural surpluses or with other objectives
 16 of said Administration, together with traveling and other
 17 necessary expenses relating thereto.

18 Grand total, Office of the Secretary of Agriculture
 19 (19) ~~\$24,282,186~~ \$24,798,443.

20 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

21 ADMINISTRATION

22 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and ex-
 24 penses of the Office of Administrator (20), *including the*
 25 *salary of the Administrator at \$9,200 per annum and per-*

1 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
2 \$60,965.

3 SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

4 For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the
5 provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for research
6 into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and
7 to provide for the further development of cooperative
8 agricultural extension work and the more complete en-
9 dowment and support of land-grant colleges", approved
10 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c, 427f) ; for
11 administration of the provisions of section 5 of the said Act,
12 and for special research work, including the planning, pro-
13 gramming, coordination, and printing the results of such re-
14 search, to be conducted by such agencies of the Department
15 as the Secretary may designate or establish, and to which he
16 may make allotments from this fund, including the employ-
17 ment of persons and means in the District of Columbia
18 and elsewhere, and the purchase, maintenance, repair, and
19 operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-
20 carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of field work out-
21 side the District of Columbia, \$1,147,086, of which amount
22 \$697,100 shall be available for the maintenance and oper-
23 ation of research laboratories and facilities in the major
24 agricultural regions provided for by section 4 of said Act.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO

RICO FOR AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Hatch Act: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act approved March 2, 1887 (7 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), entitled "An Act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an Act approved July 2, 1862 (7 U. S. C. 301-305, 307-308), and of the Act supplementary thereto", the sums apportioned to the several States, to be paid quarterly in advance, \$720,000.

Adams Act: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369), entitled "An Act to provide for an increased annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations and regulating the expenditure thereof", and Acts supplementary thereto, the sums apportioned to the several States to be paid quarterly in advance, \$720,000.

Purnell Act: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the more complete endowment of agricultural experiment stations", approved February 24, 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382), \$2,880,000.

1 Hawaii: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act
2 entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of certain Acts of
3 Congress to the Territory of Hawaii", approved May 16,
4 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-386b), \$90,000.

5 Alaska: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act
6 entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of the Hatch Act and
7 the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska", approved
8 February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), \$15,000; and the
9 provisions of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to extend
10 the benefits of the Adams Act, the Purnell Act, and the
11 Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, and for
12 other purposes", approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a),
13 \$22,500; in all, for Alaska, \$37,500.

14 Puerto Rico: To carry into effect the provisions of an
15 Act entitled "An Act to coordinate the agricultural experi-
16 ment station work and to extend the benefits of certain Acts
17 of Congress to the Territory of Puerto Rico", approved
18 March 4, 1931, as amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f),
19 \$90,000.

20 Title I, Bankhead-Jones Act: For payments to States,
21 Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, pursuant to authorizations
22 contained in title I of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for
23 research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture
24 and to provide for the further development of cooperative
25 agricultural extension work and the more complete endow-

1 ment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29,
 2 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), ~~(21)\$2,400,000~~ \$2,463,708:
 3 *Provided, That in order to prevent reduced allotments because*
 4 *of changes in relative rural population, \$63,708 of this*
 5 *appropriation shall be available for allotment during this*
 6 *fiscal year in the same amounts and to the same States and*
 7 *Territory which received allotments from this appropriation*
 8 *in the fiscal year 1942.*

9 In all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
 10 Rico for agricultural experiment stations, ~~(22)\$6,937,500~~
 11 \$7,001,208.

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 Administration of grants and coordination of research
 14 with States: For salaries and expenses, including personal
 15 services in the District of Columbia, necessary to enable the
 16 Secretary to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved
 17 March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May
 18 16, 1928, February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20,
 19 1936, and Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-386f),
 20 relative to their administration and for the administration of
 21 an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, \$156,010;
 22 and the Secretary shall prescribe the form of the annual
 23 financial statement required under the above Acts, ascertain
 24 whether the expenditures are in accordance with their pro-
 25 visions, coordinate the research work of the State agricul-

1 tural colleges and experiment stations in the lines authorized
 2 in said Acts with research of the Department in similar
 3 lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

4 Insular experiment stations: To enable the Secretary
 5 to establish and maintain an agricultural experiment station
 6 in Puerto Rico, including the erection of buildings, the
 7 preparation, illustration, and distribution of reports and bul-
 8 letins, ~~(23)\$83,292~~ \$100,000; and the Secretary is author-
 9 ized to sell such products as are obtained on the land belong-
 10 ing to the agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, and
 11 the amount obtained from the sale thereof shall be covered
 12 into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous
 13 receipts.

14 In all, salaries and expenses, ~~(24)\$239,302~~ \$256,010.

15 Total, Office of Experiment Stations, ~~(25)\$7,176,802~~
 16 \$7,257,218, of which amount not to exceed \$145,278 may be
 17 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

18 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
 21 trict of Columbia and elsewhere for carrying out the pro-
 22 visions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of
 23 Animal Industry, and related Acts; and the Secretary,
 24 upon application of any exporter, importer, packer, or
 25 owner of, or the agent thereof, or dealer in, livestock, hides,

1 skins, meat, or other animal products, may in his discre-
2 tion, make inspections and examinations at places other
3 than the headquarters of inspectors for the convenience of
4 said applicants and charge the applicants for the expenses of
5 travel and subsistence incurred for such inspections and ex-
6 aminations, the funds derived from such charges to be de-
7 posited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of
8 the appropriation from which the expenses are paid; collect
9 and disseminate information concerning livestock and animal
10 products; prepare and disseminate reports on animal indus-
11 try; purchase in the open market samples of all tuberculin,
12 serums, antitoxins, or analogous products, of foreign or do-
13 mestic manufacture, which are sold in the United States, for
14 the detection, prevention, treatment, or cure of diseases of
15 domestic animals, test the same, and disseminate the results
16 of said tests in such manner as he may deem best, and pur-
17 chase and destroy diseased or exposed animals, including
18 poultry, or quarantine the same whenever in his judgment
19 essential to prevent the spread of pleuropneumonia, tuber-
20 culosis, contagious poultry diseases, or other diseases of ani-
21 mals from one State to another, as follows:

22 General administrative expenses: For necessary ex-
23 penses for general administrative purposes, including the
24 salary of Chief of Bureau and other personal services in the
25 District of Columbia, \$165,575.

1 Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments
2 in animal husbandry; for experiments in animal feeding and
3 breeding, including cooperation with the State agricultural
4 experiment stations and other agencies, including repairs
5 and additions to and erection of buildings necessary to carry
6 on the experiments, \$800,000: *Provided*, That of the sum
7 thus appropriated \$240,935 may be used for experiments
8 in poultry feeding and breeding, of which amount \$44,080
9 may be used in cooperation with State authorities in the
10 administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry,
11 poultry products, and hatcheries.

12 Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of dis-
13 eases of animals, (26) *including the construction of necessary*
14 *buildings at Beltsville, Maryland*, and necessary expenses
15 for investigations of tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, and anal-
16 ogous products, \$706,463: *Provided*, That fees shall be
17 charged for all diagnoses in connection with rabies, except
18 those performed for agencies of the United States Govern-
19 ment, in such amounts as the Secretary shall prescribe, and
20 such fees shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous
21 receipts.

22 Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the con-
23 trol and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and para-
24 tuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's disease
25 of cattle, \$5,983,800: *Provided*, That in carrying out the pur-

pose of this appropriation, if in the opinion of the Secretary it shall be necessary to condemn and destroy tuberculous or paratuberculous cattle, or cattle reacting to the test for Bang's disease, and if such animals have been destroyed, condemned, or die after condemnation, he may, in his discretion, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, expend in the city of Washington or elsewhere such sums as he shall determine to be necessary for the payment of indemnities to owners of such animals but, except as herein after provided, no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating owners of such cattle except in cooperation with and supplementary to payments to be made by State, Territory, county, or municipality where condemnation of such cattle shall take place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as compensation for or on account of any such animal if at the time of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold, shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered: *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby appropriated no payment as compensation for any cattle condemned for slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the salvage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed the amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county,

1 and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and
2 that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than
3 \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any purebred
4 animal.

5 Eradicating cattle ticks: For the eradication of southern
6 cattle ticks, \$220,000: *Provided*, That, except upon the
7 written order of the Secretary, no part of this appropriation
8 shall be used for the purchase of animals or in the purchase
9 of materials for or in the construction of dipping vats upon
10 land not owned solely by the United States, except at fairs
11 or expositions where the Department makes exhibits or
12 demonstrations; nor shall any part of this appropriation be
13 used in the purchase of materials or mixtures for use in
14 dipping vats except in experimental or demonstration work
15 carried on by the officials or agents of the Bureau of Animal
16 Industry.

17 Hog-cholera control: For the control and eradication of
18 hog cholera and related swine diseases, by such means as
19 may be necessary, including demonstrations, the formation
20 of organizations, and other methods, either independently or
21 in cooperation with farmers' associations, State or county
22 authorities, \$100,580.

23 Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quar-
24 antine work, including the eradication of scabies in sheep
25 and cattle and dourine in horses, the inspection of southern

1 cattle, the supervision of the transportation of livestock, and
2 the inspection of vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-
3 hour law, the inspection and quarantine of imported animals,
4 including the establishment and maintenance of quarantine
5 stations and repairs, alterations, improvements, or additions
6 to buildings thereon; the inspection work relative to the
7 existence of contagious diseases, and the mallein testing of
8 animals, \$661,350.

9 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of
10 laws relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat food
11 products, including the purchase of printed tags, labels,
12 stamps, and certificates without regard to existing laws
13 applicable to public printing, \$7,134,079.

14 Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provisions
15 of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158),
16 regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or ship-
17 ment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manu-
18 factured in the United States and the importation of such
19 products intended for use in the treatment of domestic ani-
20 mals, \$223,148.

21 Marketing agreements with respect to hog cholera virus
22 and serum: The sum of \$30,689 of the appropriation
23 made by section 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment
24 Act, approved May 12, 1933, is hereby made avail-
25 able during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein

1 made to carry into effect sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the
2 Act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855),
3 entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act
4 and for other purposes", including the employment of persons
5 and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

6 In all, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Indus-
7 try, \$15,994,995.

8 ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER

9 CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

10 In case of an emergency arising out of the existence of
11 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-
12 monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of ani-
13 mals, which, in the opinion of the Secretary, threatens
14 the livestock industry of the country, he may ex-
15 pend in the city of Washington or elsewhere any unexpended
16 balances of appropriations heretofore made for this purpose,
17 not to exceed \$305,000, in the arrest and eradication of any
18 such disease, including the payment of claims growing out
19 of past and future purchases and destruction, in cooperation
20 with the States, of animals affected by or exposed to, or
21 of materials contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease,
22 wherever found and irrespective of ownership, under like
23 or substantially similar circumstances, when such owner has
24 complied with all lawful quarantine regulations: *Provided*,
25 That the payment for animals hereafter purchased may be

1 made on appraisement based on the meat, dairy, or breeding
2 value, but in case of appraisement based on breeding value
3 no appraisement of any animal shall exceed three times its
4 meat or dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary
5 emergency, to be determined by the Secretary, the
6 payment by the United States Government for any
7 animals shall not exceed one-half of any such appraise-
8 ments: *Provided further*, That the sum of \$5,000 of the
9 unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$3,500,000 con-
10 tained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal
11 year 1924, approved December 5, 1924, for the eradication
12 of the foot-and-mouth disease and other contagious or in-
13 fectious diseases of animals, is hereby made available during
14 the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made to
15 enable the Secretary to control and eradicate the European
16 fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry.

17 Total, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$15,994,995, of
18 which amount not to exceed \$622,520 may be expended for
19 departmental personal services in the District of Columbia.

20 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

21 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
22 ing not to exceed \$362,740 for personal services in the Dis-
23 trict of Columbia, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry in carrying
24 out the provisions of the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C.
25 401-404), including investigations, experiments, and demon-

1 strations in dairy industry, cooperative investigations of the
2 dairy industry in the various States, inspection of renovated
3 butter factories, repairs to buildings, and not to exceed \$5,000
4 for the construction of buildings, \$755,720.

5 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For the investigation of fruits, fruit trees, grain, cotton,
8 tobacco, vegetables, grasses, forage, drug, medicinal, poison-
9 ous, fiber, and other plants and plant industries, and of soils
10 and soil-plant relationships, in cooperation with other
11 branches of the Department, the State experiment stations,
12 and practical farmers; for the erection of necessary farm
13 buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building erected,
14 except head houses connecting greenhouses, shall not exceed
15 \$2,500; and for the employment of persons and means in the
16 city of Washington and elsewhere required for the investi-
17 gations, experiments, and demonstrations herein authorized,
18 as follows:

19 General administrative expenses: For necessary ex-
20 penses for general administrative purposes, including the
21 salary of Chief of Bureau and other personal services in the
22 District of Columbia, \$183,430.

23 Cereal crops and diseases: For the investigation and im-
24 provement of cereals, including corn, and methods of cereal
25 production and for the study and control of cereal diseases,

1 for the investigation of the cultivation and breeding of flax for
 2 seed purposes, including a study of flax diseases, for the in-
 3 vestigation and improvement of broomcorn and methods of
 4 broomcorn production, and for determining the distribution
 5 of weeds and means for their control, (27)~~\$547,070~~
 6 \$575,860.

7 Cotton and other fiber crops and diseases: For investiga-
 8 tion of the production of cotton and other fiber crops, in-
 9 cluding the improvement by cultural methods, breeding, and
 10 selection, fiber yield and quality, cotton soil-fertility, and
 11 the control of diseases, (28)~~\$422,940~~ \$445,200, of which
 12 sum not less than \$14,700 shall be used for experimenting in
 13 Sea Island cotton, including its hybridization with other
 14 varieties.

15 Drug and related plants: For the investigation, testing,
 16 and improvement of plants yielding drugs, spices, poisons,
 17 oils, and related products and byproducts, (29)~~\$62,250~~
 18 \$65,530.

19 Dry-land agriculture: For the investigation and im-
 20 provement of methods of crop production under subhumid,
 21 semiarid, or dry-land conditions, \$230,563: *Provided*, That
 22 no part of this appropriation shall be used for the establish-
 23 ment of any new field station.

24 Forage crops and diseases: For the investigation and

1 improvement of forage crops, including grasses, alfalfas,
 2 clovers, soybeans, lespedezas, vetches, cowpeas, field peas,
 3 and miscellaneous legumes; for the investigation of green-
 4 manure crops and cover crops; for investigations looking to
 5 the improvement of pastures; and for the investigation of
 6 forage-crop diseases and methods of control, (30)\$292,000
 7 \$357,370.

8 Forest pathology: For the investigation of diseases of
 9 forest and shade trees and forest products, including a study
 10 of the nature and habits of the parasitic fungi, bacteria, vi-
 11 ruses, and other causes of such diseases, for the purpose of
 12 developing methods of control and eradication and determin-
 13 ing their application, (31)\$239,400 \$256,945.

14 Fruit and vegetable crops and diseases: For investigation
 15 and control of diseases, for improvement of methods of cul-
 16 ture, propagation, breeding, selection, and related activities
 17 concerned with the production of fruits, nuts, vegetables,
 18 ornamentals, and related plants, for investigation of methods
 19 of harvesting, packing, shipping, storing and utilizing these
 20 products, and for studies of the physiological and related
 21 changes of such products during processes of marketing and
 22 while in commercial storage, (32)\$1,361,828 \$1,428,249.

23 Irrigation agriculture: For investigations of crop produc-
 24 tion on irrigable lands, the quality of irrigation water and
 25 its use by crops, and methods for improving and maintaining

1 the productivity of irrigated soils, (33)~~\$134,900~~ \$142,000.

2 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
 3 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
 4 visions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary
 5 of Agriculture to establish a National Arboretum, and for
 6 other purposes", approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C. 191-
 7 194), erection of buildings, employment of persons and
 8 means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and travel
 9 expenses of employees and advisory council, \$38,000, of
 10 which such amounts as may be necessary may be expended
 11 by contract or otherwise for the services of consulting land-
 12 scape architects without reference to the Classification Act of
 13 1923, as amended, or civil-service rules.

14 Plant exploration, introduction, and surveys: For investi-
 15 gations in seed and plant introduction, including the study,
 16 collection, purchase, testing, propagation, and distribution of
 17 rare and valuable seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings,
 18 and plants from foreign countries and from our possessions,
 19 and also wild native plants, for experiments with reference
 20 to their introduction and cultivation in this country, for plant-
 21 disease investigations, including nematology, and for plant
 22 and plant-disease collections and surveys, (34)~~\$286,160~~
 23 \$301,223.

24 Plant Industry Experiment Farm: For the mainte-

1 nance of a general experiment farm and agricultural station
 2 in the vicinity of Beltsville, Maryland, (35)~~\$48,550~~ \$51,109.

3 Soil and fertilizer investigations: For soil and fertilizer
 4 investigations, including soil minerals, soil organic matter,
 5 soil solution, soil physical and chemical investigations, soil
 6 microbiology, including the testing of cultures procured in
 7 the open market for inoculating legumes, other crops, or soil,
 8 and if any such samples are found to be impure, nonviable,
 9 or misbranded, the results of the tests may be published,
 10 together with the names of the manufacturers and of the
 11 persons by whom the cultures were offered for sale; for in-
 12 vestigations of the causes of soil infertility and the main-
 13 tenance of soil productivity; and for investigations within
 14 the United States of fertilizers, fertilizer ingredients, includ-
 15 ing phosphoric acid and potash, and other soil amendments,
 16 and their suitability for agricultural use, (36)~~\$320,130~~
 17 \$336,976.

18 Soil survey: For the investigation of soils and their
 19 origin, for survey of the extent of classes and types, and for
 20 indicating upon maps and plats, by coloring or otherwise, the
 21 results of such investigations and surveys, (37)~~\$49,595~~
 22 \$205,430.

23 Sugar-plant investigations: For sugar-plant investiga-
 24 tions, including studies of diseases and the improvement of
 25 sugar beets and sugar-beet seed, sugarcane, and other sugar-

1 producing plants, cultural and production methods, and the
 2 improvement and maintenance of soil fertility in relation to
 3 sugar plants, (38)~~\$350,340~~ \$368,780.

4 Tobacco investigations: For the investigation and im-
 5 provement of tobacco and the methods of tobacco production
 6 and handling, (39)~~\$120,520~~ \$126,860.

7 Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,
 8 (40)~~\$4,687,376~~ \$5,113,525.

9 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT

10 QUARANTINE

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For necessary expenses connected with investigations,
 13 experiments, and demonstrations for the promotion of eco-
 14 nomic entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the
 15 best means of destroying insects and related pests injurious
 16 to agriculture, for investigating and importing useful and
 17 beneficial insects and bacterial, fungal, and other diseases
 18 of insects and related pests, for investigating and ascertain-
 19 ing the best means of destroying insects affecting man and
 20 animals, to enable the Secretary to carry into effect the
 21 provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912,
 22 as amended (7 U. S. C. 146, 147, 151-167, 281, 282),
 23 to conduct other activities hereinafter authorized, and for
 24 the eradication, control, and prevention of spread of
 25 injurious insects and plant pests, independently or in

1 cooperation with other branches of the Federal Government,
 2 States, counties, municipalities, corporations, agencies, indi-
 3 viduals, or with foreign governments; including the employ-
 4 ment of necessary persons and means in the District of
 5 Columbia and elsewhere, rent, construction, or repair of
 6 necessary buildings outside the District of Columbia: *Pro-*
 7 *vided*, That, unless otherwise specifically provided, the cost
 8 for the construction of any building shall not exceed \$1,500
 9 and the total amount expended for such construction in any
 10 one year shall not exceed \$7,000, as follows:

11 General administrative expenses: For general adminis-
 12 trative purposes, including the salary of Chief of Bureau and
 13 other personal services, \$138,420.

14 Fruit insects: For insects affecting fruits, grapes, and
 15 nuts, (41)~~\$399,130~~ \$404,130.

16 Japanese beetle control: For the control and prevention
 17 of spread of the Japanese beetle, \$360,120: *Provided*, That
 18 no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or
 19 value of trees or other property injured or destroyed.

20 Sweetpotato weevil control: For the determination and
 21 application of such methods of control for sweetpotato weevils
 22 as, in the judgment of the Secretary, may be necessary,
 23 \$67,770: *Provided*, That in the discretion of the Secretary,
 24 no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the con-
 25 trol of sweetpotato weevil in any State until such State has

1 provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose:
 2 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall
 3 be used to pay the cost or value of farm animals, farm crops,
 4 or other property injured or destroyed.

5 Mexican fruitfly control: For the control and prevention
 6 of spread of the Mexican fruitfly, including necessary surveys
 7 and control operations in Mexico in cooperation with the
 8 Mexican Government or local Mexican authorities, \$155,320.

9 Citrus canker eradication: For determining and applying
 10 such methods of eradication or control of the disease of citrus
 11 trees known as "citrus canker" as in the judgment of the
 12 Secretary may be necessary, including cooperation with such
 13 authorities of the States concerned, organizations of growers,
 14 or individuals, as he may deem necessary to accomplish such
 15 purposes, \$9,650: *Provided*, That no part of the money
 16 herein appropriated shall be used to pay the cost or value
 17 of trees or other property injured or destroyed.

18 Gypsy and brown-tail moth control: For the control
 19 and prevention of spread of the gypsy and brown-tail moths,
 20 (42)\$350,000 \$363,060.

21 Dutch elm disease eradication: For determining and
 22 applying methods of eradication, control, and prevention of
 23 spread of the disease of elm trees known as "Dutch elm dis-
 24 ease" and of a virus disease of elm trees prevalent in the Ohio
 25 Valley, \$333,330, to be immediately available: *Provided*,

1 (43) That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in
 2 any State subsequent to the final adjournment of any session
 3 of the legislature thereof which shall have begun subsequent
 4 to the enactment of the Department of Agriculture Approp-
 5 riation Act, 1944, unless the laws of such State contain
 6 provisions, deemed adequate by the Secretary, requiring the
 7 owners of elm trees suffering from the Dutch elm disease to
 8 remove and destroy the same without expense to the Federal
 9 Government: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of
 10 the Secretary, no expenditures from this appropriation shall
 11 be made for these purposes until a sum or sums at least
 12 equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated,
 13 subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local authori-
 14 ties, or by individuals, or organizations concerned (44): ~~*Pro-*~~
 15 ~~*vided further*~~, That expenditures incurred by landowners for
 16 removal of trees from their own lands shall not be considered
 17 a part of such appropriations, subscriptions, or contributions:
 18 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall
 19 be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property
 20 injured or destroyed.

21 Phony peach and peach mosaic eradication: For de-
 22 termining and applying such methods of eradication, control,
 23 and prevention of spread of the diseases of peach trees known
 24 as "phony peach" and "peach mosaic" as in the judgment
 25 of the Secretary may be necessary, including cooper-

1 ation with such authorities of the States concerned,
 2 organizations of growers, or individuals, as he may deem
 3 necessary to accomplish such purposes, including the certifi-
 4 cation of products out of the infested areas to meet the re-
 5 quirements of State quarantines, \$87,090: *Provided*, That
 6 no part of the money herein appropriated shall be used to
 7 pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or
 8 destroyed.

9 Forest insects: For insects affecting forests and forest
 10 products, under section 4 of the Act approved May 22, 1928
 11 (16 U. S. C. 581c), entitled "An Act to insure adequate
 12 supplies of timber and other forest products for the people
 13 of the United States, to promote the full use for timber grow-
 14 ing and other purposes of forest lands in the United States,
 15 including farm wood lots and those abandoned areas not
 16 suitable for agricultural production, and to secure the correla-
 17 tion and the most economical conduct of forest research in
 18 the Department of Agriculture, through research in reforesta-
 19 tion, timber growing, protection, utilization, forest eco-
 20 nomics, and related subjects", and for insects affecting orna-
 21 mental trees and shrubs, (45)~~\$150,000~~ \$199,680.

22 Truck crop and garden insects: For insects affecting
 23 truck crops, ornamental and garden plants, including tobacco,
 24 sugar beets, and greenhouse and bulbous crops, (46)~~\$232,-~~
 25 340 \$323,520.

1 Cereal and forage insects: For insects affecting cereal
 2 and forage crops, including sugarcane and rice, and including
 3 research on the European corn borer, (47)~~\$330,170~~
 4 ~~\$380,170~~.

5 Barberry eradication: For the eradication of the common
 6 barberry and for applying such other methods of eradication,
 7 control, and prevention of spread of cereal rusts as in the
 8 judgment of the Secretary may be necessary to accomplish
 9 such purposes, (48)~~\$173,250~~ \$423,250: *Provided*, That, in
 10 the discretion of the Secretary, no expenditures from this ap-
 11 propriation shall be made for these purposes until a sum or
 12 sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been ap-
 13 propriated, subscribed, or contributed by States, counties, or
 14 local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the
 15 accomplishment of such purposes: *Provided further*, That
 16 no part of the money herein appropriated shall be used to
 17 pay the cost or value of property injured or destroyed.

18 Cotton insects: For insects affecting cotton, (49)~~\$140,-~~
 19 ~~730~~ \$148,139.

20 Pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil control: For the
 21 control and prevention of spread of the *Thurberia* weevil
 22 and the pink bollworm, including the establishment of such
 23 cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any
 24 infestation, and for necessary surveys and control operations

1 in Mexico in cooperation with the Mexican Government or
 2 local Mexican authorities, ~~(50)\$400,000~~ \$637,460.

3 Bee culture: For bee culture, apiary management, and
 4 the propagation and distribution by sale of bee-breeding
 5 stock, \$79,500: *Provided*, That the rates at which such
 6 sales are made shall be fixed by regulations of the Secretary
 7 and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the
 8 Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

9 Insects affecting man and animals: For insects affecting
 10 man, household possessions, and animals, ~~(51)\$150,000~~
 11 \$174,675.

12 Insect-pest survey and identification: For the identifi-
 13 cation and classification of insects, including taxonomic, mor-
 14 phological, and related phases of insect-pest control and the
 15 maintenance of an insect-pest survey for the collection and
 16 dissemination of information to Federal, State, and other
 17 agencies concerned with insect-pest control, ~~(52)\$125,000~~
 18 \$140,000.

19 Foreign parasites: For administrative expenses in con-
 20 nection with the introduction of natural enemies of injurious
 21 insects and related pests and for the exchange with other
 22 countries of useful and beneficial insects and other arthro-
 23 pods, ~~(53)\$19,740~~ \$20,775.

24 Control investigations: For developing equipment or
 25 apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines, eradication

1 and control of plant pests, determining methods of disinfect-
 2 ing plants and plant products to eliminate injurious pests,
 3 determining the toxicity of insecticides, and related phases of
 4 insect-pest control, ~~(54)\$60,000~~ \$66,585, of which not less
 5 than \$10,000 shall be used for methyl bromide investigations.

6 Insecticide and fungicide investigations: For the in-
 7 vestigation and development of methods of manufacturing
 8 insecticides and fungicides, and for investigating chemical
 9 problems relating to the composition, action, and application
 10 of insecticides and fungicides, ~~(55)\$100,000~~ \$119,815.

11 Transit inspection: For the inspection in transit or other-
 12 wise of articles quarantined under the Act of August 20,
 13 1912 (7 U. S. C. 161, 164a), as amended, and for the inter-
 14 ception and disposition of materials found to have been trans-
 15 ported interstate in violation of quarantines promulgated
 16 thereunder, \$38,940.

17 Foreign plant quarantines: For enforcement of foreign
 18 plant quarantines, at the port of entry and port of export,
 19 and to prevent the movement of cotton and cottonseed from
 20 Mexico into the United States, including the regulation of the
 21 entry into the United States of railway cars and other ve-
 22 hicles, and freight, express, baggage, or other materials from
 23 Mexico, and the inspection, cleaning, and disinfection thereof,
 24 including construction and repair of necessary buildings,
 25 plants, and equipment, for the fumigation, disinfection, or

1 cleaning of products, railway cars, or other vehicles entering
 2 the United States from Mexico, \$682,900: *Provided*, That
 3 any moneys received in payment of charges fixed by the
 4 Secretary on account of such cleaning and disinfection shall
 5 be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

6 Certification of exports: For the inspection, under such
 7 rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe,
 8 of domestic plants and plant products when offered
 9 for export and to certify to shippers and interested parties
 10 as to the freedom of such products from injurious plant dis-
 11 eases and insect pests according to the sanitary requirements
 12 of the foreign countries affected and to make such reason-
 13 able charges and to use such means as may be necessary to
 14 accomplish this object, \$29,180: *Provided*, That moneys
 15 received on account of such inspection and certification shall
 16 be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

17 Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and
 18 Plant Quarantine, ~~(56)\$4,612,580~~ \$5,383,479, of which
 19 amount not to exceed ~~(57)\$615,000~~ \$630,000 may be ex-
 20 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

21 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND 22 ENGINEERING

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations
 25 hereinafter authorized, independently or in cooperation with

1 other branches of the Department, other departments or
2 agencies of the Federal Government, States, State agri-
3 cultural experiment stations, universities, and other State
4 agencies and institutions, counties, municipalities, busi-
5 ness, farm, or other organizations and corporations, indi-
6 viduals, associations, and scientific societies, including the
7 employment of necessary persons and means in the city of
8 Washington and elsewhere; and for erection, alteration, and
9 repair of buildings outside the District of Columbia at a total
10 cost not to exceed \$15,000, as follows:

11 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
12 for general administrative purposes, including the salary of
13 Chief of Bureau and other personal services in the District
14 of Columbia, \$102,044.

15 Agricultural chemical investigations: For conducting the
16 investigations contemplated by the Act of May 15, 1862
17 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the application of chem-
18 istry to agriculture; for the biological, chemical, physical,
19 microscopical, and technological investigation of foods, feeds,
20 drugs, plant and animal products, and substances used in the
21 manufacture thereof; for investigations of the physiological
22 effects and for the pharmacological testing of such products
23 and of insecticides; for the investigation and development
24 of methods for the manufacture of sugars, sugar sirups, and
25 starches and the utilization of new agricultural materials for

1 such purposes; for the technological investigation of the
2 utilization of fruits and vegetables and for frozen pack investi-
3 gations; for the investigation of chemicals for the control of
4 noxious weeds and plants; and to cooperate with associations
5 and scientific societies in the development of methods of
6 analysis, \$348,557.

7 Agricultural engineering investigations: For investiga-
8 tions, experiments, and demonstrations involving the appli-
9 cation of engineering principles to agriculture; for investi-
10 gating and reporting upon the different kinds of farm power
11 and appliances; upon farm domestic water supply and sewage
12 disposal, upon the design and construction of farm buildings
13 and their appurtenances and of buildings for processing and
14 storing farm products; upon farm power and mechanical
15 farm equipment and rural electrification, upon the engineer-
16 ing problems relating to the processing, transportation, and
17 storage of perishable and other agricultural products; and
18 upon the engineering problems involved in adapting physi-
19 cal characteristics of farm land to the use of modern farm
20 machinery; for investigations of cotton ginning under the
21 Act approved April 19, 1930 (7 U. S. C. 424, 425); for
22 giving expert advice and assistance in agricultural and
23 chemical engineering; for collating, reporting, and illustrat-
24 ing the results of investigations and preparing, publishing,
25 and distributing bulletins, plans, and reports, (58)\$217,128

1 \$297,504, together with the unobligated balance of the funds
 2 made available under this head for the fiscal year 1943 for
 3 the construction of a water tower fire protection system at
 4 the United States Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville,
 5 Mississippi, to be available for the same purpose in 1944.

6 Naval-stores investigations: For the investigation of
 7 naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components;
 8 the investigation and experimental demonstration of im-
 9 proved equipment, methods, or processes of preparing naval
 10 stores; the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and
 11 utilization of naval stores; and for the assembling and com-
 12 pilation of data on production, distribution, and consumption
 13 of turpentine and rosin, pursuant to the Act of August 15,
 14 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b), \$115,100.

15 Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural
 16 Chemistry and Engineering, ~~(59)\$732,829~~ \$863,205, of
 17 which amount not to exceed ~~(60)\$450,000~~ \$495,019 may
 18 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

19 REGIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES

20 For all salaries and expenses, including personal serv-
 21 ices in the District of Columbia, necessary to enable the Sec-
 22 retary to continue the researches established under the pro-
 23 visions of section 202 (a) to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II,
 24 and subject to the provisions of section 393 of title III, of the
 25 Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292,

1 1393), including research on food products of farm com-
 2 modities, \$3,959,385.

3 BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
 5 ing not to exceed ~~(\$61)\$156,657~~ \$193,194 for personal serv-
 6 ices in the District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Home
 7 Economics for conducting either independently or in coop-
 8 eration with other agencies, investigations of the relative
 9 utility and economy of agricultural products for food, cloth-
 10 ing, and other uses in the home, with special suggestions
 11 of plans and methods for the more effective utilization of
 12 such products for these purposes, and such economic inves-
 13 tigations, including housing and household buying, as have
 14 for their purpose the improvement of the rural home, and
 15 for disseminating useful information on this subject,
 16 ~~(62)\$366,134~~ \$508,781.

17 BELTSVILLE RESEARCH CENTER

18 For general administrative purposes, including main-
 19 tenance, operation, construction of necessary buildings at
 20 a cost of not to exceed \$7,500 for any one building, repairs,
 21 and other expenses, \$100,560; which appropriation may
 22 be augmented, by transfer of funds or by reimbursement,
 23 from applicable appropriations, to cover the charges, in-
 24 cluding handling and other related services, for equipment

1 rentals (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs) ;
 2 for services, supplies, equipment and materials furnished,
 3 stores of which may be maintained at the Center, and for
 4 building construction, alteration, and repair performed by
 5 the Center in carrying out the purposes of such applicable
 6 appropriations and the applicable appropriations may also
 7 be charged their proportionate share of the necessary gen-
 8 eral expenses of the Center not covered by this appropriation.

9 WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

10 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
 11 out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act for forest pro-
 12 tection against the white pine blister rust", approved April
 13 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), and in accordance with the
 14 provisions thereof, including the employment of persons
 15 and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
 16 ~~(63)\$1,900,000~~ \$1,946,342; of which amount ~~(64)\$170,-~~
 17 ~~747~~ \$174,910 shall be available to the Department of the
 18 Interior for control of white pine blister rust on or endanger-
 19 ing Federal lands under the jurisdiction of that Department
 20 or lands of Indian tribes which are under the jurisdiction
 21 of or retained under restrictions of the United States;
 22 ~~(65)\$1,018,160~~ \$1,042,992 of said amount to the Forest
 23 Service for the control of white pine blister rust on or
 24 endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and ~~(66)\$714,093~~
 25 \$728,440 of said amount to the Bureau of Entomology and

1 Plant Quarantine for leadership and general coordina-
2 tion of the entire program, method development, and
3 for operations conducted under its direction for such control,
4 including, but not confined to, cooperation with individual
5 States, local authorities and private agencies in the control
6 of white pine blister rust on or endangering State and pri-
7 vately owned lands.

8 FOREST SERVICE

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
11 trict of Columbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary
12 to experiment and to make and continue investigations and
13 report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering,
14 but no part of this appropriation shall be used for any experi-
15 ment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United
16 States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper
17 care of the same; to investigate and test American timber and
18 timber trees and their uses, and methods for the preservative
19 treatment of timber; to seek, through investigations and the
20 planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for the
21 treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That
22 the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved,
23 exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sani-
24 tary system and of connecting the same with any such build-
25 ing, and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a look-

1 out house may be erected, shall not exceed \$7,500, with the
2 exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired,
3 the cost of which was \$7,500 or more, may be improved
4 out of the appropriations made under this Act for the For-
5 est Service by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of
6 the cost of such building as certified by the Secretary; to pro-
7 tect, administer, and improve the national forests, including
8 tree planting and other measures to prevent erosion, drift,
9 surface wash, soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to
10 conserve water and including the payment of rewards under
11 regulations of the Secretary for information leading to the ar-
12 rest and conviction for violation of the laws and regulations
13 relating to fires in or near national forests, or for the un-
14 lawful taking of, or injury to, Government property; to
15 ascertain the natural conditions upon and utilize the national
16 forests, to transport and care for fish and game supplied to
17 stock the national forests or the waters therein; to collate,
18 digest, report, and illustrate the results of experiments and
19 investigations made by the Forest Service; to purchase law-
20 books, reference and technical books, and technical journals
21 for officers of the Forest Service stationed outside of Wash-
22 ington, and for medical supplies and services and other
23 assistance necessary for the immediate relief of artisans,
24 laborers, and other employees engaged in any hazardous
25 work under the Forest Service: *Provided further*, That

1 the appropriations for the work of the Forest Service shall
2 be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse main-
3 tenance and the procurement, care, and handling of sup-
4 plies, equipment, and materials stored therein for distribution
5 to projects under the supervision of the Forest Service and
6 for sale and distribution to other Government activities and
7 to State and private agencies who cooperate with the
8 Forest Service in fire control under terms of written co-
9 operative agreements, the cost of such supplies, equipment,
10 and materials, including the cost of supervision, transporta-
11 tion, warehousing, and handling, to be reimbursed to ap-
12 propriations current at the time additional supplies and ma-
13 terials are procured for warehouse stocks: *Provided further,*
14 That the appropriations for the work of the Forest Service
15 available for the operation, repair, maintenance, and re-
16 placement of motor and other equipment may be reimbursed
17 for use of such equipment on projects of the Forest Service
18 chargeable to other appropriations, or on work of other
19 Federal agencies, when requested by such agencies, reim-
20 bursement to be made from appropriations applicable to the
21 work on which used at rental rates fixed by the Chief For-
22 ester based on the actual or estimated cost of operation,
23 repair, maintenance, depreciation, and equipment manage-
24 ment control, and credited to appropriations currently avail-
25 able at the time adjustment is effected: *Provided further,*

1 That the Forest Service may rent equipment for fire-control
2 purposes to State, county, private, or other non-Federal
3 agencies cooperating with the Forest Service in fire control
4 under the terms of written cooperative agreements, the
5 amount collected for such rental to be credited to appropria-
6 tions currently available at the time payment is received,
7 as follows:

8 General administrative expenses: For necessary ex-
9 penses for general administrative purposes, including the
10 salary of the Chief Forester, for the necessary expenses of the
11 National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by
12 section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514),
13 and for other personal services in the District of Columbia,
14 \$563,670.

15 National forest protection and management: For the
16 administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement,
17 and development of the national forests, including the estab-
18 lishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including
19 the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase,
20 production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the
21 care of plantations and young growth; the maintenance and
22 operation of aerial fire control by contract or otherwise, with
23 authority to renew any contract for such purpose annually,
24 not more than twice, without additional advertising; the
25 maintenance of roads and trails and the construction and

1 maintenance of all other improvements necessary for the
2 proper and economical administration, protection, develop-
3 ment, and use of the national forests, including experimental
4 areas under Forest Service administration: *Provided*, That
5 where, in the opinion of the Secretary, direct purchases
6 will be more economical than construction, improvements
7 may be purchased; the construction, equipment, and main-
8 tenance of sanitary, fire preventive, and recreational facilities;
9 control of destructive forest tree diseases and insects; timber
10 cultural operations; development and application of fish
11 and game management plans; propagation and transplanting
12 of plants suitable for planting on semiarid portions of the
13 national forests; estimating and appraising of timber and
14 other resources and development and application of plans
15 for their effective management, sale, and use; accept-
16 ance of moneys from timber purchasers for deposit into
17 the Treasury in the trust account, Forest Service Co-
18 operative Fund, which moneys are hereby appropriated
19 and made available until expended for scaling services re-
20 quested by purchasers in addition to those required by the
21 Forest Service, and for refunds of amounts deposited in
22 excess of the cost of such work; examination, classification,
23 surveying, and appraisal of land incident to effecting ex-
24 changes authorized by law and of lands within the boundaries
25 of the national forests that may be opened to homestead

1 settlement and entry under the Act of June 11, 1906, and the
 2 Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided
 3 by the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); and all
 4 expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement,
 5 protection, and general administration of the national forests,
 6 including lands under contract for purchase or for the acqui-
 7 sition of which condemnation proceedings have been insti-
 8 tuted under the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 521),
 9 and the Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 471, 499, 505,
 10 564-570), lands transferred by authority of the Secretary
 11 from the Resettlement Administration to the Forest Service,
 12 and lands transferred to the Forest Service under authority
 13 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, ~~(67)~~\$12,826,826
 14 \$15,393,537: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be
 15 available for the expenses of properly caring for the graves of
 16 persons who have lost their lives as a result of fighting
 17 fires while employed by the Forest Service: *Provided further*,
 18 That in sales of logs, ties, poles, posts, cordwood, pulpwood,
 19 and other forest products the amounts made available for
 20 schools and roads by the Act of May 23, 1908 (16 U. S. C.
 21 500), and the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 501),
 22 shall be based upon the stumpage value of the timber.

23 Water rights: For the investigation and establishment
 24 of water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands
 25 or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection

1 of water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with
2 the administration and public use of the national forests,
3 \$9,410.

4 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
5 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service adminis-
6 tration, including lands under contract for purchase or in
7 process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, and
8 unappropriated public forest lands, \$100,000, which amount
9 shall also be available for meeting obligations of the preceding
10 fiscal year.

11 **(68) FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION**

12 To enable the Secretary ~~(1)~~ to carry into effect, through
13 such agencies of the Department as he may designate, the
14 provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved
15 May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b), ~~(not to exceed~~
16 ~~\$397,368)~~ and the provisions of sections 4 ~~(not to exceed~~
17 ~~\$83,700)~~ and 5 ~~(not to exceed \$65,100)~~, of the Act en-
18 titled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands;
19 for the reforestation of denuded areas; for the extension of
20 national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote
21 the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable
22 therefor", approved June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568),
23 and Acts supplementary thereto; and ~~(2)~~ through the Forest
24 Service to cooperate with and advise timberland owners and
25 associations, wood-using industries or other appropriate

1 agencies in the application of forest management principles
2 to federally owned lands leased to States and to private forest
3 lands, so as to attain sustained-yield management, the con-
4 servation of the timber resource, the productivity of forest
5 lands, and the stabilization of employment and economic con-
6 tinuance of forest industries, not to exceed \$100,000; in all,
7 not to exceed \$646,168; including the employment of per-
8 sons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
9 the purchase of reference books and technical journals; not
10 to exceed \$30,000 for the construction or purchase of neces-
11 sary buildings, and other improvements: *Provided*, That no
12 part of this appropriation which is available for carrying out
13 the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act and sections 4 and 5
14 of the Act approved June 7, 1924, shall be expended
15 in any State or Territory unless the State or
16 Territory, or local subdivision thereof, or individuals,
17 or associations contribute a sum equal to that to be allotted
18 therefrom by the Government or make contributions other
19 than money deemed by the Secretary to be the value equiv-
20 alent thereof: *Provided further*, That any part of this ap-
21 propriation allocated for the production or procurement of
22 nursery stock by any Federal agency, or funds appropriated
23 to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating States
24 for the production or procurement of nursery stock, shall
25 remain available for expenditure for not more than three

1 fiscal years: *Provided further*, That in carrying into effect
 2 the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, no
 3 part of this appropriation shall be used to establish new
 4 nurseries or to acquire land for the establishment of such new
 5 nurseries.

6 Forest research: For forest research in accordance with
 7 the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act
 8 entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and
 9 other forest products for the people of the United States, to
 10 promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes
 11 of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood
 12 lots and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricultural
 13 production, and to secure the correlation and the most
 14 economical conduct of forest research in the Department of
 15 Agriculture through research in reforestation, timber grow-
 16 ing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related
 17 subjects", approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C.
 18 581, 581a, 581f-581i), as follows:

19 Forest management: Fire, silvicultural, and other forest
 20 investigations and experiments under said section 2, as
 21 amended, at forest experiment stations or elsewhere,
 22 ~~(69)\$300,000~~ \$542,000.

23 Range investigations: Investigations and experiments to
 24 develop improved methods of management of forest and

1 other ranges under section 7, at forest or range experiment
2 stations or elsewhere, ~~(70)\$150,000~~ \$267,200.

3 Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests
4 of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products
5 Laboratory, or elsewhere, ~~(71)\$800,000~~ \$989,765 ~~(72)~~, of
6 *which not to exceed \$30,000 may be expended for the pur-*
7 *chase of land adjacent to the present site of the Forest Prod-*
8 *ucts Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin.*

9 Forest survey: A comprehensive forest survey under
10 section 9, ~~(73)\$100,000~~ \$199,363.

11 Forest economics: Investigations in forest economics
12 under section 10, ~~(74)\$75,000~~ \$118,500.

13 Forest influences: For investigations and experiments at
14 forest experiment stations or elsewhere for determining
15 and demonstrating the influence of natural vegetative cover
16 characteristic of forest, range, or other wild land on water
17 conservation, flood control, stream-flow regulation, erosion,
18 climate, and maintenance of soil productivity, and for de-
19 veloping preventive and control measures therefor, ~~(75)\$75,-~~
20 ~~000~~ \$132,600.

21 In all, salaries and expenses, ~~(76)\$15,646,074~~ \$18,316,-
22 045; and in addition thereto there are hereby appropriated all
23 moneys received as contributions toward cooperative work
24 under the provisions of section 1 of the Act approved March
25 3, 1925 (16 U. S. C. 572), which funds shall be covered

1 into the Treasury and constitute a part of the special funds
 2 provided by the Act of June 30, 1914 (16 U. S. C. 498) :
 3 *Provided*, That not to exceed ~~(77)\$886,034~~ \$887,074 may
 4 be expended for departmental personal services in the District
 5 of Columbia: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,500
 6 may be expended for the contribution of the United States
 7 to the cost of the office of the secretariat of the International
 8 Union of Forest Research Stations and of the Department
 9 of Timber Utilization of the Comité International du Bois.

10 FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

11 For cooperation with the various States or other appro-
 12 priate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and
 13 the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance
 14 with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act entitled
 15 "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the
 16 reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national
 17 forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the con-
 18 tinuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable there-
 19 for", approved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564-
 20 570), including also the study of the effect of tax laws and
 21 the investigation of timber insurance as provided in section
 22 3 of said Act, ~~(78)\$2,492,210~~ \$6,300,000, of which not to
 23 exceed ~~(79)\$72,418~~ \$87,418 and ~~(80)\$2,500~~ \$5,000 shall
 24 be available for personal services and for the purchase of
 25 supplies and equipment, respectively, in the District of

1 Columbia (81): *Provided, That the Secretary of Agriculture*
 2 *may authorize expenditures not to exceed \$2,300,000 from*
 3 *this appropriation for preventing and suppressing forest fires*
 4 *on critical areas of national importance without requiring an*
 5 *equal expenditure by the State and private owners.*

6 (82) FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

7 *To enable the Secretary (1) to carry into effect, through*
 8 *such agencies of the Department as he may designate, the*
 9 *provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved*
 10 *May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed*
 11 *\$547,368) and the provisions of sections 4 (not to exceed*
 12 *\$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed \$65,100), of the Act en-*
 13 *titled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands,*
 14 *for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of*
 15 *national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote*
 16 *the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable*
 17 *therefor", approved June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568),*
 18 *and Acts supplementary thereto; and (2) through the Forest*
 19 *Service to cooperate with and advise timberland owners and*
 20 *associations, wood-using industries or other appropriate*
 21 *agencies in the application of forest management principles*
 22 *to federally owned lands leased to States and to private forest*
 23 *lands, so as to attain sustained-yield management, the con-*
 24 *servation of the timber resource, the productivity of forest*
 25 *lands, and the stabilization of employment and economic con-*

1 tinuance of forest industries, not to exceed \$111,942; in all,
2 not to exceed \$808,110, of which not to exceed \$44,110 may
3 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;
4 the purchase of reference books and technical journals; not
5 to exceed \$30,000 for the construction or purchase of neces-
6 sary buildings, and other improvements: Provided, That no
7 part of this appropriation which is available for carrying out
8 the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act and sections 4 and 5
9 of the Act approved June 7, 1924, shall be expended
10 in any State or Territory unless the State or
11 Territory, or local subdivision thereof, or individuals,
12 or associations contribute a sum equal to that to be allotted
13 therefrom by the Government or make contributions other
14 than money deemed by the Secretary to be the value equiv-
15 alent thereof: Provided further, That any part of this ap-
16 propriation allocated for the production or procurement of
17 nursery stock by any Federal agency, or funds appropriated
18 to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating States
19 for the production or procurement of nursery stock, shall
20 remain available for expenditure for not more than three
21 fiscal years: Provided further, That in carrying into effect
22 the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, no
23 part of this appropriation shall be used to establish new
24 nurseries or to acquire land for the establishment of such new
25 nurseries.

1 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

2 For the acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of
3 the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C.
4 513-519, 521), \$100,000, of which not to exceed \$18,675
5 may be expended for personal services in the District of
6 Columbia.

7 Total, Forest Service, (83)~~\$18,238,284~~ \$25,524,155.

8 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

9 For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the
10 Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921 (23
11 U. S. C. 23), and for the construction, reconstruction, and
12 maintenance of roads and trails on experimental areas under
13 Forest Service administration, including not to exceed
14 \$59,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
15 \$2,537,168 for forest development roads and trails, repre-
16 senting the balance of the amount authorized to be appropri-
17 ated therefor for the fiscal year 1943 by the Act of September
18 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867), together with \$1,241,555 from
19 the unobligated balances of previous appropriations for forest
20 highways which is hereby reappropriated for forest develop-
21 ment roads and trails; in all, \$3,778,723, to be immediately
22 available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
23 That this appropriation shall be available for the rental,
24 purchase, or construction of buildings necessary for the
25 storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for

1 road and trail construction and maintenance, but the total
 2 cost of any such building purchased or constructed under
 3 this authorization shall not exceed \$7,500.

4 EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT

5 For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to
 6 carry into effect the Act of March 5, 1942, as amended (56
 7 Stat. 126-128, 796-797), including personal services in the
 8 District of Columbia and elsewhere; printing and binding
 9 without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919
 10 (44 U. S. C. 111); purchase of books of reference and
 11 periodicals; purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles; erection
 12 of necessary buildings; procurement of medical supplies or
 13 services for emergency use in the field; and the acceptance of
 14 donations of land and rubber-bearing plants, and furnishing
 15 to employees daily transportation between points of assembly
 16 and work projects, \$13,048,000: *Provided*, That any pro-
 17 ceeds from the sales of guayule, rubber processed from
 18 guayule, or other rubber-bearing plants, or from other sales,
 19 rentals, and fees resulting from operations under such Act of
 20 March 5, 1942, as amended, shall be covered into the Treas-
 21 ury as miscellaneous receipts.

22 (84) WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

23 *Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable*
 24 *the War Food Administration to perform its functions, in-*

1 *cluding those prescribed by Executive Orders 9280, 9322,*
 2 *9328, and 9334, independently or in cooperation (by trans-*
 3 *fer of funds or otherwise) with public and private agencies*
 4 *and individuals, including not to exceed \$10,000 per annum*
 5 *for an Administrator; other personal services in the District*
 6 *of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$50,000 for the*
 7 *temporary employment of persons or organizations by con-*
 8 *tract or otherwise without regard to the Classification Act*
 9 *of 1923, as amended; printing and binding; the purchase*
 10 *of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers;*
 11 *the purchase, operation, and maintenance (including two in*
 12 *the District of Columbia) of passenger-carrying vehicles;*
 13 *\$25,000,000: Provided, That transfers of funds to other*
 14 *offices or administrative units in the Department with respect*
 15 *to which transfers of funds are otherwise authorized in this*
 16 *Act shall be in addition to, and subject to the same restrictions*
 17 *as, the amounts provided therefor in the Budget schedules.*

18 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

19 Salaries and administrative expenses: Not to exceed
 20 \$4,500,000 of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corpora-
 21 tion shall be available for administrative expenses of the
 22 Corporation in carrying out its activities as authorized by
 23 law, including personal services in the District of Columbia
 24 and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the
 25 Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act

1 of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833) ; print-
2 ing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; not to
3 exceed \$400 for periodicals, maps, and newspapers; procure-
4 ment of supplies, equipment, and services; rent in the Dis-
5 trict of Columbia; and all other necessary administrative
6 expenses: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (in-
7 cluding legal and special services performed on a contract
8 or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in
9 connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, im-
10 provement, or disposition of any real or personal property
11 belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest,
12 including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall
13 be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes
14 hereof: *Provided further*, That none of the fund made avail-
15 able by this paragraph shall be obligated or expended unless
16 and until an appropriate appropriation account shall have
17 been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation war-
18 rant or a covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall be
19 accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and
20 Accounting Act of 1921, as amended (85): ~~*Provided further*,~~
21 ~~That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall~~
22 ~~be used for administrative expenses connected with the sale~~
23 ~~of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of~~
24 ~~farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by the~~
25 ~~Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938: *Provided further*,~~

1 *That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall*
 2 *be used for administrative expenses connected with the sale*
 3 *of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of*
 4 *farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by the*
 5 *Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 or the comparable price*
 6 *as provided by section 4 (a) of the Act of July 1, 1941*
 7 *(Public Law Numbered 147, Seventy-seventh Congress):*
 8 *Provided further, That the foregoing shall not apply to the*
 9 *sale or other disposition of any agricultural commodity for*
 10 *distribution exclusively for relief purposes, nor to commodi-*
 11 *ties which have substantially deteriorated in quality or are*
 12 *sold for the purpose of feeding or the manufacture of ethyl*
 13 *alcohol, butyl alcohol, acetone, or rubber, or the extraction*
 14 *of oil, or commodities sold to farmers for seed or commodi-*
 15 *ties sold for export or new or byproduct uses: Provided fur-*
 16 *ther, That no wheat or corn shall be sold for feed at a price*
 17 *less than the parity price of corn at the time such sale is made:*
 18 *Provided further, That in making regional adjustments in*
 19 *the sale price of corn or wheat the minimum price need not*
 20 *be higher in any area than the United States average parity*
 21 *price of corn.*

22 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL 23 LAND RESOURCES

24 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
 25 sions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation

1 and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936,
2 as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), and the provisions
3 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended
4 (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407) (except the making of payments
5 pursuant to sections 303 and 381 and the provisions of titles
6 IV and V), including the employment of persons and means
7 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed
8 \$50,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, includ-
9 ing such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs
10 within the United States; purchase of lawbooks, books of refer-
11 ence, periodicals, newspapers, ~~(86)\$300,000,000 \$400,000,-~~
12 ~~000 (87), to remain available until June 30, 1945, solely for~~
13 ~~programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,~~
14 ~~as amended, and for compliances with soil-building practices~~
15 ~~and water-conservation practices under the Soil Conservation~~
16 ~~and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, pursuant to 1943~~
17 ~~programs carried out during the period July 1, 1942, to~~
18 ~~December 31, 1943, inclusive, to remain available until~~
19 ~~June 30, 1945, for compliance with programs under the~~
20 ~~Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and the~~
21 ~~Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, pursuant to the~~
22 ~~provisions of the 1943 programs carried out during the~~
23 ~~period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1943, inclusive:~~
24 ~~(88)Provided, That no part of said appropriation or any~~
25 ~~other appropriation carried in this bill shall be used for ineen-~~

1 five payments: (89)*Provided further*, That no payment or
 2 payments hereunder to any one person or corporation shall
 3 be in excess of the total sum of \$500: *Provided further*, That
 4 this limitation shall not be construed to deprive any share
 5 renter or tenant of payments not exceeding that amount to
 6 which he would otherwise be entitled: (90)*Provided fur-*
 7 *ther*, That the portion of said amount available for salaries
 8 and other administrative expenses for carrying out such pro-
 9 grams shall not exceed 50 per centum of the amount ex-
 10 pended under the Department of Agriculture Appropriation
 11 Act, 1943, for salaries and administrative expenses for carry-
 12 ing out programs under such Acts for the period from July
 13 1, 1941, to December 31, 1942, inclusive: *Provided further*,
 14 That not to exceed \$30,000,000 of said amount shall be avail-
 15 able for salaries and other administrative expenses for carry-
 16 ing out such programs: *Provided further*, That none of the
 17 funds herein appropriated or made available for the functions
 18 assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to
 19 the Executive Order (No. 9069) of February 23, 1942, shall
 20 be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional
 21 information employees (91)or any State or county informa-
 22 tion employees: (92)*Provided further*, That such amount
 23 shall be available for salaries and other administrative ex-
 24 penses in connection with the formulation and adminis-
 25 tration of the 1944 programs of soil building practices and

1 soil and water-conservation practices, under the Act of
2 February 29, 1936, and programs under the Agricultural Ad-
3 justment Act of 1938, as amended, the total expenditures of
4 which, including administration, shall not exceed \$300,000,-
5 000: *Provided further, That such amount shall be available*
6 *for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection*
7 *with the formulation and administration of the 1944 pro-*
8 *grams or plans now or hereafter authorized under section 7*
9 *or 8, or both, of said Act of February 29, 1936, or under*
10 *said provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,*
11 *the total expenditures of which including administration, shall*
12 *not exceed \$300,000,000: Provided further, That no part of*
13 *such amounts shall be available after June 30, 1944, for*
14 *salaries and other administrative expenses except for payment*
15 *of obligations therefor incurred prior to July 1, 1944: Pro-*
16 *vided further, That the Secretary may, in his discretion, from*
17 *time to time transfer to the General Accounting Office such*
18 *sums as may be necessary to pay administrative expenses of*
19 *the General Accounting Office in auditing payments under*
20 *this item (93): Provided further, That such amount shall*
21 *be available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees,*
22 *or any other farming materials, or any soil-terracing serv-*
23 *ices, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to*
24 *aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the*
25 *Secretary in the 1943, 1944, and 1945 programs under*

1 said Act of February 29, 1936, as amended; for the reim-
 2 bursement of any Federal, State, or local government agency
 3 for fertilizers, seeds, lime, trees, or other farming materials,
 4 or any soil-terracing services, furnished by such agency; and
 5 for the payment of all expenses necessary in making such
 6 grants, including all or part of the costs incident to the de-
 7 livery thereof (94): Provided further, That notwithstanding
 8 any other provision of law, persons who in 1943 carry out
 9 farming operations as tenants or sharecroppers on cropland
 10 owned by the United States Government and who comply
 11 with the terms and conditions of the 1943 agricultural con-
 12 servation program, formulated pursuant to sections 7 to 17,
 13 inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment
 14 Act, as amended, shall be entitled to apply for and receive
 15 payments, or to retain payments heretofore made, for their
 16 participation in said program to the same extent as other
 17 producers: And provided further, That no part of such
 18 amount shall be available for carrying out the provisions of
 19 sections 202 (a) to (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
 20 of 1938.

21

PARITY PAYMENTS

22 To enable the Secretary to make full parity payments
 23 for the crop year 1942 pursuant to the authorization under
 24 this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act,
 25 1943, (95)\$193,623,000 \$170,281,000, to remain available

1 until June 30, 1945, and to be merged with and made a part
2 of the appropriation under this head in said Act, and the un-
3 obligated balance of appropriation so merged shall remain
4 available until June 30, 1946, for administrative expenses
5 (including expenses of county and local committees), and
6 not to exceed \$5,000,000 of said unobligated balance may be
7 expended for administrative expenses in the District of
8 Columbia (including personal services) and elsewhere (ex-
9 cluding expenses of county and local committees), including
10 such part of the total expenses of making acreage allotments,
11 establishing normal yields, checking performance, and re-
12 lated activities in connection with wheat, cotton, corn, rice,
13 and tobacco under the authorized farm program as the Secre-
14 tary finds necessary to supplement the amount provided in
15 section 392 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

16 The second proviso contained under this head in the
17 Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943, is
18 amended to read as (96) ~~follow~~ follows: "*Provided further,*
19 *That such payments with respect to any such commodity shall*
20 *be made upon the normal yield of the farm acreage allotment*
21 *established for the commodity under the 1942 agricultural*
22 *conservation program and shall be made with respect to a*
23 *farm in full amount only in the event that the acreage planted*
24 *to the commodity for harvest on the farm in 1942 was not in*
25 *excess of the farm acreage allotment established for the com-*

1 modity under said program, and, if such allotment has been
2 exceeded, the parity payment with respect to the commodity
3 shall be reduced by not more than 10 per centum for each 1
4 per centum, or fraction thereof, by which the acreage planted
5 to the commodity is in excess of such allotment."

6 **(97)***To enable the Secretary to make parity payments to pro-*
7 *ducers of wheat, cotton, corn (in the commercial corn-produc-*
8 *ing area), rice, and tobacco, pursuant to the provisions of*
9 *section 303 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, he*
10 *is authorized and directed to make such commitments or incur*
11 *such obligations as may be necessary in order to provide for*
12 *full parity payments for each of the crop years 1943 and*
13 *1944: Provided, That such payments with respect to any*
14 *such commodity for the crop year 1943 shall be made upon*
15 *the normal yield of the farm acreage allotment established for*
16 *such commodity under the 1943 agricultural conservation*
17 *program and for the crop year 1944 on the normal yield of*
18 *the farm acreage allotment established for the commodity un-*
19 *der the 1944 agricultural conservation program: Provided*
20 *further, That for each of the crop years 1943 and 1944 the*
21 *Secretary may provide by regulations for reduction in pay-*
22 *ments for failure to comply with the acreage allotments, limits,*
23 *or goals under the agricultural conservation program for*
24 *1943 or 1944, as the case may be.*

25 *For payments on the 1943 crop, if the sum of the pre-*

1 prevailing basic loan rate (if marketing quotas for the commodity
2 have been disapproved, such basic loan rate shall be the basic
3 loan rate which would have prevailed except for such disap-
4 proval) or the average farm price, whichever is the higher,
5 for the crop year 1943 and the applicable rate of the pay-
6 ments under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment
7 Act, for the purposes of the 1943 agricultural conservation
8 program, and the parity payments herein provided, exceed an
9 amount sufficient to increase the farmers' returns to parity
10 prices, parity payments shall be so adjusted as to provide a
11 return to producers which is equal to but not greater than
12 parity price; and for payments on the 1944 crop, if the sum
13 of the prevailing basic loan rate (if marketing quotas for the
14 commodity have been disapproved, such basic loan rate shall
15 be the basic loan rate which would have prevailed except for
16 such disapproval) or the average farm price, whichever is
17 the higher, for the crop year 1944 and the applicable rate of
18 the payments under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allot-
19 ment Act, for the purposes of the 1944 agricultural conser-
20 vation program, and the parity payments herein provided
21 exceed an amount sufficient to increase the farmers' returns to
22 parity prices, parity payments shall be so adjusted as to pro-
23 vide a return to producers which is equal to but not greater
24 than parity price.

SUGAR ACT

2 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
3 sions, other than those specifically relating to the Philippine
4 Islands, of the Sugar Act of 1937, approved September 1,
5 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1100-1183), including the
6 employment of persons and means, in the District of Colum-
7 bia and elsewhere, as authorized by said Act, \$54,883,060,
8 to remain available until June 30, 1945, and in addition,
9 \$9,000,000 to be immediately available and to remain avail-
10 able to June 30, 1944, and to be merged with and made a
11 part of the appropriation under this head in the Department
12 of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943; in all, \$63,883,060.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

Administrative and operating expenses: For operating and administrative expenses under the Federal Crop Insurance Act, approved February 16, 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1501-1518; 55 Stat. 255-256), ~~(98)~~\$3,500,000 \$7,818,748, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers ~~(99)~~: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for or in connection with the insurance of wheat and cotton crops planted subsequent to July 31, 1943, or for any other purpose except in connection with the liqui-

1 dation of insurance contracts on the wheat and cotton crops
2 planted prior to July 31, 1943.

3 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

4 To carry out the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act
5 to provide for the protection of land resources against soil
6 erosion, and for other purposes", approved April 27, 1935
7 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), which provides for a national
8 program of erosion control and soil and moisture conservation
9 to be carried out directly and in cooperation with other
10 agencies, including the employment of persons and means
11 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of books
12 and periodicals, maintenance, repair, and operation of one
13 passenger-carrying automobile in the District of Columbia,
14 furnishing of subsistence to employees, training of employees,
15 and the purchase and erection of permanent buildings:
16 *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected,
17 or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water
18 supply or sanitary system and connecting the same with any
19 such building, shall not exceed \$2,500 except where build-
20 ings are acquired in conjunction with land being purchased
21 for other purposes and except for eight buildings to be con-
22 structed at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building: *Pro-*
23 *vided further*, That no money appropriated in this Act shall
24 be available for the construction of any such building on
25 land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*, That

1 during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein
 2 made the appropriations for the work of the Soil Conservation
 3 Service shall be available for meeting the expenses of ware-
 4 house maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling
 5 of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for dis-
 6 tribution to projects under the supervision of the Soil Con-
 7 servation Service (100) *and for sale and distribution to other*
 8 *Government activities, the cost of such supplies and materials*
 9 *or the value of such equipment (including the cost of trans-*
 10 *portation and handling) to be reimbursed to appropriations*
 11 *current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equip-*
 12 *ment are procured from the appropriations chargeable with*
 13 *the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment.*

14 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
 15 for general administrative purposes, including the salary of
 16 the Chief of the Soil Conservation Service and other personal
 17 services in the District of Columbia, (101) ~~\$401,315~~
 18 *\$451,315: Provided, That no part of the money appropriated*
 19 *in this paragraph shall be available for expenditure if any*
 20 *emergency appropriations are made available for adminis-*
 21 *trative expenses in administering the funds provided in*
 22 *regular appropriations to the Soil Conservation Service.*

23 Soil and moisture conservation and land-use investiga-
 24 tions: For research and investigations into the character,
 25 cause, extent, history, and effects of erosion, soil and mois-

1 ture depletion and methods of soil and moisture conserva-
 2 tion (including the construction and hydrologic phases of
 3 farm irrigation and land drainage); and for construction,
 4 operation, and maintenance of experimental watersheds,
 5 stations, laboratories, plots, and installations, (102)\$1,071,
 6 ~~573~~ \$1,196,573.

7 Soil and moisture conservation and land-use operations,
 8 demonstrations, and information: For carrying out preven-
 9 tive measures to conserve soil and moisture, including such
 10 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and
 11 the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement of
 12 farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and
 13 operation of erosion nurseries, the making of conservation
 14 plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information,
 15 (103)\$17,130,000 \$20,130,000: *Provided*, That any part of
 16 this appropriation allocated for the production or procurement
 17 of nursery stock by any Federal agency, or funds appropri-
 18 ated to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating
 19 States for the production or procurement of nursery stock,
 20 shall remain available for expenditure for not more than
 21 three fiscal years.

22 Emergency erosion control, Everglades region, Florida
 23 For research and demonstration work in soil conservation
 24 control measures, including research and demonstration
 25 work in fire control and irrigation construction work

1 to eliminate fire hazards, in the Everglades region of Flor-
 2 ida, \$72,248: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be
 3 made for these purposes until a sum at least equal to such
 4 expenditures shall have been made available by the State of
 5 Florida, or a political subdivision thereof, for the same
 6 purposes.

7 Total, Soil Conservation Service, (104)\$18,675,136
 8 \$21,850,136, of which not to exceed (105)\$1,004,691
 9 \$1,231,741 may be expended for personal services in the
 10 District of Columbia.

11 (106)WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMIARID AREAS

12 To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into
 13 effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to promote
 14 conservation in the arid and semiarid areas of the United
 15 States by aiding in the development of facilities for water
 16 storage and utilization, and for other purposes", approved
 17 August 28, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x,
 18 590z-5), including the purchase, exchange, operation, and
 19 maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles, \$1,278,649, of
 20 which not to exceed \$11,000 may be expended for personal
 21 services in the District of Columbia.

22 LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF
 23 SUBMARGINAL LAND

24 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
 25 title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved

1 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1013), including the
 2 employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia
 3 and elsewhere, \$1,126,120.

4 (107)EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF
 5 AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

6 *To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to further carry*
 7 *out the provisions of section 32, as amended, of the Act*
 8 *entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act,*
 9 *and for other purposes", approved August 24, 1935, and*
 10 *subject to all provisions of law relating to the expenditure of*
 11 *funds appropriated by such section, during the fiscal year*
 12 *ending June 30, 1944, funds appropriated by or for the*
 13 *purposes of section 32 of said Act shall be available to the*
 14 *Secretary of Agriculture for the maintenance, expansion, and*
 15 *operation of a school milk and lunch program under clause*
 16 *(2) of said section 32 in a sum not exceeding \$50,000,000:*
 17 *Provided, That such funds shall be available for such pur-*
 18 *poses during the fiscal year 1944 without regard to the*
 19 *requirement therein relating to the encouragement of domestic*
 20 *consumption.*

21 (108)CONSUMERS' COUNSEL DIVISION
 22 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

23 *Not to exceed \$150,000 of the unobligated balance of*
 24 *the appropriation made by section 12 (a), title I, of the*

1 *Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, as*
2 *amended (7 U. S. C. 612), shall be available during the*
3 *fiscal year 1944 to enable the Secretary to further perform*
4 *the duty imposed upon him under applicable laws to protect*
5 *the interests of consumers with due regard to the maintenance*
6 *of a continuous and stable supply of agricultural commodities*
7 *adequate to meet consumer demand at prices fair to both pro-*
8 *ducers and consumers, which sum shall be available for ad-*
9 *ministrative expenses (including not to exceed \$31,800 for*
10 *printing and binding) in accordance with the provisions of*
11 *subsection (a) of the aforesaid section 392, but without*
12 *regard to the limitations prescribed in subsection (b) thereof.*

MARKETING SERVICE

For the employment of such persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere as may be necessary in conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, either independently or in cooperation with public or private agencies, organizations, or individuals, as follows:

19 Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and
20 distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely infor-
21 mation on the market supply and demand, commercial move-
22 ment, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market
23 prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy
24 and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, peanuts and their
25 products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds, and other

1 agricultural products, independently and in cooperation with
 2 other branches of the Government, State agencies, purchas-
 3 ing and consuming organizations, and persons engaged in the
 4 production, transportation, marketing, and distribution of
 5 farm and food products, (109)~~\$1,084,570~~ \$1,141,655.

6 Market inspection of farm products: For enabling
 7 the Secretary, independently and in cooperation with
 8 other branches of the Government, State agencies,
 9 purchasing and consuming organizations, boards of trade,
 10 chambers of commerce, or other associations of businessmen
 11 or trade organizations, and persons or corporations engaged
 12 in the production, transportation, marketing, and distribu-
 13 tion of farm and food products, whether operating in one
 14 or more jurisdictions, to investigate and certify to shippers
 15 and other interested parties the class, quality, and condition
 16 of cotton, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables, whether raw, dried,
 17 or canned, poultry, butter, hay, and other perishable farm
 18 products when offered for interstate shipment or when
 19 received at such important central markets as the Secre-
 20 tary may from time to time designate, or at points
 21 which may be conveniently reached therefrom under
 22 such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, in-
 23 cluding payment of such fees as will be reasonable and as
 24 nearly as may be to cover the cost for the service rendered:
 25 *Provided*, That officers and employees who, under proper

1 authorization, use privately owned motor vehicles in the
 2 performance of official travel within the corporate limits of
 3 their official stations for the purpose of inspecting and grad-
 4 ing farm and food products and the supervision thereof at
 5 points located within the said corporate limits may be re-
 6 imbursed for such travel at a rate not to exceed 3 cents
 7 per mile: *Provided further*, That certificates issued by the
 8 authorized agents of the Department shall be received in
 9 all courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of
 10 the truth of the statements therein contained, ~~(110)\$450,430~~
 11 ~~\$474,137~~.

12 Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing
 13 among the people of the United States useful information
 14 relative to the standardization, classification, grading, prepa-
 15 ration for market, handling, and marketing of farm and
 16 food products, including the demonstration and promotion
 17 of the use of uniform standards of classification of American
 18 farm and food products throughout the world, and for making
 19 analyses of cotton fiber as provided by the Act of April 7,
 20 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d), ~~(111)\$363,250~~ \$388,250: *Pro-*
 21 *vided*, That samples, illustrations, practical forms, or sets of the
 22 grades recommended or promulgated by the Secretary for farm
 23 or food products may be sold under such rules and regulations
 24 as he may prescribe, and the receipts therefrom deposited in
 25 the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

1 Tobacco Inspection and Tobacco Stocks and Standards
 2 Acts: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect
 3 the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to establish
 4 and promote the use of standards of classification for tobacco,
 5 to provide and maintain an official tobacco-inspection service,
 6 and for other purposes", approved August 23, 1935 (7 U.
 7 S. C. 511-511q), and an Act entitled "An Act to provide
 8 for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco by
 9 the Department of Agriculture", approved January 14, 1929
 10 (7 U. S. C. 501-508), as amended, \$812,530.

11 Perishable Agricultural Commodities and Produce
 12 Agency (112) and Standard Container Acts: To enable the
 13 Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable
 14 Agricultural Commodities Act, approved June 10, 1930,
 15 as amended (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r) and as further amended
 16 by the Act of April 6, 1942 (Public Law 516), and the
 17 Act to prevent the destruction or dumping of farm produce,
 18 and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1927 (7 U. S. C.
 19 491-497), (113) the Standard Baskets Act, approved Au-
 20 gust 31, 1916, as amended (15 U. S. C. 251-256), and the
 21 Act to fix standards for hampers, round stave baskets, and
 22 splint baskets for fruits and vegetables, and for other pur-
 23 poses, approved May 21, 1928 (15 U. S. C. 257-257i),
 24 (114) \$167,520 \$187,520.

25 Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures Acts:

1 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of
 2 the Act authorizing him to collect and publish statistics of the
 3 grade and staple length of cotton, approved March 3, 1927,
 4 as amended by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C.
 5 471-476), and to perform the duties imposed upon him
 6 by chapter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to
 7 cotton futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into
 8 effect the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards
 9 Act, approved March 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C.
 10 51-65), including such means as may be necessary for
 11 effectuating agreements with cotton associations, cotton ex-
 12 changes, and other cotton organizations in foreign countries,
 13 for (1) the adoption, use, and observance of universal
 14 standards of cotton classification, (2) the arbitration or
 15 settlement of disputes with respect thereto, and (3) the prep-
 16 aration, distribution, inspection, and protection of the prac-
 17 tical forms or copies thereof under such agreements,
 18 ~~(115)\$992,428~~ \$1,042,428.

19 United States Grain Standards Act: To enable the Sec-
 20 retary to carry into effect the provisions of the United States
 21 Grain Standards Act, \$742,330.

22 United States Warehouse Act: To enable the Secretary
 23 to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Ware-
 24 house Act, ~~(116)\$400,000~~ \$464,115.

25 Federal Seed Act: To enable the Secretary to carry into

1 effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate
 2 interstate and foreign commerce in seeds; to require labeling
 3 and to prevent misrepresentation of seeds in interstate com-
 4 merce; to require certain standards with respect to certain
 5 imported seeds; and for other purposes", approved August
 6 9, 1939 (7 U. S. C. 1561-1610), \$80,650: *Provided*, That
 7 not to exceed \$250 of this amount may be used for meeting
 8 the share of the United States in the expenses of the Inter-
 9 national Seed Testing Congress in carrying out plans for
 10 correlating the work of the various adhering governments on
 11 problems relating to seed analysis or other subjects which the
 12 Congress may determine to be necessary in the interest of
 13 international seed trade.

14 Packers and Stockyards Act: For carrying out the pro-
 15 visions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, approved August
 16 15, 1921, as amended by the Act of August 14, 1935 (7 U.
 17 S. C. 181-229), (117) ~~\$250,000~~ \$378,140 (118): *Provided*,
 18 *That hereafter the Secretary may require reasonable bonds*
 19 *from every market agency and dealer, under such rules and*
 20 *regulations as he may prescribe, to secure the performance of*
 21 *their obligations, and whenever, after due notice and hearing,*
 22 *the Secretary finds any registrant is insolvent or has violated*
 23 *any provisions of said Act he may issue an order suspending*
 24 *such registrant for a reasonable specified period. Such order*
 25 *of suspension shall take effect within not less than five days,*

1 *unless suspended or modified or set aside by the Secretary or*
 2 *a court of competent jurisdiction.*

3 Naval Stores Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry
 4 into effect the provisions of the Naval Stores Act of March
 5 3, 1923 (7 U. S. C. 91-99), \$30,120.

6 Enforcement of the Insecticide Act: For enabling the
 7 Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of
 8 April 26, 1910 (7 U. S. C. 121-134), entitled "An Act
 9 for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of
 10 adulterated or misbranded paris greens, lead arsenates,
 11 other insecticides, and also fungicides, and for regulating
 12 traffic therein, and for other purposes", \$167,880.

13 Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary to
 14 carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange
 15 Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), and as further
 16 amended by the Act of October 9, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 2),
 17 ~~(119)\$225,000~~ \$325,000.

18 Total, Marketing Service, ~~(120)\$5,866,708~~ \$6,234,755,
 19 of which amount not to exceed ~~(121)\$1,298,413~~ \$1,369,763
 20 may be expended for departmental personal services in the
 21 District of Columbia.

22 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

23 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
 24 sions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, approved

1 May 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), as
2 follows:

3 Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses and
4 expenses of studies, investigations, publications, and reports
5 including the salary of the Administrator, Rural Electrifica-
6 tion Administration, and other personal services in the Dis-
7 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and exchange of
8 books, lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodi-
9 cals; not to exceed \$300 for newspapers; financial and credit
10 reports, \$2,258,000.

11 Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and
12 5, and for the purchase of property and costs and expenses
13 incurred in connection therewith in accordance with section
14 7 of the Rural Electrification Act of May 20, 1936, as
15 amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), ~~(122)\$20,000,000~~
16 \$30,000,000.

17 Total, Rural Electrification Administration, ~~(123)\$22,-~~
18 ~~258,000~~ \$32,258,000.

19 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For salaries and expenses of the Farm Credit Administra-
22 tion in the District of Columbia and the field, including
23 printing and binding; travel expenses, including not to ex-
24 ceed \$5,000 for travel incurred under proper authority at-

1 tending meetings or conventions of members of organizations
2 at which matters of importance to the work of the Farm
3 Credit Administration are to be discussed or transacted;
4 lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$750 for
5 periodicals and newspapers; contract stenographic reporting
6 services; library membership fees or dues in organizations
7 which issue publications to members only or to members at
8 a lower price than to others, payment for which may be
9 made in advance; purchase of manuscripts, data, and spe-
10 cial reports by personal service without regard to the pro-
11 visions of any other Act; purchase, maintenance, repair, and
12 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in
13 the District of Columbia and elsewhere; garage rental in the
14 District of Columbia; payment of actual transportation and
15 other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem
16 in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from
17 their homes, without other compensation from the United
18 States, in an advisory capacity to the Farm Credit Ad-
19 ministration; employment of persons, firms, and others
20 for the performance of special services, including legal serv-
21 ices; necessary administrative expenses in connection with
22 the making of loans under the provisions of the Act of
23 January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o),
24 and the collection of moneys due the United States on
25 account of loans made under the provisions of said Act and

1 similar Acts administered by the Farm Credit Administration
2 relating to loans for crop production, feed, seed, and harvest-
3 ing; examination of corporations, banks, associations, and
4 institutions operated, supervised, or regulated by the
5 Farm Credit Administration (124): *Provided, That hereafter*
6 *the requirement (12 U. S. C. 952) that Federal land banks*
7 *and joint stock land banks shall be examined at least twice*
8 *each year is hereby modified so that such examinations need*
9 *be made only once each year: Provided further, That here-*
10 *after the expenses and salaries of employees engaged in such*
11 *examinations shall be assessed against the said corporations,*
12 *banks, or institutions in accordance with the provisions of*
13 *existing laws except that the amounts collected from the Fed-*
14 *eral land banks, joint stock land banks, and Federal inter-*
15 *mediate credit banks pursuant to the Act of July 17, 1916,*
16 *as amended (12 U. S. C. 657), shall be covered into the*
17 *Treasury and credited to a special fund, and the Administra-*
18 *tion shall estimate the cost to the Farm Credit Administration*
19 *of the administrative supervision of the Federal land banks,*
20 *the banks for cooperatives, the Federal intermediate credit*
21 *banks, and the production credit corporations for the fiscal*
22 *year 1944 and shall apportion the amount so determined*
23 *among such banks and corporations on such equitable basis*
24 *as said Administration shall determine, and shall assess and*
25 *collect such amounts in advance from such banks and cor-*

1 porations and the amount so collected shall be covered into
2 the Treasury and credited to said special fund, which fund is
3 hereby made available to said Administration for expenditure
4 for the purposes set forth in this appropriation: Provided
5 further, That as soon as practicable after June 30, 1944, said
6 Administration shall determine, on a fair and reasonable
7 basis, (1) the cost of the examination services rendered during
8 the fiscal year 1944 to each Federal land bank, joint stock
9 land bank, and Federal intermediate credit bank and (2) the
10 amount which fairly and equitably should be allocated to each
11 Federal land bank, bank for cooperatives, Federal inter-
12 mediate credit bank, and production credit corporation as
13 the cost during the fiscal year 1944 of their administrative
14 supervision, and if the sum of these two items in any case is
15 greater than the total amount collected from the bank or the
16 corporation concerned, the difference shall be collected from
17 such bank or corporation or, if less, shall be refunded from
18 said special fund to the bank or the corporation entitled
19 thereto; in all, \$689,259, together with not to exceed
20 \$3,938,561 from the funds made available to the Farm Credit
21 Administration pursuant to the Act of January 29, 1937
22 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).

23 Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans: For
24 loans to farmers under the Act of January 27, 1937 (12 U.
25 S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o), as amended by the Acts of

1 February 4, 1938 (52 Stat. 26), June 30, 1939 (53 Stat.
 2 939), June 25, 1940 (12 U. S. C. 1020n-1), and July 1,
 3 1941 (55 Stat. 444), and July 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 700-
 4 701), \$4,907,273, together with the unobligated balance
 5 (exclusive of the amount of such balance made available for
 6 "Salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration, 1944")
 7 of the appropriation "Crop production and harvesting loans"
 8 as made in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal
 9 year 1937 (50 Stat. 8, 11), and as continued available by
 10 the Acts of February 4, 1938 (52 Stat. 26), June 30, 1939
 11 (53 Stat. 939), June 25, 1940 (12 U. S. C. 1020n-1),
 12 July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 444), and July 22, 1942 (56 Stat.
 13 700-701), together with all collections of principal and in-
 14 terest on loans heretofore or hereafter made under said Act
 15 of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).

16 FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

17 Not to exceed \$7,822,000 of the funds of the Federal
 18 Farm Mortgage Corporation, established by the Act of
 19 January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h), shall
 20 be available during the fiscal year 1944 for administrative
 21 expenses of the Corporation, including personal services
 22 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses
 23 of officers and employees of the Corporation, in accord-
 24 ance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations
 25 and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-

1 833) ; printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference,
2 and not to exceed \$250 for periodicals and newspapers; con-
3 tract stenographic reporting services; procurement of sup-
4 plies, equipment, and services; purchase, maintenance, re-
5 pair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
6 vehicles, to be used only for official purposes; rent in the
7 District of Columbia; payment of actual transportation and
8 other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in
9 lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from
10 their homes, without other compensation from the United
11 States, in an advisory capacity to the Corporation; employ-
12 ment on a contract or fee basis of persons, firms, and cor-
13 porations for the performance of special services, including
14 legal services; use of the services and facilities of Federal
15 land banks, national farm loan associations, Federal Reserve
16 banks, and agencies of the Government as authorized by said
17 Act of January 31, 1934; and all other necessary admin-
18 istrative expenses: *Provided*, That all expenditures which
19 under the accounting system prescribed for the Corporation
20 by the General Accounting Office are to be treated as capital
21 investments, increasing the book value of acquired fixed prop-
22 erty (real estate and chattel), shall be considered as nonad-
23 ministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided*.
24 *further*, That except for the limitation in amounts hereinbe-
25 fore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel ex-

1 penses, the administrative expenses and other obligations of
 2 the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in ac-
 3 cordance with the provisions of said Act of January 31,
 4 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1016-1020 (h)).

5 Total, Farm Credit Administration, \$5,596,532.

6 (125) FARM TENANCY

7 Salaries and expenses: To enable the Secretary to carry
 8 into effect the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones
 9 Farm Tenant Act approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-
 10 1006), \$500,000 for necessary expenses in connection with
 11 the making of loans under title I of said Act and the collection
 12 of moneys due the United States on account of loans hereto-
 13 fore made under the provisions of said Act, including the
 14 employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia
 15 and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding as authorized
 16 by said Act.

17 (126) LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

18 To enable the Secretary to continue to provide assistance
 19 through rural rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in
 20 the United States, its Territories, and possessions, including
 21 (1) farm debt adjustment service, and making and servicing
 22 of loans and grants under this and prior laws; (2) loans to
 23 needy individual farmers; (3) grants; and (4) liquidation
 24 as expeditiously as possible of Federal rural rehabilitation
 25 projects under the supervision of the Farm Security Admin-

1 *istration, \$29,607,573, which sum shall be also available*
2 *for necessary administrative expenses incident to the fore-*
3 *going, including personal services in the District of Columbia*
4 *and elsewhere; compensation of experts (including the Ad-*
5 *ministrator and not to exceed three Assistant Administrators*
6 *of the Farm Security Administration) without regard to the*
7 *Classification Act of 1923, as amended; purchase of law-*
8 *books, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers;*
9 *purchase, operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled*
10 *passenger-carrying vehicles; and printing and binding: Pro-*
11 *vided, That the War Food Administrator shall transmit to*
12 *the Congress semiannually a progress report with respect to*
13 *the liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects under*
14 *the supervision of the Farm Security Administration, show-*
15 *ing by name and by States all dispositions of such projects,*
16 *or parts thereof, together with the amounts of Federal funds*
17 *expended in the process of liquidation, and any losses incurred*
18 *in the use of such funds.*

19 *In making any grant payments under this Act, the*
20 *Secretary is authorized to require with respect to such pay-*
21 *ments the performance of work on useful public projects,*
22 *Federal and non-Federal, including work on private or*
23 *public land in furtherance of the conservation of natural*
24 *resources, and the provisions of the Act of February 15,*
25 *1934 (5 U. S. C. 796), as amended, relating to disability*

1 or death compensation, and benefits shall apply to those
2 persons performing such work: *Provided, That this section*
3 *shall not apply to any case coming within the purview of*
4 *the workmen's compensation law of any State, Territory,*
5 *or possession, or in which the claimant has received or is*
6 *entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death.*

7 *For additional funds for the purpose of making rural re-*
8 *habilitation loans to needy individual farmers, the Reconstruc-*
9 *tion Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make*
10 *advances to the Secretary upon his request in an aggregate*
11 *amount of not to exceed \$97,500,000. Such advances shall*
12 *be made (1) with interest at the rate of 3 per centum per*
13 *annum payable semiannually; (2) upon the security of obli-*
14 *gations acceptable to the Corporation heretofore or hereafter*
15 *acquired by the Secretary pursuant to law; (3) in amounts*
16 *which shall not exceed 75 per centum of the then unpaid*
17 *principal amount of the obligations securing such advances;*
18 *and (4) upon such other terms and conditions, and with*
19 *such maturities, as the Corporation may determine. The*
20 *Secretary shall pay to the Corporation, currently as received*
21 *by him, all moneys collected as payments of principal and*
22 *interest on the loans made from the amounts so advanced*
23 *or collected upon any obligations held by the Corporation*
24 *as security for such advances, until such amounts are fully*

1 repaid. The amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other
2 such obligations which the Corporation is authorized and
3 empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time
4 under the provisions of law in force on the date this Act
5 takes effect is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to
6 carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

7 None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise author-
8 ized under this caption ("Loans, grants, and rural rehabili-
9 tation") shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of
10 land or for the carrying on of any land-purchase or land-
11 leasing program; (2) the carrying on of any operations in
12 collective farming, except for the liquidation as expeditiously
13 as possible of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3)
14 the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of
15 \$2,500.

16 The Secretary of Agriculture may expend funds admin-
17 istered by him as trustee under the various transfer agree-
18 ments with the several State rural rehabilitation corporations
19 only for purposes for which funds made available under this
20 caption may be expended, and the limitations applicable to
21 such funds shall also be applicable to the expenditure of such
22 trust funds by the Secretary of Agriculture.

23 The appropriation and authorizations herein made under
24 the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall
25 constitute the total amount to be available for obligation under

1 *this heading during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be*
 2 *supplemented by funds from any source.*

3 *No part of the appropriation herein made under the*
 4 *heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation" shall be*
 5 *available to pay the compensation of any person appointed in*
 6 *accordance with the civil-service laws.*

7 **(127)**FARM TENANCY

8 *To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-*
 9 *visions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,*
 10 *approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as*
 11 *follows:*

12 *Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in con-*
 13 *nection with the making of loans under title I of the Bank-*
 14 *head-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7*
 15 *U. S. C. 1000-1006), and the collection of moneys due the*
 16 *United States on account of loans heretofore made under the*
 17 *provisions of said Act, including the employment of persons*
 18 *and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, ex-*
 19 *clusive of printing and binding as authorized by said Act,*
 20 *\$1,326,070.*

21 *Loans: For loans to individual farmers in accordance*
 22 *with title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, ap-*
 23 *proved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), \$30,000;-*
 24 *000, which sum shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction*
 25 *Finance Corporation at an interest rate of 3 per centum*

1 *per annum: Provided, That the amount which is available*
2 *to any State or Territory for making loans under such title I*
3 *shall be distributed by the Secretary, in accordance with*
4 *rules prescribed by him, among the several counties or parishes*
5 *in such State or Territory, except that he shall not distribute*
6 *to any such county or parish in excess of three times the*
7 *amount which would be distributed to such county or parish*
8 *were the entire amount available to the State or Territory*
9 *distributed among the several counties or parishes in such*
10 *State or Territory on the basis of farm population and the*
11 *prevalence of tenancy; and the Reconstruction Finance Cor-*
12 *poration is hereby authorized and directed to lend such sum*
13 *to the Secretary upon the security of any obligations of bor-*
14 *rowers from the Secretary under the provisions of title I*
15 *of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22,*
16 *1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006): Provided, That the amount*
17 *loaned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall not*
18 *exceed 85 per centum of the principal amount outstanding*
19 *of the obligations constituting the security therefor: Provided*
20 *further, That the Secretary may utilize proceeds from pay-*
21 *ments of principal and interest on any loans made under*
22 *such title I to repay the Reconstruction Finance Corporation*
23 *the amount borrowed therefrom under the authority of this*
24 *paragraph: Provided further, That the amount of notes,*
25 *bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Recon-*

1 *struction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered*
 2 *to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under*
 3 *existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to*
 4 *carry out the provisions hereof.*

5 LIQUIDATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RESETTLEMENT

6 PROJECTS

7 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
 8 section 43 of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant
 9 Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1014-1029), in-
 10 cluding the employment of persons and means, in the District
 11 of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding,
 12 as authorized by said Act, \$421,039.

13 ~~(128)SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this~~
 14 ~~Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to~~
 15 ~~pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee~~
 16 ~~of the Department of Agriculture, or any bureau, office,~~
 17 ~~agency, or service of the Department or any corporation,~~
 18 ~~institution or association supervised thereby, who engages in,~~
 19 ~~or directs or authorizes any other officer or employee of the~~
 20 ~~Department or any such bureau, office, agency, service,~~
 21 ~~corporation, institution or association to engage in, the making~~
 22 ~~of loans under the provisions of section 201 (e) of the~~
 23 ~~Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (12 U. S. C.~~
 24 ~~1148), as amended, or the making of loans or advances in~~
 25 ~~accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in Food~~

1 ~~Production Financing Bulletins F-1 or F-2 of the Farm~~
2 ~~Credit Administration operating under the Food Production~~
3 ~~Administration, Production Loan Branch.~~

4 SEC. (129)3 2. Not to exceed 7 per centum of the fore-
5 going amounts for the miscellaneous expenses of the work of
6 any bureau, division, or office herein provided for shall be
7 available interchangeably for expenditures on the objects in-
8 cluded within the general expenses of such bureau, division,
9 or office, but no more than 7 per centum shall be added to any
10 one item of appropriation except in cases of extraordinary
11 emergency.

12 SEC. (130)4 3. During the fiscal year for which appro-
13 priations are herein made the head of any department or inde-
14 pendent establishment of the Government requiring inspec-
15 tions, analyses, and tests of food and other products, within
16 the scope of the functions of the Department of Agriculture
17 and which that Department is unable to perform within the
18 limits of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the
19 Secretary transfer to the Department for direct expenditure
20 such sums as may be necessary for the performance of such
21 work.

22 SEC. (131)5 4. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law
23 the lump-sum appropriations herein made for the Department
24 shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and

1 horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the
2 conduct of the field work of the Department outside the
3 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That such vehicles shall be
4 used only for official service outside the District of Columbia,
5 but this shall not prevent the continued use for official service
6 of motortrucks in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*,
7 That appropriations contained in this Act shall be available
8 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled
9 and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided*
10 *further*, That the funds available to the Agricultural Con-
11 servation and Adjustment Administration may be used for
12 the maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-
13 carrying vehicle in the District of Columbia.

14 SEC. (132)6 5. Provisions of law prohibiting or restrict-
15 ing the employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the
16 temporary employment of translators when competent citizen
17 translators are not available; (2) employment in cases of
18 emergency of persons in the field service of the Department
19 for periods of not more than sixty days; (3) employment on
20 the Emergency Rubber Project; (4) employment by the
21 Rural Electrification Administration of not to exceed twenty
22 junior engineer trainees who are citizens of other American
23 republics; and (5) employment under the appropriation for
24 the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

1 SEC. (133)7 6. No part of any appropriation contained in
2 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any per-
3 son who advocates, or who is a member of an organization
4 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
5 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
6 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
7 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advo-
8 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
9 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
10 force or violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative
11 or supervisory employees of the Department as may be desig-
12 nated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized
13 to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required
14 by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing:
15 *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is
16 a member of an organization that advocates the overthrow
17 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
18 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
19 paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be
20 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
21 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
22 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
23 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
24 provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in

1 this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from
2 any person employed for less than sixty days for sudden
3 emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruc-
4 tion of property, and payment of salary or wages may be
5 made to such persons from applicable appropriations for serv-
6 ices rendered in such emergency without execution of the
7 affidavit contemplated by this section.

8 (134)SEC. 7. *That notwithstanding the provisions of the*
9 *Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, or any*
10 *other provision of law, any owner, lessee, tenant, or operator*
11 *of any farm land on which a substantial part of any crop*
12 *was destroyed or damaged by flood or by insect infestation*
13 *in 1943 so that abandonment or replanting of such crop is*
14 *necessary, may market without penalty the actual production*
15 *of cotton from any acreage planted on such farm land and*
16 *the planting in 1943 of any acreage in excess of the farm*
17 *cotton acreage allotment on such farm land shall not cause*
18 *the producer to suffer any deduction or loss of eligibility for*
19 *payment, commodity loans, or price support: Provided, That*
20 *the acreage in excess of the farm acreage allotment in 1943*
21 *shall not constitute past acreage or past production of cotton*
22 *in determining the farm, county, or State acreage allotment*
23 *for any subsequent year.*

75TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2481

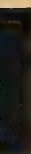
AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1944, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 11, 1943

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered



Her failure to do this means substandard diet and the deterioration of the health of the members of her family. If she uses her precious points to purchase a can of food from the shelf of her grocer and then upon opening it she finds it is substandard in quality, she has not only been defrauded of her money, but due to the quota of ration points allowed her, she cannot replace it with a better quality of canned food. As there are thousands of brands, she may well make this mistake many times unless she can find a can which bears, beside the brand name, a quality designation mark.

I feel that the Members of this Congress owe a duty to every consumer in their districts today more than ever before, because of the point-rationing system. I believe that these laws should have been passed before now. I have been told that it is now too late to grade label the 1943 pack of canned goods. I am not in a position to judge the merit of this statement. If it is too late, I can say without fear of contradiction that the delay has been occasioned by the canners' lobbies who have opposed grade labeling for their own selfish reasons and have brought pressure to bear both within and without the Office of Price Administration.

If it is too late to label the 1943 pack, the public will pay the penalty for our dilatory procedures and I hope Halleck-Boren committee's findings will be such as to merit their recommendation that changes be made in the O. P. A. regulations or, better still, that proper legislation be brought before the Congress to enable us to extend the protection the consumers deserve into the field of canned foods.

If the time be too short for this protection to be applied to the 1943 pack, I am sure that by acting in an expeditious manner, we can extend this protection to the consumers of the 1944 pack.

I regret very much to see the attitude of the Republican bloc and their recruits from the Democratic side, as shown in their recent votes of June 18, in which they were successful in denying all funds to those departments charged with protecting the 130,000,000 consumers from fraud and deception. In so doing, it is my opinion, they have failed in this phase of the battle against inflation.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may revise and extend my remarks and include therein a commencement address delivered at the Washington College of Law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

THE UNITED STATES IS HEADED FOR A FOOD FAMINE NEXT WINTER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, the wintry blasts of next Jan-

uary will find the American people subsisting on roll-backs and subsidies instead of food, unless Congress acts at once to correct the damage now being done to food production and distribution by utopian schemers in the O. P. A. and other New Deal agencies.

When famine strikes home next winter in New York City and other large consuming areas, roll-backs and subsidies will not count. It will then be a question of getting food at any price, if it can be secured at all. Within 6 months, most legitimate food dealers will be out of business because of inability to secure supplies from food processors, and the black market will flourish in the handling of beef, pork, poultry, butter, eggs, vegetables, and other essential foods. Patriotic citizens who refuse to patronize the black market and pay outrageous prices will go hungry. Processors and manufacturers of food products are now being placed in a position by the O. P. A. so that they will only receive a small trickle of supplies to meet the demands from all sources. There is a question in my mind if they will be able to get enough supplies to take care of the requirements of our armed forces, to say nothing of lend-lease commitments.

After months of observation and daily argument with O. P. A. officials, I am convinced that these planners are not interested in securing a maximum production of food products. Can it be possible that these social and economic reformers in the New Deal desire to bring about a scarcity in food and chaos in the processing and distribution of it, as an excuse for them to take over in every field and give the American people what is called a "socialistic new order." It looks that way to me.

I do not blame Prentiss Brown for the mistakes of the O. P. A. He inherited Henderson's clique, consisting of hundreds of inexperienced policy makers who operate from blueprints. With the exception of eating food, most of them have not had 1 day's experience in the production, processing, or distribution of products for human or animal consumption. To appease the American people, the administration has discharged two or three of these supermen like Ginsberg and Galbraith, but, by and large the administration continues to appoint men of the same caliber to take their places.

It appears that the administration does not want men of experience to handle the food problem. Intellectual schemers within the New Deal are now doing their best to discredit Chester Davis, one of the few men in administration circles who has the practical experience and knows the answers on the food problem. He has been hamstrung at every turn. He was called to Washington to solve the problem, only to find that New Deal schemers in the O. P. A. retained the whip hand in the formulation of food policies.

Chester Davis, as War Food Administrator, must be given full authority over the production, handling, and distribution of food in order to avoid disaster for the American people. He may not be able to correct all of the mistakes

of the O. P. A., but I am satisfied that with full responsibility, he will put into operation plans for maximum production and better distribution, without raising prices to consumers. And, let me say right here, the farmers of the country are satisfied with the prices they are now receiving on most products. What is needed most, is the elimination of uncertainties in food planning, and by placing the control of food in the hands of an experienced official confidence will be restored, and we will go forward toward maximum production, as well as improvement in our distribution system.

I want to cite one illustration, and that is the case of corn. At the present time, war industries and other manufacturing plants are closing down because they cannot get corn, which is made into adhesives, gums, starches, sugar, sirup, and many other essential products. The Government owns more than 10,000,000 bushels of corn, and we are informed by the Department of Agriculture that there are several hundred million bushels of this product in storage in the commercial corn area. Thus far, those in charge of corn have not devised any way in which it may move to the industrial plants. Congress has no jurisdiction over this matter, but I can tell you frankly, that if something is not done about it promptly, all of the bakeries and candy manufacturers, in addition to manufacturers of corn products, will shortly close down.

Farmers in southern Minnesota engaged in dairy, hog, poultry and beef production are asking me to secure corn for them. I have urged the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell them corn from Government supplies which are now being stored in steel bins throughout the commercial corn area. You may wonder why we have a corn shortage in southern Minnesota, which is in the commercial corn area. The shortage in corn took place because the A. A. A. would not let our farmers plant enough corn in 1942 to provide feed for livestock on the farm without being penalized. For several years, I have tried to put through legislation which would permit farmers to plant corn for silage purposes in addition to their regular corn allotment under the A. A. A. New Deal planners stopped favorable action on my proposal. If my suggestion would have been law in 1942, we would have had 500,000,000 bushels more corn on hand with which to feed 125,000,000 pigs, and large additional supplies to take care of beef cattle, poultry, and for all of the needs of industrial plants in the country. I am sure that under the direction of Chester Davis, this situation will be remedied for 1944, if he is given control over food production and distribution, but that is too late to do any good this year.

The time has come for a show-down if we are to meet our commitments, feed the men in the armed forces, and avoid famine at home. The administration refuses to act with intelligence, and it is, therefore, up to Congress to take action before it is too late, and that should be before we take the summer recess.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. BREHM (at the request of Mr. MCGREGOR) on account of death in immediate family.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A joint resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. J. Res. 16. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to construct and the President of the United States to present to the people of St. Lawrence, Newfoundland, on behalf of the people of the United States a hospital, dispensary, or other memorial, for heroic services to men of the United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House conferees on the agricultural appropriation bill may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report and statement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follow:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2481) "making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 4, 8, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 49, 53, 63, 64, 65, 66, 72, 74, 75, 101, 102, 108, and 109.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 6, 9, 23, 24, 50, 54, 68, 77, 89, 90, 95, 96, 110, 111, 112, 113, and 115; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert the following "\$1,498,184"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,898,184"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the following: "Provided That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment or maintenance of regional or State field offices or for the compensation of employees in such offices except that not to exceed \$9,100 may be used to maintain the San Francisco radio office"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$140,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$658,843"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,127,236"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,481,502"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,826,649"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$149,595"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$4,787,376"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$282,340"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$350,170"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$223,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$165,940"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$130,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$113,820"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$4,767,340"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$620,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree

to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$257,128"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$822,829"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$472,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$169,657"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$416,131"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 67: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$14,978,537"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 69: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 71: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$940,280"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$140,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 76: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 76, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$17,531,897"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 82: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 82, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

"To enable the Secretary (1) to carry into effect, through such agencies of the Department as he may designate, the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed \$496,011) and the provisions of sections 4 (not to exceed \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed \$65,100), of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568), and Acts supplementary thereto; and (2) through the Forest Service to cooperate with and advise timberland owners and associations, wood-using industries or other appropriate agencies in the application of forest management principles to federally

owned lands leased to States and to private forest lands, so as to attain sustained-yield management, the conservation of the timber resource, the productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of employment and economic continuance of forest industries, not to exceed \$101,357; in all, not to exceed \$746,168, of which not to exceed \$44,110 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia; the purchase of reference books and technical journals; not to exceed \$30,000 for the construction or purchase of necessary buildings, and other improvements: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation which is available for carrying out the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act and sections 4 and 5 of the Act approved June 7, 1924, shall be expended in any State or Territory unless the State or Territory, or local subdivision thereof, or individuals, or associations contribute a sum equal to that to be allotted therefrom by the Government or make contributions other than money deemed by the Secretary to be the value equivalent thereof: *Provided further*, That any part of this appropriation allocated for the production or procurement of nursery stock by any Federal agency, or funds appropriated to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating States for the production or procurement of nursery stock, shall remain available for expenditure for not more than three fiscal years: *Provided further*, That in carrying into effect the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, no part of this appropriation shall be used to establish new nurseries or to acquire land for the establishment of such new nurseries."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 83: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 83, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$24,678,065"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 85: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 85, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "*Provided further*, That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall be used for administrative expenses connected with the sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 or the comparable price as provided by section 4 (a) of the Act of July 1, 1941 (Public Law Numbered 147, Seventy-seventh Congress): *Provided further*, That the foregoing shall not apply to the sale or other disposition of any agricultural commodity substantially deteriorated in quality or sold for the purpose of feeding, or the extraction of peanut oil, or commodities sold to farmers for seed or for new or byproduct uses: *Provided further*, That no wheat or corn shall be sold for feed at a price less than the parity price of corn at the time such sale is made: *Provided further*, That in making regional adjustments in the sale price of corn or wheat the minimum price need not be higher in any area than the United States average parity price of corn"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 91: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 91, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "or any State or county information employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of information to individual farmers:"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 103: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103, and agree

to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$19,130,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 104: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 104, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$20,675,136"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 105: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 105, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,069,391"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 106: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 106, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Strike out the sum of \$1,278,649 where it occurs in said amendment and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 114: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 114, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$177,520"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 117: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 117, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$364,070"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 119: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 119, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 10, 12, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 78, 79, 80, 81, 84, 86, 87, 88, 92, 93, 94, 97, 98, 99, 100, 107, 116, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, and 134.

M. C. TARVER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
ELMER H. WENE,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,

Managers on the part of the House.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
CARL HAYDEN,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
JOHN H. BANKHEAD,
GERALD P. NYE,
CHAS. L. McNARY,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying report, as to each of such amendments, namely:

CORRECTION OF TOTALS, ALLOCATIONS, ETC.

The following amendments are in adjustment of totals, allocations, corrections of text, etc.: Nos. 2, 4, 6, 9, 16, 17, 24, 40, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 64, 65, 66, 76, 77, 83, 96, 104, and 105.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Amendment No. 1, salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$1,498,184, instead of \$1,473,184 as proposed by the House and \$1,528,184 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$1,679,105 as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,706,105 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Amendment No. 5, administrative expenses: Appropriates \$439,257 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$488,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 7, regional and State field offices: Restores the language of the House, stricken out by the Senate, prohibiting the establishment or maintenance of regional or State field offices, with an amendment permitting the use of not to exceed \$9,100 for maintenance of the radio office at San Francisco.

Amendment No. 8, Yearbook of Agriculture: Appropriates \$178,000, as proposed by both the House and the Senate, but retains the House language. The amount appropriated is the amount estimated to cover the cost of binding in cloth and to provide a quota of 400 copies for each member of the House and 550 copies for each Member of the Senate.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Amendment No. 11, Puerto Rico: Appropriates \$140,000, instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House and \$180,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13, Administration and coordination of extension work: Appropriates \$658,843, instead of \$638,843 as proposed by the House and \$688,843 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Amendment No. 15, Economic investigations: Appropriates \$2,127,236, instead of \$2,077,236 as proposed by the House and \$2,177,236 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Amendment No. 23, Insular experiment stations: Appropriates \$83,292 as proposed by the House, instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

Amendment No. 27, cereal crops and diseases: Appropriates \$547,070 as proposed by the House, instead of \$575,860 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28, cotton and other fiber crops and diseases: Appropriates \$422,940 as proposed by the House, instead of \$445,200 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29, drug and related plants: Appropriates \$62,250 as proposed by the House, instead of \$65,530 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30, forage crops and diseases: Appropriates \$292,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$357,370 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31, forest pathology: Appropriates \$239,100 as proposed by the House, instead of \$256,945 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32, fruit and vegetable crops and diseases: Appropriates \$1,361,828 as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,428,249 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33, irrigation agriculture: Appropriates \$134,900 as proposed by the House, instead of \$142,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34, plant exploration, introduction, and surveys: Appropriates \$286,160 as proposed by the House instead of \$301,223 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35, Plant Industry Experiment Farm: Appropriates \$48,550 as proposed by the House, instead of \$51,109 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36, soil and fertilizer investigations: Appropriates \$320,130 as proposed by the House, instead of \$336,976 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37, soil survey: Appropriates \$149,595, instead of \$49,595 as proposed by the House and \$205,430 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38, sugar plant investigations: Appropriates \$350,340 as proposed by

the House, instead of \$368,780 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 39, tobacco investigations: Appropriates \$120,520 as proposed by the House, instead of \$126,860 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Amendment No. 41, fruit insects: Appropriates \$399,130 as proposed by the House, instead of \$404,130 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42, gypsy and brown-tail moth control: Appropriates \$350,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$363,060 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 43 and 44, Dutch elm disease eradication: Restores House language, stricken out by the Senate, requiring the enactment of laws by the States in which the appropriation is to be expended, requiring owners of property to remove diseased trees without expense to the Federal Government.

Amendment No. 45, forest insects: Appropriates \$150,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$199,680 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 46, truck crop and garden insects: Appropriates \$282,340, instead of \$232,340 as proposed by the House and \$323,520 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 47, cereal and forage insects: Appropriates \$350,170, instead of \$330,170 as proposed by the House and \$380,170 as proposed by the Senate. The reduction under the Senate figure will eliminate the proposed increase of \$30,000 for work on the European corn borer.

Amendment No. 48, barberry eradication: Appropriates \$223,250, instead of \$173,250 as proposed by the House and \$423,250 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 49, cotton insects: Appropriates \$140,730 as proposed by the House, instead of \$148,139 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 50, pink bollworm and *Thurberia weevil* control: Appropriates \$637,460 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$400,000 as proposed by the House. The appropriation agreed upon restores the House cut below the Budget \$57,460 and also provides the supplemental Budget estimate of \$180,000.

Amendment No. 51, insects affecting man and animals: Appropriates \$165,940, instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the House and \$174,675 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 52, insect-pest survey and identification: Appropriates \$130,000, instead of \$125,000 as proposed by the House and \$140,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 53, foreign parasites: Appropriates \$19,740 as proposed by the House, instead of \$20,775 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 54, control investigations: Appropriates \$66,585 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$60,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 55, insecticides and fungicide investigations: Appropriates \$113,820, instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House and \$119,815 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 58, agricultural engineering investigations: Appropriates \$257,128, instead of \$217,128 as proposed by the House and \$297,504 as proposed by the Senate. The entire amount of the increase over the House figure is to be applied to farm structures as related to potatoes and other war crops.

BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

Amendment No. 62, salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$416,131, instead of \$366,131 as proposed by the House and \$508,781 as proposed by the Senate. The increase of \$50,000 above the House figure is toward the supplemental Budget estimate of \$250,000 and provides in full for the project of \$42,650 for development of equipment and methods for home food preservation under wartime conditions. The remainder of the increase is allocable to other projects under the supplemental estimate, within the discretion of the Department.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

Amendment No. 63: Appropriates \$1,900,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,946,342 as proposed by the Senate.

FOREST SERVICE

Amendment No. 67, national forest protection and management: Appropriates \$14,978,537, instead of \$12,826,826 as proposed by the House and \$15,393,537 as proposed by the Senate. This provides an increase of \$2,151,711 for emergency forest fire control, and disallows the Senate increase of \$415,000 for forest plantation care.

Amendment No. 68, farm and other private forestry cooperation: Strikes out this item, as proposed by the Senate, which is re-inserted elsewhere in the bill under Senate amendment No. 82 (which see).

Amendment No. 69, forest management: Appropriates \$400,000, instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House and \$542,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 70, range investigations: Appropriates \$250,000, instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the House and \$267,200 as proposed by the Senate. The increase of \$100,000 over the House figure is for the additional work in Louisiana and the continuance of work in the Southeast, proposed under the Senate amendment.

Amendment No. 71, forest products: Appropriates \$940,280, instead of \$800,000 as proposed by the House and \$989,765 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 72, forest products: Eliminates the language, inserted by the Senate, authorizing the use of \$30,000 of the appropriation for the purchase of land adjacent to the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin.

Amendment No. 73, forest survey: Appropriates \$140,000, instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House and \$199,363 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 74, forest economics: Appropriates \$75,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$118,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 75, forest influences: Appropriates \$75,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$132,600 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 82, farm and other private forestry cooperation: Appropriates \$746,168, instead of \$646,168 as proposed by the House and \$808,110 as proposed by the Senate.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Amendment No. 85, sale of Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities at not less than parity prices: Strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the House language unqualifiedly prohibiting the sale of Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities at less than parity price and substitutes therefor the Senate language with certain amendments prohibiting, with various and sundry exceptions, the sale of such commodities below parity or the comparable price as provided by section 4 (a) of the act of July 1, 1941. (See this item in the body of the report, ante.)

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

Amendment No. 89, limitation to \$500 of payments to any one person or corporation: Accepts the Senate action in striking this limitation from the bill.

Amendment No. 90, limitation of administrative expenses to 50 per centum of the amount so expended under the Act for 1943: Accepts the Senate action in striking this provision from the bill.

Amendment No. 91, prohibition against State or county information employees: Restores this provision, stricken out by the Senate, amended so as to permit the answering of inquiries or supplying of information to individual farmers.

PARITY PAYMENTS

Amendment No. 95: Appropriates \$170,281,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$193,623,000 as proposed by the House.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Amendment No. 101, general administrative expenses: Appropriates \$401,315 as proposed by the House, instead of \$451,315 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 102, soil and moisture conservation and land-use investigations: Appropriates \$1,071,573 as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,196,573 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 103, soil and moisture conservation and land-use operations, demonstrations, and information: Appropriates \$19,130,000, instead of \$17,130,000 as proposed by the House and \$20,130,000 as proposed by the Senate.

WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMI-ARID AREAS

Amendment No. 106: Retains the item, inserted by the Senate, amended to appropriate \$1,000,000, instead of \$1,278,649 as proposed by the Senate.

CONSUMERS' COUNSEL DIVISION

Amendment No. 108: Strikes out the item, inserted by the Senate, appropriating \$150,000 for the Consumers' Counsel Division.

MARKETING SERVICE

Amendment No. 109, market news service: Appropriates \$1,084,570 as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,141,655 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 110, market inspection of farm products: Appropriates \$474,137 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$450,430 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 111, marketing farm products: Appropriates \$388,250 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$363,250 as proposed by the House.

Amendment Nos. 112, 113, and 114, Standard Container Acts: Authorizes the carrying out of the Standard Container Acts, as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates \$10,000 therefor, instead of \$20,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 115, Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures Acts: Appropriates \$1,042,428 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$992,428 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 117, Packers and Stockyards Act: Appropriates \$364,070, instead of \$350,000 as proposed by the House and \$378,140 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 119, Commodity Exchange Act: Appropriates \$300,000, instead of \$225,000 as proposed by the House and \$325,000 as proposed by the Senate.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The committee of conference failed to reach any agreement as to the following amendments:

Totals, Allocations, Corrections of Text, Etc.

The following amendments relate to totals, allocations, corrections of text, etc: Nos. 12, 14, 19, 22, 25, 79, 80, 120, 121, 123, 129, 130, 131, 132, and 133.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Amendment No. 10: The House appropriated \$300,000 to carry out the Act of April 24, 1939. The Senate struck out the House language and appropriated \$555,000 for additional cooperative extension work for allotment to the States and Territories within the discretion of the Secretary. The purpose of the appropriation is to prevent the loss to any State of funds on account of census changes. The conferees agreed upon the Senate language, but it is brought back in disagreement because it contravenes legislative authority. It is the purpose of the managers on the part of the House to move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment. In agreeing upon this action the conferees of both bodies agreed that they would not hereafter support this item unless substantive legislation has been enacted authorizing it, and are suggesting to the legislative committees of the respective bodies having jurisdiction of the subject mat-

ter that they report suitable legislation to the two Houses for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the Congress respecting the continuance of this appropriation.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Amendment No. 18, salary of Chief of Bureau: Authorizes the salary of the Chief of the Bureau at \$10,000 per annum. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 20, salary of Administrator: Authorizes the salary of the Administrator at \$9,200 per annum. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Amendment No. 21, Title I, Bankhead-Jones Act: Appropriates \$2,463,708, instead of \$2,400,000 as proposed by the House, and authorizes the use of \$63,708 of the amount for allotment during the fiscal year 1944, the same as in 1943, to prevent reduced allotments because of changes in relative rural population. The House managers will move to recede and concur. The conferees agreed that they would not recommend this item another year, unless it has been authorized by law, and the same suggestion is made to the appropriate legislative committees as in the case of amendment No. 10, under the Extension Service.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Amendment No. 26, diseases of animals: Authorizes the construction of necessary buildings at Beltsville, Md. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

FOREST SERVICE

Amendments Nos. 78 and 81, forest fire cooperation: Appropriates \$6,300,000, instead of \$2,492,210 as proposed by the House, and authorizes the use of \$2,300,000 without matching by States or private owners for preventing and suppressing fires on critical areas of national importance. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 84: Appropriates \$25,000,000 for the War Food Administration and authorizes the payment of the salary of the Administrator at the rate of \$10,000 per annum. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment making the provisions of law relating to the appointment and compensation of persons employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, under which salaries not in excess of \$10,000 may be paid, applicable to appointments under the War Food Administration.

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

Amendment No. 86: Appropriates \$400,000,000, instead of \$300,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 87: Strikes out the House language limiting the appropriation to payments "for compliances with soil-building practices and water conservation practices under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended" and inserts language making the appropriation available "for compliance with programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and the act of February 29, 1936, as amended", etc.

Amendment No. 88, incentive payments: Strikes the House provision prohibiting incentive payments.

Amendment No. 92: Strikes out the House language limiting the program to soil-building practices and soil- and water-conservation practices, and inserts language permitting a program of broader scope, giving more emphasis to the production of food by including practices not necessarily soil-building.

Amendment No. 93, purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, etc.: Inserts the provision here-

before carried in the bill and stricken out in the House on a point of order, authorizing the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, etc., for advancement to farmers to enable them to comply with the program. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 94, payments to tenants and sharecroppers on Government-owned lands: Authorizes payments to tenants and sharecroppers on Government-owned lands who comply with the program. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

PARITY PAYMENTS

Amendment No. 97, parity payments for crop years 1943 and 1944: Inserts a provision authorizing the Secretary to make commitments for parity payments on the 1943 and 1944 crops.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE

Amendments Nos. 98 and 99, Federal crop insurance: Appropriates \$7,818,748, instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the House, and strikes out the House language providing for liquidation of the corporation.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Amendment No. 100: Inserts language, stricken out in the House on a point of order, enabling the Soil Conservation Service to place its warehousing facilities at the disposal of other Federal agencies in the field. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 107, exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities: House managers will move to accept the language of the Senate, amended by striking out the word "expansion" and adding at the end of said language the following: "but no part of such funds shall be available to defray the expenses of any activity heretofore carried on by the Work Projects Administration." This amendment authorizes the use of \$50,000,000 of the so-called "30 percent fund" for the maintenance and operation of a school milk and lunch program under clause (2) of section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935. The House and Senate conferees are in agreement with respect to this authorization that (1) they will not favor the renewal of this authorization next year unless the same is specifically authorized by substantive legislation; (2) under the proposed language, the Department is to have administrative discretion respecting the expenditure of the school milk and lunch fund, including the allocation of said fund to the several cities or communities in which the same is to be expended; and (3) the use of the fund to enable the distribution of milk to relief clients other than school children in connection with the school milk and lunch program, at less than market prices, as shown by the House hearings to be currently in effect in New York City and certain other cities, is to be discontinued.

MARKETING SERVICE

Amendment No. 116, United States Warehouse Act: Appropriates \$464,115, instead of \$400,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 118, Packers and Stockyards Act: Inserts language, stricken out in the House on a point of order, authorizing the bonding of market agencies and dealers. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 122, loans: Appropriates \$30,000,000, instead of \$20,000,000 as proposed by the House.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 124, examination of Federal land banks and joint stock land banks: Authorizes such examinations once per annum instead of twice yearly and provides for the assessment in advance of banks so examined to cover the cost thereof. This provision was stricken out in the House on a

point of order. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

FARM TENANCY

Amendments Nos. 125 and 127, farm tenancy: Strikes out the House provision appropriating \$500,000 for administrative expenses and inserts it on a subsequent page (see amendment No. 127) with an appropriation of \$1,326,070, together with an authorization of \$30,000,000 for loans out of Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds.

LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

Amendment No. 126: Inserts new language appropriating \$29,607,573 for administrative expenses and authorizing loans from Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds in the amount of \$97,500,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 128, Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation loans: Strikes out the provision, inserted by the House, prohibiting loans by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 134: Inserts language providing that on farms on which the substantial portion of any crop was destroyed or damaged by flood or insect infestation, cotton may be planted, produced, and marketed without regard to present marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and without causing the producer to be subject to deductions or loss of eligibility for payment, commodity loans, or price support.

M. C. TARVER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
ELMER H. WENE,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,

Managers on the part of the House.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SADOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 37 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 22, 1943, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS

(Tuesday, June 22, 1943)

Subcommittee No. 7 of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads will meet on Tuesday, June 22, 1943, at 10 a. m., for further consideration of bills relating to the carrying of mail on star routes. Public hearings will be held.

(Thursday, June 24, 1943)

The Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads will meet on Thursday, June 24, 1943, for the consideration of bill relating to leave of absence to postmasters, and bill amending the act fixing the hours of duty of postal employees. Public hearings will be held.

COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

(Tuesday, June 22, 1943)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on the Public Lands at 10 a. m., Tuesday, June 22, 1943, for the purpose of considering H. R. 2596, to protect Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1, and such other matters as may properly come before the committee.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Wednesday, June 23, 1943)

There will be a meeting of the Subcommittee on Investigation of Restriction

tions on Brand Names and Newsprint of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 2 p. m., Wednesday, June 23, 1943. Business to be considered: Open hearings, Office of Price Administration officials.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

(Wednesday, June 23, and Wednesday, June 30, 1943)

The Special Subcommittee on Bankruptcy and Reorganization of the Committee on the Judiciary will conduct further hearings on H. R. 2857, a bill to amend section 77 of the act of July 1, 1898, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," as amended, at 10 a. m., on Wednesday, June 23, and Wednesday, June 30, 1943, in room 346, Old House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

(Friday, June 25, 1943)

Subcommittee No. 4 of the Committee on the Judiciary will conduct hearings on H. R. 2203, a bill to amend the Judicial Code in respect to the original jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes, at 10 a. m., on Friday, June 25, 1943, in room 346, Old House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE ON THE CIVIL SERVICE

(Thursday, June 24, 1943)

The Committee on the Civil Service will hold a public hearing on Thursday, June 24, 1943, at 10 a. m. (H. Res. 16), for further investigation and studies of the policies and practices relating to civilian employment in governmental departments, room 246, Old House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

(Thursday, June 24, 1943)

The subcommittee on unemployment insurance of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will consider in open hearings on Thursday, June 24, 1943, at 10 a. m., committee prints Nos. 1 and 2, dated June 7, 1943, relative to unemployment insurance for merchant seamen.

The subcommittee will also consider committee print No. 3, dated June 17, 1943, which supersedes committee print No. 2.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

506. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the National Resources Planning Board for the fiscal year 1944, in the amount of \$42,500 (H. Doc. No. 240); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

507. A letter from Howard R. Stinson, representative of the United States, Belle Fourche River compact negotiations, transmitting a copy of the proposed Belle Fourche River compact between the States of South Dakota and Wyoming, together with a signed copy of his report on the compact and the proceedings relating to its negotiation; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

508. A letter from the Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting the report of the Reconstruction Finance

Corporation for the month of April 1943; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

509. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill "to repeal section 2 of the act approved May 17, 1926, which provides for the forfeiture of pay of persons in the military and naval service of the United States who are absent from duty on account of the direct effects of venereal disease due to misconduct; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

510. A letter from the Secretary, the American Academy of Arts and Letters, transmitting the official report of the American Academy of Arts and Letters for the year ending December 31, 1942; to the Committee on the Library.

511. A letter from the Secretary, National Institute of Arts and Letters, transmitting the official report of the National Institute of Arts and Letters for the year 1942; to the Committee on the Library.

512. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend an act entitled "An act providing for the expenses of the offices of recorder of deeds and register of wills of the District of Columbia," approved April 24, 1926; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

513. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report dated November 11, 1942, from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of the Crown Mountain water courses and their tributaries, island of St. Thomas, V. I.; to the Committee on Flood Control.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. O'TOOLE: Committee on the Library. House Resolution 254. Resolution directing the Library of Congress to deliver to the Attorney General certain papers; with amendment (Rept. No. 568). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DISNEY: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 2888. A bill relating to the application of the excess-profits tax to certain production bonus payments; with amendment (Rept. No. 569). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MAY: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 2540. A bill to regulate the possession, control, maintenance, and use of carrier pigeons; with amendment (Rept. No. 570). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, the Committee on Invalid Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1381) granting a pension to Callie Ellis, and the same was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. J. LEROY JOHNSON:

H. R. 3012. A bill to create the Japanese Deportation Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. O'LEARY:

H. R. 3013. A bill to amend section 4 of the act of December 29, 1941, so as to make the

provisions of said act applicable to officers or employees certifying to pay rolls of the Selective Service System for payment by Army disbursing officers; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin:

H. R. 3014. A bill to provide for the making of loans and grants to veterans of the present war to aid them to purchase farms and homes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PRICE:

H. R. 3015. A bill to amend section 403 (i) (1) (ii) of the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, as amended, relating to the exemption of contracts for raw materials with the War Department, the Navy Department, the Treasury Department, and the Maritime Commission, and subcontracts thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOREN:

H. J. Res. 140. Joint resolution to suspend certain orders and proceedings under the provisions of title I and titles II of the Public Utility Act of 1935; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. J. LEROY JOHNSON:

H. Con. Res. 29. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that Japanese nationals and certain persons of Japanese descent should be deported at the conclusion of the present war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BALDWIN of Maryland:

H. R. 3016. A bill for the relief of the Fidelity & Casualty Co. and the Baugh Chemical Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CULKIN:

H. R. 3017. A bill for the relief of Hubert McMahon and Barbara McMahon, a minor; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1674. By Mr. VORYS of Ohio: Petition of Alice R. Mayhew and 18 others, urging the enactment of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1675. By Mr. BRYSON. Petition of Edith C. Casterline and 14 citizens of Winters, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1676. Also, petition of Mrs. Pope Brooks and 12 citizens of Winnsboro, S. C., urging that the Farm Security Administration be continued under its present leadership and that funds for its operation be appropriated by Congress in an amount sufficient to extend its facilities to all farm families needing the kind of help which it provides; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1677. Also, petition of Mary S. Kirk and 37 citizens of East Waterford, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1678. Also, petition of Bessie Lathe Soovell and 64 citizens of Cook County and Minneapolis, Minn., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, con-

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL,
1944

JUNE 21, 1943.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TARVER, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2481]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2481) "making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 4, 8, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 49, 53, 63, 64, 65, 66, 72, 74, 75, 101, 102, 108, and 109.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 6, 9, 23, 24, 50, 54, 68, 77, 89, 90, 95, 96, 110, 111, 112, 113, and 115, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert the following: \$1,498,184; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,898,184; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the following: : *Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment or maintenance of regional or State field offices or for the compensation of employees in such offices except that not to exceed \$9,100 may be used to maintain the San Francisco radio office;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$140,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$658,843; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$2,127,236; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$3,481,502; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,826,649; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$149,595; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$4,787,376; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$282,340; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$350,170; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment Numbered 48:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$223,250; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$165,940; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$130,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$113,820; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$4,767,340; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$620,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$257,128; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$822,829; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$472,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$169,657; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$416,131; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 67:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$14,978,537; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 69:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$400,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 71:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$940,280; and the Senate agree to the same. *

Amendment numbered 73:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$140,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 76:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 76, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$17,531,897; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 82:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 82, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

To enable the Secretary (1) to carry into effect, through such agencies of the Department as he may designate, the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed \$496,011) and the provisions of sections 4 (not to exceed \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed \$65,100), of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568), and Acts supplementary thereto; and (2) through the Forest Service to cooperate with and advise timberland owners and associations, wood-using industries or other appropriate agencies in the application of forest management principles to federally owned lands leased to States and to private forest lands, so as to attain sustained-yield management, the conservation of the timber resource, the productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of employment and economic continuance of forest industries, not to exceed \$101,357; in all, not to exceed \$746,168, of which not to exceed \$44,110 may be expended for personal services in the

District of Columbia; the purchase of reference books and technical journals; not to exceed \$30,000 for the construction or purchase of necessary buildings, and other improvements: Provided, That no part of this appropriation which is available for carrying out the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act and sections 4 and 5 of the Act approved June 7, 1924, shall be expended in any State or Territory unless the State or Territory, or local subdivision thereof, or individuals, or associations contribute a sum equal to that to be allotted therefrom by the Government or make contributions other than money deemed by the Secretary to be the value equivalent thereof: Provided, further, That any part of this appropriation allocated for the production or procurement of nursery stock by any Federal agency, or funds appropriated to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating States for the production or procurement of nursery stock, shall remain available for expenditure for not more than three fiscal years: Provided further, That in carrying into effect the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, no part of this appropriation shall be used to establish new nurseries or to acquire land for the establishment of such new nurseries.

And the Senate agree to the Same.

Amendment numbered 83:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 83, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$24,678,065; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 85:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 85, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: : *Provided further, That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall be used for administrative expenses connected with the sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 or the comparable price as provided by section 4 (a) of the Act of July 1, 1941 (Public Law Numbered 147, Seventy-seventh Congress): Provided further, That the foregoing shall not apply to the sale or other disposition of any agricultural commodity substantially deteriorated in quality or sold for the purpose of feeding, or the extraction of peanut oil, or commodities sold to farmers for seed or for new or byproduct uses: Provided further, That no wheat or corn shall be sold for feed at a price less than the parity price of corn at the time such sale is made: Provided further, That in making regional adjustments in the sale price of corn or wheat the minimum price need not be higher in any area than the United States average parity price of corn; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 91:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 91, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: *or any State or county information employees, but this*

shall not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of information to individual farmers;; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 103:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$19,130,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 104:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 104, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$20,675,136; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 105:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 105, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,069,391; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 106:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 106, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Strike out the sum of \$1,278,649 where it occurs in said amendment and insert in lieu thereof \$1,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 114:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 114, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$177,520; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 117:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 117, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$364,070; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 119:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 119, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$300,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 10, 12, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 78, 79, 80, 81, 84, 86, 87, 88, 92, 93, 94, 97, 98, 99, 100, 107, 116, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, and 134.

M. C. TARVER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
ELMER H. WENE,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,

Managers on the part of the House.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
CARL HAYDEN,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
JOHN H. BANKHEAD,
GERALD P. NYE,
CHAS. L. McNARY,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying report, as to each of such amendments, namely:

CORRECTION OF TOTALS, ALLOCATIONS, ETC.

The following amendments are in adjustment of totals, allocations, corrections of text, etc.: Nos. 2, 4, 6, 9, 16, 17, 24, 40, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 64, 65, 66, 76, 77, 83, 96, 104, and 105.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Amendment No. 1, salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$1,498,184, instead of \$1,473,184 as proposed by the House and \$1,528,184 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$1,679,105 as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,704,105 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Amendment No. 5, administrative expenses: Appropriates \$439,257 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$488,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 7, regional and State field offices: Restores the language of the House, stricken out by the Senate, prohibiting the establishment or maintenance of regional or State field offices, with an amendment permitting the use of not to exceed \$9,100 for maintenance of the radio office at San Francisco.

Amendment No. 8, Yearbook of Agriculture: Appropriates \$178,000, as proposed by both the House and the Senate, but retains the House language. The amount appropriated is the amount estimated to cover the cost of binding in cloth and to provide a quota of 400 copies for each member of the House and 550 copies for each member of the Senate.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Amendment No. 11, Puerto Rico: Appropriates \$140,000, instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House and \$180,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13, administration and coordination of extension work: Appropriates \$658,843, instead of \$638,843 as proposed by the House and \$688,843 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Amendment No. 15, economic investigations: Appropriates \$2,127,236, instead of \$2,077,236 as proposed by the House and \$2,177,236 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Amendment No. 23, insular experiment stations: Appropriates \$83,292 as proposed by the House, instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

Amendment No. 27, cereal crops and diseases: Appropriates \$547,070 as proposed by the House, instead of \$575,860 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28, cotton and other fiber crops and diseases: Appropriates \$422,940 as proposed by the House, instead of \$445,200 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29, drug and related plants: Appropriates \$62,250 as proposed by the House, instead of \$65,530 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30, forage crops and diseases: Appropriates \$292,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$357,370 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31, forest pathology: Appropriates \$239,100 as proposed by the House, instead of \$256,945 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32, fruit and vegetable crops and diseases: Appropriates \$1,361,828 as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,428,249 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33, irrigation agriculture: Appropriates \$134,900 as proposed by the House, instead of \$142,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34, plant exploration, introduction, and surveys: Appropriates \$286,160 as proposed by the House instead of \$301,223 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35, Plant Industry Experiment Farm: Appropriates \$48,550 as proposed by the House, instead of \$51,109 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36, soil and fertilizer investigations: Appropriates \$320,130 as proposed by the House, instead of \$336,976 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37, soil survey: Appropriates \$149,595, instead of \$49,595 as proposed by the House and \$205,430 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38, sugar plant investigations: Appropriates \$350,340 as proposed by the House, instead of \$368,780 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 39, tobacco investigations: Appropriates \$120,520 as proposed by the House, instead of \$126,860 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Amendment No. 41, fruit insects: Appropriates \$399,130 as proposed by the House, instead of \$404,130 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42, gypsy and brown-tail moth control: Appropriates \$350,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$363,060 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 43 and 44, Dutch-elm disease eradication: Restores House language, stricken out by the Senate, requiring the enactment of laws by the States in which the appropriation is to be expended, requiring owners of property to remove diseased trees without expense to the Federal Government. ✓

Amendment No. 45, forest insects: Appropriates \$150,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$199,680 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 46, truck crop and garden insects: Appropriates \$282,340, instead of \$232,340 as proposed by the House and \$323,520 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 47, cereal and forage insects: Appropriates \$350,170, instead of \$330,170 as proposed by the House and \$380,170 as proposed by the Senate. The reduction under the Senate figure will eliminate the proposed increase of \$30,000 for work on the European corn borer.

Amendment No. 48, barberry eradication: Appropriates \$223,250, instead of \$173,250 as proposed by the House and \$423,250 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 49, cotton insects: Appropriates \$140,730 as proposed by the House, instead of \$148,139 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 50, pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil control: Appropriates \$637,460 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$400,000 as proposed by the House. The appropriation agreed upon restores the House cut below the Budget \$57,460 and also provides the supplemental Budget estimate of \$180,000.

Amendment No. 51, insects affecting man and animals: Appropriates \$165,940, instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the House and \$174,675 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 52, insect-pest survey and identification: Appropriates \$130,000, instead of \$125,000 as proposed by the House and \$140,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 53, foreign parasites: Appropriates \$19,740 as proposed by the House, instead of \$20,775 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 54, control investigations: Appropriates \$66,585 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$60,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 55, insecticide and fungicide investigations: Appropriates \$113,820, instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House and \$119,815 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 58, agricultural engineering investigations: Appropriates \$257,128, instead of \$217,128 as proposed by the House and \$297,504 as proposed by the Senate. The entire amount of the increase over the House figure is to be applied to farm structures as related to potatoes and other war crops.

BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

Amendment No. 62, salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$416,131, instead of \$366,131 as proposed by the House and \$508,781 as proposed by the Senate. The increase of \$50,000 above the House figure is toward the supplemental Budget estimate of \$250,000 and provides in full for the project of \$42,650 for development of equipment and methods for home food preservation under wartime conditions. The remainder of the increase is allocable to other projects under the supplemental estimate, within the discretion of the Department.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

Amendment No. 63: Appropriates \$1,900,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,946,342 as proposed by the Senate.

FOREST SERVICE

Amendment No. 67, national forest protection and management: Appropriates \$14,978,537, instead of \$12,826,826 as proposed by the House and \$15,393,537 as proposed by the Senate. This provides an increase of \$2,151,711 for emergency forest fire control, and disallows the Senate increase of \$415,000 for forest plantation care.

Amendment No. 68, farm and other private forestry cooperation: Strikes out this item, as proposed by the Senate, which is re-inserted elsewhere in the bill under Senate amendment No. 82 (which see).

Amendment No. 69, forest management: Appropriates \$400,000, instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House and \$542,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 70, range investigations: Appropriates \$250,000, instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the House and \$267,200 as proposed by the Senate. The increase of \$100,000 over the House figure is for the additional work in Louisiana and the continuation of work in the Southeast, proposed under the Senate amendment.

Amendment No. 71, forest products: Appropriates \$940,280, instead of \$800,000 as proposed by the House and \$989,765 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 72, forest products: Eliminates the language, inserted by the Senate, authorizing the use of \$30,000 of the appropriation for the purchase of land adjacent to the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin.

Amendment No. 73, forest survey: Appropriates \$140,000, instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House and \$199,363 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 74, forest economics: Appropriates \$75,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$118,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 75, forest influences: Appropriates \$75,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$132,600 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 82, farm and other private forestry cooperation: Appropriates \$746,168, instead of \$646,168 as proposed by the House and \$808,110 as proposed by the Senate.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Amendment No. 85, sale of Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities at not less than parity prices: Strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the House language unqualifiedly prohibiting the sale of Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities at less than parity price and substitutes therefor the Senate language with certain amendments prohibiting, with various and sundry exceptions, the sale of such commodities below parity or the comparable price as provided by section 4 (a) of the act of July 1, 1941. (See this item in the body of the report, ante.)

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources

Amendment No. 89, limitation to \$500 of payments to any one person or corporation: Accepts the Senate action in striking this limitation from the bill.

Amendment No. 90, limitation of administrative expenses to 50 per centum of the amount so expended under the Act for 1943: Accepts the Senate action in striking this provision from the bill.

Amendment No. 91, prohibition against State or county information employees: Restores this provision, stricken out by the Senate, amended so as to permit the answering of inquiries or supplying of information to individual farmers.

Parity payments

Amendment No. 95: Appropriates \$170,281,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$193,623,000 as proposed by the House.

Soil Conservation Service

Amendment No. 101, general administrative expenses: Appropriates \$401,315 as proposed by the House, instead of \$451,315 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 102, soil and moisture conservation and land-use investigations: Appropriates \$1,071,573 as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,196,573 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 103, soil and moisture conservation and land-use operations, demonstrations, and information: Appropriates \$19,130,000, instead of \$17,130,000 as proposed by the House and \$20,130,000 as proposed by the Senate.

WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMI-ARID AREAS

Amendment No. 106: Retains the item, inserted by the Senate, amended to appropriate \$1,000,000, instead of \$1,278,649 as proposed by the Senate.

CONSUMERS' COUNSEL DIVISION

Amendment No. 108: Strikes out the item, inserted by the Senate, appropriating \$150,000 for the Consumers' Counsel Division.

MARKETING SERVICE

Amendment No. 109, market news service: Appropriates \$1,084,570 as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,141,655 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 110, market inspection of farm products: Appropriates \$474,137 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$450,430 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 111, marketing farm products: Appropriates \$388,250 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$363,250 as proposed by the House.

Amendment Nos. 112, 113, and 114, Standard Container Acts: Authorizes the carrying out of the Standard Container Acts, as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates \$10,000 therefor, instead of \$20,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 115, Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures Acts: Appropriates \$1,042,428 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$992,428 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 117, Packers and Stockyards Act: Appropriates \$364,070, instead of \$350,000 as proposed by the House and \$378,140 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 119, Commodity Exchange Act: Appropriates \$300,000, instead of \$225,000 as proposed by the House and \$325,000 as proposed by the Senate.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The committee of conference failed to reach any agreement as to the following amendments:

Totals, allocations, corrections of text, etc.

The following amendments relate to totals, allocations, corrections of text, etc.: Nos. 12, 14, 19, 22, 25, 79, 80, 120, 121, 123, 129, 130, 131, 132, and 133.

Extension Service

Amendment No. 10: The House appropriated \$300,000 to carry out the Act of April 24, 1939. The Senate struck out the House language and appropriated \$555,000 for additional cooperative extension work for allotment to the States and Territories within the discretion of the Secretary. The purpose of the appropriation is to prevent the loss to any State of funds on account of census changes. The conferees agreed upon the Senate language, but it is brought back in disagreement because it contravenes legislative authority. It is the purpose of the managers on the part of the House to move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment. In agreeing upon this action the conferees of both bodies agreed that they would not hereafter support this item unless substantive legislation has been enacted authorizing it, and are suggesting to the legislative committees of the respective bodies having jurisdiction of the subject matter that they report suitable legislation to the two Houses for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the Congress respecting the continuance of this appropriation.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Amendment No. 18, salary of Chief of Bureau: Authorizes the salary of the Chief of the Bureau at \$10,000 per annum. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

Agricultural Research Administration

Amendment No. 20, salary of Administrator: Authorizes the salary of the Administrator at \$9,200 per annum. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

Office of Experiment Stations

Amendment No. 21, Title I, Bankhead-Jones Act: Appropriates \$2,463,708, instead of \$2,400,000 as proposed by the House, and authorizes the use of \$63,708 of the amount for allotment during the fiscal year 1944, the same as in 1943, to prevent reduced allotments because of changes in relative rural population. The House managers will move to recede and concur. The conferees agreed that they would not recommend this item another year, unless it has been authorized by law, and the same suggestion is made to the appropriate legislative committees as in the case of amendment No. 10, under the Extension Service.

Bureau of Animal Industry

Amendment No. 26, diseases of animals: Authorizes the construction of necessary buildings at Beltsville, Md. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

Forest Service

Amendments Nos. 78 and 81, forest fire cooperation: Appropriates \$6,300,000, instead of \$2,492,210 as proposed by the House, and authorizes the use of \$2,300,000 without matching by States or private owners for preventing and suppressing fires on critical areas of national importance. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

War Food Administration

Amendment No. 84: Appropriates \$25,000,000 for the War Food Administration and authorizes the payment of the salary of the Administrator at the rate of \$10,000 per annum. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment making the provisions of law relating to the appointment and compensation of persons employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, under which salaries not in excess of \$10,000 may be paid, applicable to appointments under the War Food Administration.

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources

Amendment No. 86: Appropriates \$400,000,000, instead of \$300,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 87: Strikes out the House language limiting the appropriation to payments "for compliances with soil-building practices and water conservation practices under the Soil Conservation and

Domestic Allotment Act, as amended" and inserts language making the appropriation available "for compliance with programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended", etc.

Amendment No. 88, incentive payments: Strikes the House provision prohibiting incentive payments.

Amendment No. 92: Strikes out the House language limiting the program to soil-building practices and soil- and water-conservation practices, and inserts language permitting a program of broader scope, giving more emphasis to the production of food by including practices not necessarily soil-building.

Amendment No. 93, purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, etc.: Inserts the provision heretofore carried in the bill and stricken out in the House on a point of order, authorizing the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, etc., for advancement to farmers to enable them to comply with the program. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 94, payments to tenants and sharecroppers on Government-owned lands: Authorizes payments to tenants and sharecroppers on Government-owned lands who comply with the program. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

Parity payments

Amendment No. 97, parity payments for crop years 1943 and 1944: Inserts a provision authorizing the Secretary to make commitments for parity payments on the 1943 and 1944 crops.

Federal crop insurance

Amendments Nos. 98 and 99, Federal crop insurance: Appropriates \$7,818,748, instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the House, and strikes out the House language providing for liquidation of the corporation.

Soil Conservation Service

Amendment No. 100: Inserts language, stricken out in the House on a point of order, enabling the Soil Conservation Service to place its warehousing facilities at the disposal of other Federal agencies in the field. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 107, exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities: House managers will move to accept the language of the Senate, amended by striking out the word "expansion" and adding at the end of said language the following: "but no part of such funds shall be available to defray the expenses of any activity heretofore carried on by the Work Projects Administration." This amendment authorizes the use of \$50,000,000 of the so-called "30 percent fund" for the maintenance and operation of a school milk and lunch program under clause (2) of section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935. The House and Senate conferees are in agreement with respect to this authorization that (1) they will not favor the renewal of this authorization next year unless the same is specifically authorized by substantive legislation; (2) under the proposed language, the

Department is to have administrative discretion respecting the expenditure of the school milk and lunch fund, including the allocation of said fund to the several cities or communities in which the same is to be expended; and (3) the use of the fund to enable the distribution of milk to relief clients other than school children in connection with the school milk and lunch program, at less than market prices, as shown by the House hearings to be currently in effect in New York City and certain other cities, is to be discontinued.

Marketing Service

Amendment No. 116, United States Warehouse Act: Appropriates \$464,115, instead of \$400,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 118, Packers and Stockyards Act: Inserts language, stricken out in the House on a point of order, authorizing the bonding of market agencies and dealers. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

Rural Electrification Administration

Amendment No. 122, loans: Appropriates \$30,000,000, instead of \$20,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Farm Credit Administration

Amendment No. 124, examination of Federal land banks and joint stock land banks: Authorizes such examinations once per annum instead of twice yearly and provides for the assessment in advance of banks so examined to cover the cost thereof. This provision was stricken out in the House on a point of order. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

Farm Tenancy

Amendments Nos. 125 and 127, farm tenancy: Strikes out the House provision appropriating \$500,000 for administrative expenses and inserts it on a subsequent page (see amendment No. 127) with an appropriation of \$1,326,070, together with an authorization of \$30,000,000 for loans out of Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds.

Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation

Amendment No. 126: Inserts new language appropriating \$29,607,-573 for administrative expenses and authorizing loans from Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds in the amount of \$97,500,000.

General provisions

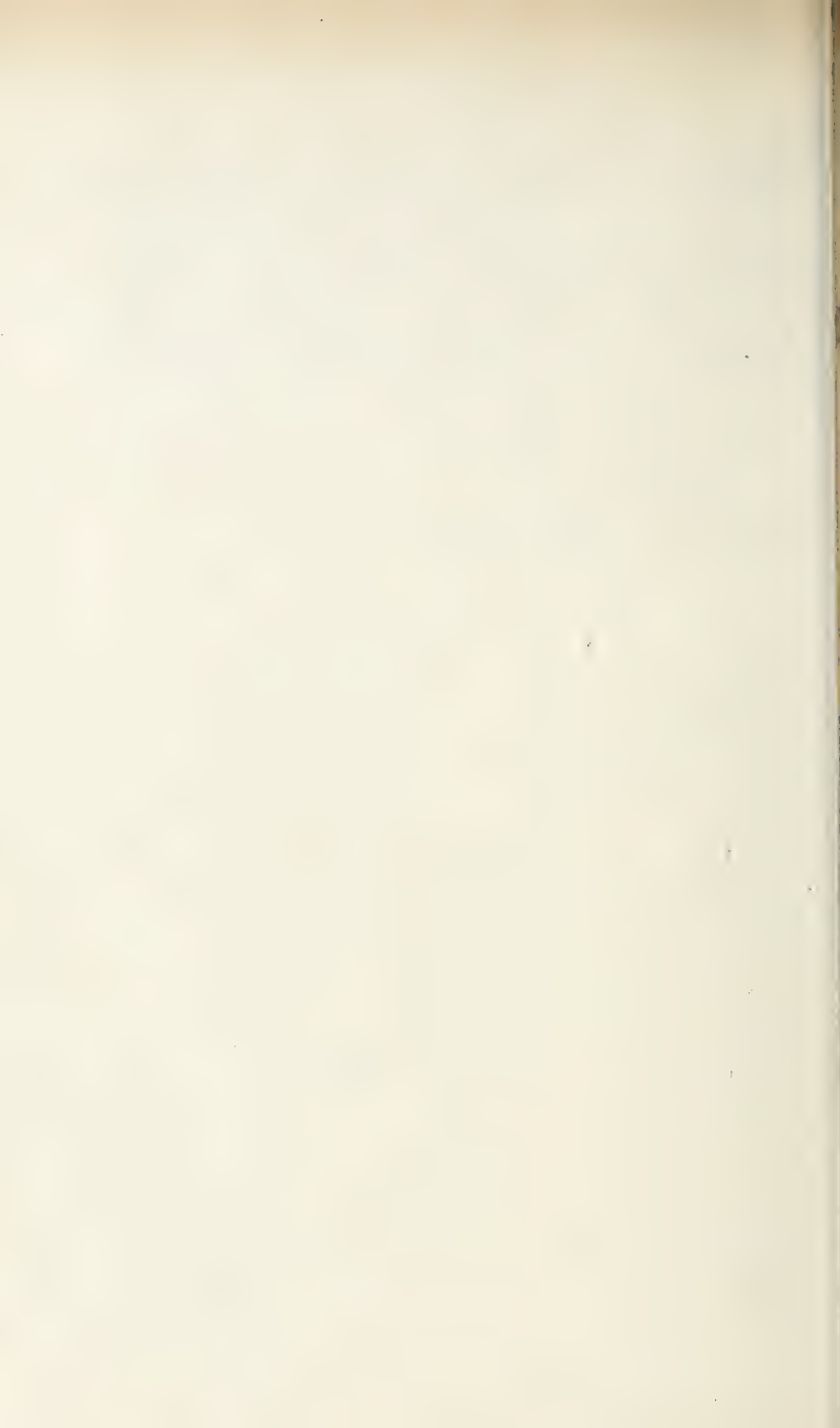
Amendment No. 128, Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation loans: Strikes out the provision, inserted by the House, prohibiting loans by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 134: Inserts language providing that on farms on which the substantial portion of any crop was destroyed or damaged by flood or insect infestation, cotton may be planted, produced, and marketed without regard to present marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and without causing the producer to be subject to deductions or loss of eligibility for payment, commodity loans, or price support.

M. C. TARVER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
ELMER H. WENE,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,

Managers on the part of the House.

○





the amendment of the Senate and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 28: Page 65, line 7, strike out "204" and insert "205."

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, this is merely a correction. I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a motion to reconsider the various votes on the conference report will be laid on the table.

There was no objection.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2714), making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes, disagree to the Senate amendment to the House amendment to Senate amendment No. 5; insist on its disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 60 and 61, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, has the gentleman discussed this with the ranking minority member?

Mr. TABER. I shall not object at this time to the bill going to conference.

Mr. RANKIN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, which one of these is the Rural Electrification matter?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That does not come in this bill. This is the urgent deficiency bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, Mr. LUDLOW, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. RABAUT, Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. LAMBERTSON, and Mr. DITTER.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS TO THE CURRENT TAX PAYMENT ACT OF 1943

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing, I report an original privileged resolution (H. Con. Res. 30) authorizing the printing of additional copies of Senate Document No. 237, Questions and Answers Containing an Analysis Relative to the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed 53,000 additional copies of House Document No. 237, Questions and Answers

Containing an Analysis Relative to Public Law No. 68, "An act to provide for the current payment of the individual income tax, and for other purposes," approved June 9, 1943, of which 45,000 shall be for the use of the House Document Room, 5,000 copies for the use of the Senate Document Room, 2,000 copies for the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, and 1,000 copies for the use of the Committee on Finance of the Senate.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CANADA, EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 14, the Chair appoints the gentleman from New York [Mr. BLOOM] chairman, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON], the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. EATON], and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORVSI].

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 2481), making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement on the part of the managers may be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 21, 1943.)

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the Senate adopted 134 amendments to the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill as it passed the House. As you will observe from the conference report, the Senate has receded on 33 of those amendments. The House has receded on 18, and in connection with a large number of other amendments where the House, if it adopts the report of the conferees, will recede with amendments, the Senate has made substantial concessions to the viewpoint of the House.

There are a number of very important amendments that are still in disagreement. However, not so considerable a number as we at one time anticipated might be true. They aggregate some four or five or possibly six amendments. I do not intend to discuss all of the items included in the conference report, but I do wish to make particular reference to some three or four of the outstanding matters in which I conceive the House is especially interested, and I shall then undertake to answer as best I can any questions that Members may desire to address to me.

With regard to the appropriations provided by the Senate version of the bill for forest-fire protection, both on national forest domains and in the cooper-

ative fire-protection work and on critical areas where the emergent need for such protection may develop, the House conferees have agreed to the Senate position insofar as we could. What I mean by that is, insofar as the appropriations for forest protection and management is concerned, where the amount provided by the Senate was authorized by law, we have included the amount requested by the Senate.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. In just a moment I will yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

In connection with forest fire cooperative work, where the limitation of the authorization is \$2,500,000, and where the proposed Senate amendment of \$2,300,000 for use in critical areas is not authorized by law and where the Senate has exceeded for the cooperative fire protective work the amount of the authorization by \$1,500,000, the subject matter could not be included in the conference report, but the House conferees will move to recede and concur in the Senate amendments.

I now yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. During the consideration of the appropriation bill for the War Department Saturday afternoon we were assured that the conferees were agreeing to place in the agricultural bill the same amounts, as I understand it, that we were asked to deduct from the War Department appropriation bill at that time.

Mr. TARVER. Yes. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], the Chairman of the full Committee, and myself gave that assurance to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER], chairman of the subcommittee, and the \$2,760,000 carried in the War Department bill would have been duplicated in this bill unless what was in the War Department bill might have been removed therefrom by an amendment, and that, as I understand it, was satisfactory to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER].

Mr. CASE. That was done. The purpose of my inquiry was to determine whether the same amount was included in this bill.

Mr. TARVER. That is the information we had. The clerk of the full committee made an investigation of the subject matter and gave us that information. Of course, it is not the desire of the Congress to make the same appropriation twice, once in the agricultural bill and once in the other bill.

Mr. CASE. The reason I ask the question is that on page 12 of the conference report, as I read the first amendment, No. 67, under "Forest Service," it states:

This provides an increase of \$2,151,711 for emergency forest fire control.

As I recall the amount the reduction determined upon was about that sum.

Mr. TARVER. \$2,760,000, but the gentleman will recall that \$2,300,000 is included in a later portion of the bill for use in critical areas.

Mr. CASE. That is all right; I wanted to have a record of it.

Mr. TARVER. I shall direct particular attention to the action taken by the conferees in connection with amendment No. 85, relating to the use of administrative funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the disposition of Government-owned or Government-controlled agricultural products at less than parity prices. That is a subject matter upon which we have considerable debate and disagreement with the Senate in prior years. We have agreed with the Senate conferees, subject, of course, to the approval of the House, upon the modifying language which you will find set out in the report of the managers on the part of the House. That language is more restricted in the exceptions to the general rule than was the language carried in the agricultural appropriation bill for the present fiscal year. This language will permit exceptions in cases of five different types:

First, agricultural commodities which have deteriorated; second, grains sold for the purpose of feed; third, grain sold to the farmers for seeding purposes; fourth, any agricultural commodities which are used for experimental purposes in new or byproduct uses; and fifth, the sales which are permitted of peanuts at less than the peanut parity price for use in the manufacture of oil.

The language of the Senate defining the initial inhibitions against the use of Commodity Credit Corporation administrative funds for the purpose of sales of agricultural commodities at less than parity, before exceptions were stated, has been agreed to rather than the language carried in the House bill, but that portion of the Senate amendment, in the judgment of the House conferees, does not differ materially from the language the House provided.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. As I read this language it would appear that there is nothing in this that in any way conflicts with the present legislation governing the sale of wheat for feed. Am I correct in that?

Mr. TARVER. That, I think, is correct. However, I call the gentleman's attention to the concluding language of the provision, which reads:

Provided further, That no wheat or corn shall be sold for feed at a price less than the parity price of corn at the time such sale is made: *Provided further*, That in making regional adjustments in the sale price of corn or wheat, the minimum price need not be higher in any area than the United States average parity price of corn.

Mr. HOPE. That language is substantially the same language.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Mr. HOPE. That language is substantially the same language which is included in the last two pieces of legislation providing for the sale of wheat?

Mr. TARVER. Yes; I think that is true.

As I said awhile ago, I think with the exceptions provided in the amendment

as reported in the conference report, the language will be more restricted from the standpoint of the sale of agricultural commodities by the C. C. C. than was the language included in the bill for the present fiscal year.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. PACE. This would be true, however, that this places no limitation on the amount that might be sold for feed and it would not be necessary hereafter for the Commodity Credit Corporation to secure any additional legislation.

Mr. TARVER. Provided the amount sold for feed complies with the restriction with reference to the price at which it should be sold: Wheat at not less than corn parity and corn, of course, at not less than corn parity.

Mr. PACE. But with no limitation on the amount itself.

Mr. TARVER. Exactly. There are a great many items in the report to which it is probably unnecessary to refer, but there are three errata in the statement of the managers on the part of the House that I think it desirable to call attention to for the purpose of having the record speak the truth.

Amendment No. 23: Insular experiment stations. The statement is made in the statement of the managers on the part of the House that it appropriates \$83,292 as proposed by the House instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate. It will be observed that in the conference report it is stated that the House receded from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 23 and, of course, the report controls. The statement in the statement of the managers to the effect that the Senate receded is an incorrect statement and the total amount appropriated, if the conference report is agreed to, will be \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

In connection with amendment No. 70, range investigations, I quote the language from the report of the managers which is also in one particular incorrect—

Appropriates \$250,000 instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the House and \$267,200 as proposed by the Senate. The increase of \$100,000 over the House figure is for the additional work in Louisiana and the continuation of work in the Southeast proposed under the Senate amendment.

The statement is incorrect in that it states that the entire increase of \$100,000 is for the two purposes named. As a matter of fact, \$12,500 is for the work in Louisiana, and \$20,450 is for the work in the Southeast; and not all of the \$100,000 was intended for those two activities. I wish to make one other correction in the report of the managers.

I call your attention to amendment No. 128 relative to a limitation applicable to the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation. It is stated that the House managers will move to recede and concur. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment and will not submit the motion which it is stated in the report of the managers as published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD will be submitted.

Mr. Speaker, that is all I care to say unless Members desire to ask questions.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. This question of funds for rural electrification will come up in a separate amendment, will it?

Mr. TARVER. That amendment is in disagreement and it is not included in the conference report.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. HAYS. I did not understand the statement with reference to the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation.

Mr. TARVER. I stated that the statement in the statement of the managers as published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to the effect that the managers would move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment is incorrect. The managers will move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment which will be discussed at a later time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has consumed 5 additional minutes.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am happy that we have made as much progress in so short a space of time as we have, comparable to the difficulties we had with this bill last year. Members may recall that it was 9 days after the end of the fiscal year before we finally completed action on the agricultural appropriation bill.

We have had three sessions with the Senate. They have been in a reasonably agreeable mood, and the House went there also in the same kind of felicitous frame of mind; so we have made considerable progress in discussing most of the 134 amendments.

I may say with relation to farm security, about which there has been considerable question, that at a proper place in the proceedings the chairman of the subcommittee will offer an amendment dealing with farm security and farm tenancy which represents a compromise which I think will be agreeable to the House and which I believe will finally find acceptance with the Senate.

I wish to take just a moment to pay tribute to the clerk of this subcommittee, Arthur Orr. When we finished our conference yesterday afternoon at 4:15, it then became his responsibility to get busy and prepare this conference report and the statement of the managers. He labored incessantly, and I think he left this Capitol this morning at 2:30. It is a tremendous strain upon the clerks of the Appropriations Committee as we come into these final days of the fiscal year, and so here and now I want to pay testimony to the diligence, to the fealty, and to the faithfulness of the clerk of this committee and the clerk of the other committees. I ask you all to join with me in giving Arthur Orr a great big resounding hand of applause.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Illinois yield

to the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY]?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to take any more time than necessary to say that I think this whole House ought to appreciate not only the work of the clerk of the committee, who has been faithful, arduous, and indefatigable, but also the very fine and excellent generalship of our genial chairman of the subcommittee, a great parliamentary strategist, who has succeeded in bringing to the House at this time out of chaos, a bill so well drawn as it is to meet and to satisfy all of the pressure which has been brought to bear on us from so many sides, to which we have acceded, admittedly, to some extent, resented and resisted as vigorously on the other, in order to compromise and to try to bring you a good bill, as we have done. We have worked as a nonpartisan group. It is probably too much to ask you to do the same or as much or as well.

We have tried to save money for the people and to make money for them. It will be easy to go the way of subsidies, but you want to remember we have repudiated that principle. The people pay the bills. Subsidies are indefensible sops.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 10: Page 13, line 18, strike out lines 18 to 22, inclusive, and insert:

"Additional cooperative extension work: For additional cooperative agricultural extension work in agriculture and home economics, to be allotted and paid by the Secretary to the several States and the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, in such amounts as he may deem necessary to accomplish such purposes, \$555,000."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that amendments numbered 10, 12, 14, and 21 be considered together.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 12: Page 15, line 5, strike out "\$13,903,950" and insert "\$14,238,950."

Amendment No. 14: Page 15, line 24, strike out "\$14,542,793" and insert "\$14,927,793."

Amendment No. 21: Page 23, line 2, strike out "\$2,400,000" and insert "\$2,463,708."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in Senate amendments numbered 10, 12, 14, and 21.

Mr. Speaker, these amendments have to do with a subject matter upon which the House has apparently fixed its policy during prior years.

Amendment numbered 10 relates to an appropriation of \$555,000 for the Extension Service to prevent certain States from losing any of the funds that they otherwise would have received on account of shifts in farm population.

Amendment numbered 21 relates to the same subject matter, affecting the appropriation for the Office of Experimental Stations. There is in the last-mentioned amendment the sum of \$63,708.

Our subcommittee during prior years has indicated that in its opinion these appropriations which are not authorized by law should not be made and we have on some two or three occasions undertaken to resist agreeing to the Senate amendments; but the House has always finally agreed to the Senate amendments including these amounts in the agricultural appropriation bill, so your conferees have felt that this procedure is in accordance with the will of the House and that we as servants of the House should submit the motion to recede and concur in those amendments.

Amendments numbered 12 and 14 have reference to totals only affected by the action taken on the other two items. You will note, however, in the conference report, and I trust that this will meet with the approval of the House, that we have indicated our desire that if these appropriations which are extra legal are to be continued, the Agricultural Committees of the House and Senate should report for the consideration of their respective bodies legislation which will authorize them and that the conferees feel that these appropriations ought not to be made next year unless prior to next year the Congress shall have passed legislation making them in order.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DIRKSEN. We are in the very unhappy position of operating under a law providing that these funds be apportioned for extension and experimental work; then we come along and torpedo and ignore absolutely our own legislation. That is not the responsibility of the Committee on Agriculture and something ought to be done before we go to work on the 1945 appropriation bill some time after the turn of the year.

Mr. TARVER. I am in absolute accord with what the gentleman says.

Mr. MICHENER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. It seems to be generally agreed and conceded that the gentleman's committee should not come here with legislation next year unless he has statutory authority to do so. Year after year your committee has been coming before the Rules Committee and asking for a special rule to waive all rules of the House in order that you might violate the rules of the House. Year after year the same suggestion has been made.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I do not yield any further to the gentleman. I have heard that speech many times. May I say that the gentleman without objection on his part, so far as I am advised, participated in the action of the Rules Committee in reporting a rule on the Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill which made in order \$200,000,000 worth of appropriations not authorized

by law, that your committee has reported to the House rules for the consideration of numerous other appropriation bills including provisions which were not authorized by law and, so far as I know, you have not refused a rule for the consideration of any appropriation bill except the Agricultural appropriation bill when that rule was requested.

Mr. MICHENER. The gentleman is the worst offender.

Mr. TARVER. I do not care to hear the usual speech made by the gentleman in extenuation of his indefensible actions.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I am informed by the Clerk that certain changes will have to be made in the amounts of the two amendments affecting the totals in 12 and 14. So I ask unanimous consent to withdraw those two amendments from the request that I have made.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER]?

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, if the gentleman wants to make one of his witty speeches—

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER]?

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division of the question in order that the House may, if it sees fit, agree to amendments numbered 10 and 21 and reject amendments numbered 12 and 14 which are incorrect. I ask that the House take that action.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LANHAM). The gentleman from Georgia moves that the House recede from its disagreement to amendments numbered 10 and 21 and concur in the Senate amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I offer substitute motions with regard to amendments numbered 12 and 14 which are on the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will be privileged to withdraw his motion.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the motion which was formerly made with reference to amendments 12 and 14 and submit other amendments stating the correct amounts of the totals, which are on the Clerk's desk.

Mr. MICHENER. I object to that, Mr. Speaker. The gentleman asked to withdraw a motion, and he can do that only by unanimous consent.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will state that in the House a motion may be withdrawn as a matter of right.

The Clerk will report the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TARVER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the

same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$14,198,950."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TARVER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$14,857,793."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 18: On page 18, line 11, after the comma, insert "including the salary of the Chief of Bureau at \$10,000 per annum."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 19: On page 19, line 19, strike out "\$24,282,186" and insert "\$24,798,449."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TARVER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert: "\$24,623,443: *Provided*, That the appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained herein shall be available from and including July 1, 1943, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority: *Provided further*, That all obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1943, and the date of the enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, this is a provision such as we have included in the last several supply bills passed, in order to take care of the situation if the final enactment should not be completed before July 1, 1943.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 20: On page 19, line 24, after "Administrator" insert "including the salary of the Administrator at \$9,200 per annum."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 22: On page 23, line 10, strike out "\$6,937,500" and insert "\$7,001,208."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 25: On page 24, line 15, strike out "\$7,176,802" and insert "\$7,257,218."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, that is a total. I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 26: On page 26, line 13, after the comma insert "including the construction of necessary buildings at Beltsville, Maryland."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 78: On page 61, line 22, strike out "\$2,492,210" and insert "\$6,300,000."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

I may say, Mr. Speaker, that this is a matter to which I referred in undertaking to present the conference report to the House. It is the increase in the amount made available for forest-fire co-operation, and also in connection with the appropriation of \$2,300,000 not carried in the House bill for forest-fire protection in critical areas.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 79: On page 61, line 23, strike out "\$72,418" and insert "\$87,418."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Senate amendments numbered 80 and 81 be also read and considered together with amendment No. 79, as they all relate to the same subject matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the other amendments mentioned.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 80: On page 61, line 23, strike out "\$2,500" and insert "\$5,000."

Amendment No. 81: On page 62, line 1, after "Columbia" insert the following: "*Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize expenditures not to exceed \$2,300,000 from this appropriation for preventing and suppressing forest fires on critical areas of national importance without requiring an equal expenditure by the State and private owners."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in Senate amendments numbered 79, 80, and 81.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Georgia.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 84: Page 65, line 22, insert:

"WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

"Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the War Food Administration to perform its functions, including those prescribed by Executive Orders 9280, 9322, 9328, and 9334, independently or in cooperation (by transfer of funds or otherwise) with public and private agencies and individuals, including not to exceed \$10,000 per annum for an Administrator; other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$50,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; printing, and binding; the purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; the purchase, operation, and maintenance (including two in the District of Columbia) of passenger-carrying vehicles; \$25,000,000: *Provided*, That transfers of funds to other offices or administrative units in the Department with respect to which transfers of funds are otherwise authorized in this act shall be in addition to, and subject to the same restrictions as, the amounts provided therefor in the Budget schedules."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment of the gentleman from Georgia.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TARVER moves: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 84, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: After the word "individuals", where it occurs in said amendment, strike out the language down to and including the word "amended", and insert in lieu thereof the following: "including not to exceed \$10,000 per annum for an Administrator, other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in accordance with the provisions of law applicable to the appointment and compensation of persons employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, including not to exceed \$50,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Georgia.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next Senate amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 86: Page 69, line 11, strike out "\$300,000,000" and insert "\$400,000,000."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist upon its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 86. In doing that I point out that in the presentation of this bill to the House on April 14, I expressed my views re-

garding the subject matter of this amendment, and the amount of money which ought to be made available to carry out the obligations of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for certain types of benefits, according to an announcement made by the Secretary of Agriculture on December 5, 1942. I have offered this motion, therefore, because it represents the viewpoint of the members of the subcommittee, other than myself. I shall now be glad to yield time both for and against the motion which I have made, to gentlemen who desire recognition for that purpose.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion, that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from South Carolina offers a preferential motion that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 86.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, in the words of the gentleman from Texas, Judge SUMNERS, that we have often heard on this floor: "Men, this is an important matter, and I want you to hear me." Prior to this year we had an obligation to the farmers of this country to the amount of \$500,000,000, in connection with the soil-conservation and domestic-allotment program. For the present year we have a definite obligation to the farmers to the extent of \$400,000,000 in connection with soil conservation, tied in with production. I wonder if there is a single Member on the floor of this House who does not realize that at this time the serious problem that confronts this country is the possibility of a tremendous shortage of food products this year. I wonder if there is a single Member on the floor of the House who does not realize that those who oppose my motion at this time in this great emergency are simply adding to the dissatisfaction and confusion under which farmers are trying to operate their farms and that they are defeating proper production. I am speaking now as a farmer at this time. My farm is definitely tied in with the soil-conservation program, which is one of the best programs we have ever had in connection with all of these farm programs. Every tenant farmer working on a share-crop basis is carrying out a definite program entered into last fall in connection with production and soil conservation, which is so necessary and essential at this time to bring about the production that you are going to need, not only to win this war, but to win the peace. My committee and I have been doing everything possible during the past year, 1942, and up to this good hour to get over to the various war agencies, and those in charge of our farm programs, the serious situation confronting agriculture. And now certain Members have gotten into a certain state of mind—that is, they are going to break down every New Deal program by taking advantage of this emergency regardless of merits or contracts with farmers.

As I stated awhile ago, this particular item is for soil conservation and is tied in with production. It has nothing to do with subsidy or incentive payments; it is as stated, tied in under the soil-conservation program, with production of crops that we will need so badly to win this war. I hope that you will support my motion, so that our Government will be able to carry out its contracts with the farmers of this country, who are working long hours to produce the necessary food to win this war.

I want to tell you before this year is ended I would not be at all surprised if you do not have considerable trouble in a great many of the cities and certain sections of the country because of hungry people.

I hope that my motion will be agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

(By unanimous consent, Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I just want to call the attention of the membership to the fact that the conferees have taken off the lid on the \$500 limit on these payments again this year. It may be the part of wisdom for us, as Members of Congress, when agricultural products are bringing 50 to 75 percent of parity, like in 1939, to take money out of the United States Treasury to help the farmer over the hill. But in view of the situation that exists today, I just wonder how much wisdom there is to take moneys out of our great grandchildren's inheritances and send out checks of \$10,000 to \$100,000 to big operators.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I will yield in just a minute. We agreed in this House to limit these payments to \$500. If there is anyone who can stand up here and tell me why you want to have these big checks of \$10,000, \$20,000, \$30,000, or even \$100,000 paid to insurance companies or big land owners of this country at this time, I would like to know what argument you are going to make when they ask you for a roll-back subsidy to feed the people in the low-income brackets of our country. If we can give out five, ten, or fifteen or seventeen thousand dollars to Campbell out in Montana each year for raising wheat or for not raising it year after year, right during this war, and then say we cannot help pay the grocery bill for someone whose income has been frozen at \$9 a month in the form of an old-age pension, I say it is not, in my opinion, a fair and reasonable national policy. It is something that will slap back in the face of the big farmer operators when this war is over.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Yes; I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Does not the gentleman feel that Congress should keep faith with the Secretary of Agriculture, the individual official who was authorized to

make these commitments? Does not the gentleman feel that Congress should keep faith with the farmers to whom the commitments have been made?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I surely want the New Deal to keep its word with everybody, and most assuredly with the farmers and with all other groups. But there is nothing in what I have said that would give them any reason for not keeping faith, because there is nothing in what I have said that indicates we cannot legally and morally restrict these payments to \$500. You do not have to pay up to \$100,000 in subsidy checks when it is not based either on common sense or common justice. It most assuredly does not make sense during wartime.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield. Mr. COOLEY. If the motion made by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER] does not prevail and is not adopted, then we are breaking faith with the farmers of America, because we have promised them this \$400,000,000.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I will say to the gentleman I was not talking about the total money that goes to the farmers. I am talking about the size of the checks that are being paid to the big operators at this time, 6,400 big operators in Texas obtain \$12,000,000 a year, or more than 150,000 farmers in New York State. Does that make sense even in peacetime?

Mr. COOLEY. Of course, that is not involved in the motion of the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. ARENDS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield. Mr. ARENDS. I discussed this matter with the gentleman one other time. How are you going to be fair with the farmer who happens to own quite a lot of land and has 10 or 12 or 15 or 50 renters, and say that he shall not receive more than \$500, and he has to tell his tenants that they are out of the program; because the landlord will automatically go out when the payments are limited? Are you going to say to that man that he will not get any money and then say to the man a mile down the road he is going to get up to \$499?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. It is just a matter of philosophy. If the gentleman thinks it is good governmental policy to take money in the form of \$1,000 to \$100,000 checks out of the United States Treasury at the present time, you can follow that program if you so desire but I do not believe in it. If we subsidize anyone it should be the man that owns, lives on, and operates his own farm.

Mr. ARENDS. Let us pay them all in fairness, or else pay none.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. If we are going to do that we will have to change a lot of things, because a large percentage of the farmers of the United States get only \$20.

The list of payees is increased by making thousands of \$20 payments in order to show that a high percentage of the farmers are in the program. Most of the money goes to the big operators.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 5 minutes out of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 2869, a bill to extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation, will be up for consideration tomorrow. This agency of the Government has made some mistakes and we may not agree with everything it has done, but, as a whole, I think the Commodity Credit Corporation has done a great job for the American people.

I will undertake to give briefly some of the accomplishments of this Corporation from the time it was created up to the present time, and I hope, when the bill is up for final passage, that we all will see the necessity of extending the life of this Corporation which has been so helpful in stabilizing the prices of agricultural products.

When the Commodity Credit Corporation was created in 1933 to deal with the agricultural surpluses and the depressed financial condition of farmers at that time the total cash farm income in the United States was less than \$5,500,000,000. The cash income of cotton growers was less than \$600,000,000 and of tobacco growers little more than \$150,000,000. In contrast with these low figures in 1933, the cash farm income in the United States in 1942 totaled more than \$16,000,000,000 and it is expected that the aggregate will be even larger this year. The cash income of cotton growers in 1942 totaled more than \$1,500,000,000 and of the tobacco growers nearly \$500,000,000.

Now, of course, all of this satisfying increase in income is not entirely the result of the work of the Commodity Credit Corporation. During the last 3 years we have had a war economy, and at such times prices always rise. Nevertheless, the Corporation has contributed importantly to the increase in farm income during the last 10 years, through its loan and purchase operations tending to increase the prices received by farmers and to stabilize farm income. But the Corporation has done considerably more, through the building of granary supplies of commodities which have made possible enormous increases in livestock production during the last few years and—with regard to cotton—made supplies available for the expanded wartime production of military and civilian goods.

A few years ago the critics of the Corporation looked at the huge supplies of feed and fiber and said they would never be marketed in the normal channels of

trade. The fact is that today the Corporation is practically out of corn, and its loan and owned stocks of cotton are little more than half what they were in 1939. The Corporation owns today more than 300,000,000 bushels of wheat and holds as collateral for loans an additional 135,000,000 bushels. A few years ago these large stocks of wheat would have been regarded as excessive, but at the rate of our present consumption of wheat for food and feed plus the fact that the 1943 wheat crop has been estimated at only 730,000,000 bushels, it is certain that the granary supplies of wheat will have been reduced sharply by the summer of 1944.

The earliest operations of the Corporation in 1933 dealt with cotton and corn. The average farm price of cotton in 1932 had been about 6½ cents a pound and the average farm price of 1932-crop corn was 32 cents a bushel. Nearly 2,000,000 bales of 1933 cotton went under Government loan and nearly 268,000,000 bushels of corn. These loans were important factors in raising prices of the 1933 crops, cotton in that year averaging farmers better than 10 cents a pound as contrasted with 6½ cents for the 1932 crop; and of corn, better than 52 cents a bushel. Since that time the price of cotton has never fallen below 8½ cents as a season average price and it is now approximately 20 cents a pound or practically at parity, despite a prospective 1943-44 carry-over of approximately ten and one-half million bales. The price of corn since 1933 has never averaged less than 48 cents a bushel and it is now approximately \$1.03 a bushel.

The value of the granary created by the Commodity Credit Corporation was proved at the very outset when drought struck the Nation in 1934 and the big quantity of corn which had been put under loan was drawn upon to help make up the deficit in our feed supplies and thus prevent an even greater liquidation of livestock than that which actually occurred. During the last 10 years more than 1,000,000,000 bushels of corn were put under loan, but the loan stocks now total less than 100,000,000 bushels. During the 4 years of good crops from 1938 through 1941 more than 700,000,000 bushels of corn went under loan and were subsequently utilized to expand our livestock production.

Loans have been made on more than 25,000,000 bales of cotton during the last 10 years. But at the moment the loan and owned stocks total less than 7,000,000 bales, most of the remainder having been redeemed by farmers. The most cotton going under loan in any one year totaled 5,600,000 bales in 1937 when the South produced a record crop of nearly 19,000,000 bales. In December 1939, the total of owned and loan stocks was nearly 12,000,000 bales, of which about 7,000,000 bales were owned by the Government. By August 1940, the owned and loan stocks were down to 8,000,000 bales. But when the 1940 crop came in the stocks increased again and by January 1941, the total was a little more than 11,000,000 bales, of which the Government owned about 6,000,000 bales.

The big reduction in cotton stocks for war needs was begun at this point. The Corporation exchanged 600,000 bales of cotton for rubber in a barter deal with Great Britain, and we wish now that the amount could have been much larger. During the fiscal year 1940-41 there was a reduction of nearly 90,000 bales in the Government stocks as a result of trade exchanges of low grades for high grades. The following year the Government sold more than 1,000,000 bales to the domestic trade under a general sales program authorized by Congress and sales for export totaled more than 400,000 bales in addition. During the last few years more than 50,000 bales of cotton have been sold in connection with the development of new uses for cotton, as well as 25,000 bales in connection with the Government's mattress program. The lend-lease shipments of cotton to date have totaled approximately one and one-half million bales.

During the last 2 years the Corporation has played an active part in the Government's program to increase the production of the higher qualities of cotton especially needed for the production of military goods. The effort has been not only to increase the output of long staple cotton but to improve the quality of cotton grown all over the belt. In its cotton-loan programs the Corporation has offered special inducements toward this end through its premiums on grades and staple lengths. So great has been the utilization of the higher qualities of cotton during the last 2 years, that unless we have an unusually good grade crop in 1943, many mills may have to use lower grades than have been used during the past year. Studies are now under way in connection with the advisability of making changes in specifications of Government purchases of cotton goods, as well as other means of economizing in the use of the scarce qualities of cotton. In view of the limited supply situation with regard to the higher qualities, a program must be worked out looking toward greater use of the shorter staples and lower grades in our lend-lease program.

As it has gained in experience the Corporation has frequently been able to come to the aid of the cotton farmers in ways which were not obvious a decade ago. In April of this year a proposal was made by some elements of the cotton industry to put a ceiling on cotton prices. The difficulty of administering such a ceiling may well be imagined when you consider there are more than 600 different qualities of cotton, which would mean more than 600 different prices.

The Corporation has cooperated with other Government agencies in making possible the use of cotton bagging to supplement the supplies of jute available for covering the 1943 cotton crop. Approximately two and one-half million patterns are being offered for sale by the Corporation at the present time and additional quantities will be available when contracts with manufacturers of cotton bagging are completed. The Corporation is also selling a surplus of first-cut cotton linters which are not needed by the Government for chemical uses.

Commodity Credit Corporation loan and purchase programs have greatly benefited the tobacco growers. Loans to date have been made on approximately 200,000,000 pounds of tobacco and purchases have totaled nearly 700,000,000 pounds. Loans are now outstanding on a little more than 11,000,000 pounds, and the Corporation owns about 286,000,000 pounds of tobacco. Most of the loans and purchases have been made since the outbreak of World War No. 2 in Europe. Shortly after the outbreak of the war British funds were necessarily withdrawn from the tobacco markets. The loss of this business was a great shock not only to our tobacco growers but to all those engaged in the buying, packing, and selling of tobacco for export. To cope with this situation a plan was worked out under which tobacco would be bought by export companies either for the account of or for sales to the Commodity Credit Corporation, the companies to hold an option to repurchase the tobacco at cost plus charges. In this way it has been possible to maintain the British market for American tobacco without loss to our growers.

In 1932 the season average farm price of flue-cured tobacco was less than 12 cents a pound. In 1942 the season average was better than 38 cents a pound. Prices received by farmers for the major noncigar types of tobacco in 1942 were the highest in many years. The price of burley tobacco, averaging 42 cents a pound, was the highest on record, and the price of flue-cured was the highest since 1919. Cash farm income from tobacco in 1942 was more than \$483,000,000 as compared with less than half that sum in 1940.

In connection with the production of fats and oils, the Commodity Credit Corporation is playing an important war role. In the South we are especially concerned with the production of peanut and cottonseed oils so vitally needed this year to help make up the deficit in imported fats and oils and to make possible adequate supplies for civilian and military use, as well as export to our Allies.

Prior to World War No. 2 the United States had normally imported 15 to 20 percent of its supplies of fats and oils, and exported only small quantities. War reduced the volume of imports and increased the demand for exports, a situation which was further aggravated after Pearl Harbor, since a large part of our imports had previously come from the Pacific. To meet this situation the Department of Agriculture last year urged farmers to increase the domestic production of soybeans, flaxseed, and peanuts for oil, and offered in this connection to support the prices of these oil seeds at specified minimum levels. A comparable support price for cottonseed was offered. Farmers planted record acreages of soybeans, flaxseed, and peanuts. The volume of peanuts picked and threshed totaled more than 2½ billion pounds as compared with less than 1½ billion in 1941.

The need for vegetable oils is so great that this year the production goal for peanuts has been raised to more than

5,000,000 acres. In order to induce the attainment of this goal the War Food Administration has proclaimed the discontinuance of acreage allotments and marketing quotas, and has announced a one-price system under which prices to farmers will be supported at \$130 to \$140 a ton. The program will be operated by the Commodity Credit Corporation under contracts with handlers, who will purchase, store, and sell farmers' stock peanuts only for the account of the Corporation.

The normal trade channels, including peanut-producing cooperative associations, crushers, and shellers, will be used by the Corporation agents under handlers' contracts. Purchases from producers will be made at uniform prices which shall be not less than \$140 per ton for Spanish and Virginia types and \$130 per ton for runner type with appropriate differentials for grades. These prices are approximately 17 percent below the ceiling prices for farmers' stock peanuts but about 75 percent above the value of peanuts when sold for crushing for oil and meal.

Peanuts will be sold by the Corporation for cleaning and shelling for edible uses in relation to ceiling prices and for crushing purposes at their product value. On a basis of existing ceiling prices for products, farmers' stock peanuts for crushing are worth \$75 to \$85 per ton, depending on oil and protein content. Profits received by the Corporation on the sale of peanuts for cleaning and shelling will be applied against the loss on sales of peanuts for crushing and to other costs including inspection, grading, handling, interest, and storage.

Growers of peanuts, in a referendum held April 26, 1941, had approved marketing quotas for peanuts produced in the calendar years 1941, 1942, and 1943. In the proclamation issued last week the War Food Administrator indicated that the termination of marketing quotas is necessary to effectuate the declared policy of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and in order to meet the present national need for increased production of vegetable food and feed products.

During the last 5 years the Corporation has made loans on more than 1,300,000,000 bushels of wheat. The loan stocks now total less than 135,000,000 bushels and the Corporation owns about 320,000,000 bushels which had been relinquished by farmers under the non-recourse provisions of the loan program. This is the largest quantity of wheat ever owned by the Corporation and it is in addition to nearly 300,000,000 bushels sold by the Corporation for feed and for manufacture into industrial alcohol for the production of war explosives.

The Corporation's feed-wheat program has been especially helpful to the dairy and poultry industries in the deficit feed-producing areas in that it has made possible the continued production of milk and eggs at the high levels needed during this period of war. When the wheat loan program was instituted in 1938 the farmers were averaging only 56 cents a bushel for wheat.

The latest price report of the Department of Agriculture shows that in mid-May of this year, the average farm price of wheat was \$1.23 a bushel.

Only last summer it appeared as though the United States had a 2 years' supply of wheat, predicated upon an expected disappearance of 800,000,000 bushels a year. The fact is that during the wheat-marketing year now drawing to a close the disappearance of wheat has exceeded 1,000,000,000 bushels and the carry-over is the equivalent of little more than a 6 months' supply. The winter wheat crop now being harvested has been estimated at only 500,000,000 bushels, and it looks as though the spring wheat crop to be harvested later in the season will total only 229,000,000 bushels in addition. Thus, we will have a total supply of only 1,300,000,000 bushels of wheat during the coming year or only about 250,000,000 bushels more than the prospective disappearance during this period. In view of this situation and the fact that the total supply of feed grains is insufficient to maintain livestock production at its present wartime level, the War Food Administration is increasing the wheat acreage allotments for the crop to be planted this fall.

Prior to the entry of the United States into World War No. 2 the activities of the Commodity Credit Corporation dealt mainly with the making of loans on basic farm commodities. A large proportion of these loans were made by local banks with payments guaranteed under the nonrecourse provision of the Commodity Credit Corporation contracts. By taking large quantities of commodities off the market in years of flush production the Corporation made possible not only the maintenance and stabilization of prices at fair levels to producers but made possible the accumulating of supplies which ultimately proved so valuable in our wartime food expansion program. Other features of this program during the last 2 years have included price supports to farmers at levels which encouraged them to increase the production of war crops.

An invaluable activity during the last 2 years has been the financing by the Corporation of purchases of food for lend-lease. This operation has made possible the purchasing of food during seasons of flush production and the stabilizing of prices during these periods of the year. The Corporation purchases to date for lend-lease have totaled approximately \$2,000,000,000, of which more than three-fourths have been repaid and the remainder is represented by moneys still owing the Corporation or by inventories of commodities earmarked for future shipment.

Another wartime activity of the Corporation has been its control over the importation of practically all agricultural products coming into the United States. Practically all of these operations have been conducted without loss, except with regard to coffee and sugar, where the Corporation pays a part of the increased transportation costs for the purpose of preserving the ceiling prices of these commodities. The manage-

ment of agricultural imports by the Corporation has kept at a minimum wartime disruption of trade with our allies and friendly neutrals. It has made possible the continuing of exports from these countries within the limits of available shipping space. It has also provided outlets for commodities formerly exported to the Axis countries.

The Corporation states that the primary purpose of its purchase and resale operations has been to increase the production of food and industrial products vitally needed in these wartimes.

During the last 10 years loans and purchases of all commodities by the Corporation have totaled approximately \$6,000,000,000, of which \$2,000,000,000 were on account of purchases for lend-lease during the last 2 years. Loans and purchases by the Corporation other than for lend-lease during the last 2 years have totaled about \$2,000,000,000 as contrasted with \$2,000,000,000 during all of the preceding 8 years.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I regret the conference committee eliminated the amendment that was placed in this legislation by the House limiting soil-conservation payments to \$500 for an individual participating in the farm program. It ought to be understood that these limitations were on soil-conservation payments. Mr. Speaker, during the past few years this Congress has appropriated a half billion dollars each year for soil conservation. About forty or fifty millions of this amount was paid to about half of the farmers. About 80 percent of those who have taken part in the soil-conservation program since it began got less than \$100 each. Life insurance companies and other big operators have been paid thousands and thousands of dollars that they really did not need and who should, of course, have been willing to conserve their soil without payments from the Federal Treasury.

Soil-conservation payments were made in the first place for about three purposes: To help the farmer out at a time when prices were extremely low, to help conserve the soil, and for the purpose of cutting down the amount of crops raised. Millions of dollars have been taken from the Federal Treasury to pay farmers for not raising crops. They were advised that by cutting down their acreage and reducing the amount of crops they would be entitled to payments therefor. We operated too long on the theory we could have prosperity on a program of planned scarcity. It seems to me that rather than spend \$500,000,000, most of which will go to big operators, it would be much more sensible to release the restrictions, let the farmer plant all the crops he can and pay him a recent price for all of the crops he raises. Mr. Speaker, in 1941, and in other years, we paid about half of the farmers approximately 10 percent of the amount appropriated and paid about \$40,000,000 to administer the act. The rest of the money went to the large operators. By striking out the \$500 limitation, the sky is the limit as to the

amount anyone may receive if he complies with the program. Mr. Speaker, we have a different situation from that which existed a few years ago. We find ourselves today with a food shortage facing us. We curtailed our acreage of corn. Now we have a shortage of corn. There is a shortage of beef and other meat products. Personally, I am concerned with regard to food shortages. Mr. Speaker, farmers in general are not looking for subsidies. What they want is a decent and fair price for their products, such prices being in line with what they are required to pay for the things they need. Farmers do not want to be restricted. They want a free hand and an equal chance with the other fellow. Let me say again, I am in favor of a fair soil-conservation program, reasonably administered but I do not think funds should be appropriated at this time to be used for the restriction of growing crops.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] 8 minutes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, first, let us define the issue. The issue is not the subject matter discussed by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES]. That particular amendment that he alluded to was agreed to in conference and is not before us now. The amendment before us now is the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER] to increase from \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000 the amount of available money for soil conservation and domestic allotments.

This should really be reduced to \$200,000,000 rather than increased to \$400,000,000.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Not at the moment.

Mr. REES of Kansas. How can you say that when the sky is the limit?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to this amendment and I am opposed to writing another \$100,000,000 into this bill because it will violate every action that this very House has heretofore taken. On Friday last this House adopted a proposal in connection with the Office of Price Administration against subsidies. Tomorrow a proposal will come in here in connection with the Commodity Credit Corporation bill, section 6 of which was written by the Banking and Currency Committee of this House, with an interdiction and restriction upon subsidies. Are we going now to write \$100,000,000 in this bill which is clearly a subsidy? Two hundred million dollars is enough for soil compliance practices. To be accurate about it, \$187,000,000 will be enough. The gentleman from South Carolina proposes now to write in \$100,000,000 extra in the face of every expression this House has taken on the subject of subsidies. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] raises the question of good faith, but he can examine every document that has come from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration or from the Secre-

tary of Agriculture, and he can examine the text of every radio speech that the Secretary made in which he says that the farmers would receive it contingent upon appropriations that are made by the Congress—he made no promise, he made a sort of conditional intimation that if the money were voted then that program would be carried out. There is more than enough for soil compliance, there is more than enough for soil building practices. Why add \$100,000,000 when it is not needed?

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Does the gentleman mean to leave the impression with the House that the Secretary of Agriculture has made no commitments with regard to this fund?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I mean to say that the Secretary and the Department of Agriculture have not made a single commitment that is not conditional upon appropriations by this Congress.

Mr. COOLEY. In other words, if I understand the situation, Congress authorized the Secretary to make commitments up to \$500,000,000. He has made commitments up to \$400,000,000 and, of course, the gentleman is correct in saying that the receipt of the money is conditioned upon the action of this Congress in redeeming the faith of the Government that is involved in these transactions.

Mr. DIRKSEN. No; the gentleman is incorrect. The program itself is conditioned upon an appropriation made by Congress. I suggest that the gentleman read the text of official statements of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. COOLEY. If the gentleman will yield further, either he made commitments or he did not make commitments. If he did not make commitments the gentleman's argument, of course, is sound; but if he made those commitments the gentleman as a Representative ought to redeem the faith of this Government and not break faith with the farmer.

Mr. DIRKSEN. There could be no absolute commitment until Congress provided the money.

Mr. COOLEY. Why not?

Mr. FULMER. That is what I wanted to ask, how the Government could make any commitment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I did not make that statement; I said they were contingent upon the appropriation of the money. I suppose that on Wednesday the House will take action supporting that which it took last Friday, taking action to adopt section 6 of the Commodity Credit Corporation bill and once more set its foot down against a subsidy proposal. Are we going to follow that or are we going to be inconsistent here today by writing in another \$100,000,000 in this bill for payments other than soil-building practices?

Mr. COOLEY. How is a subsidy involved in this proposition?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Because it is divorced from soil compliance, and that is the distinction that ought to be made. There is a soil compliance and a soil-building

practice which runs to the land, it does not make any difference who owns the farm, if the soil is enriched or is rebuilt, if the payment inures to the enrichment of our natural resource, the soil, which is a very justifiable payment. It does not make any difference whether John Doe, Jim Brown, or Jack Smith owns 160 acres or half a section, if he farms it in accordance with the prescribed procedure that money runs to the soil. It is proposed now to come in for subsidies that are in addition to that and for which this \$100,000,000 would be used.

When the matter was first before us the \$400,000,000 was to be distributed as follows: About \$187,000,000, as I recall, for soil compliance practices—and nobody quarrels about those. Then, in addition, we were going to make a payment of 11/1000 cent a pound on cotton. That would be an estimated \$77,000,000. We were going to make a payment of a little over 3 cents on corn; that would have taken \$50,000,000; 9 cents on wheat that would have taken \$60,000,000; \$1.10 a ton on peanuts that would have taken \$791,000; \$651,000 for rice; \$7,000,000 for tobacco, and \$19,500,000 for range land. It had nothing to do with soil building, nothing to do with these practices of enriching the earth. It is a subsidy pure and simple. So this amendment ought to be voted down overwhelmingly, because if it is approved we repudiate what we did on Friday, we repudiate every expression against subsidies that has heretofore been made by this House and we shall find ourselves in a very anomalous position when the Commodity Credit bill comes to the floor.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to my friend from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. How much money will be needed to carry out the commitments which the farmer understood were made at the time he signed up for farm compliance in this program for this year?

Mr. DIRKSEN. For soil-compliance payments?

Mr. CASE. For all payments of whatever nature that he understood he was to get, that he signed up for.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The \$300,000,000 would cover all those soil-conservation practices.

Mr. CASE. Is that what he understood he was going to get—

Mr. DIRKSEN. He did not understand he was to get anything, as a matter of fact, until Congress provided the funds and the Department of Agriculture has made that contingency quite clear.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY].

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, at the outset I would like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee a question. I would like to know what the testimony indicates regarding the commitments which have been made by the Secretary of Agriculture from this fund.

Mr. TARVER. May I say to the gentleman that what the law and testimony indicates to my mind is not necessarily the viewpoint of my colleagues on the subcommittee. I took the position when

the bill was presented to the House that section 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make commitments for these benefits in advance of the year in which they are to be paid up to but not exceeding the amount of \$500,000,000. The evidence discloses that the Secretary, on December 5, 1942, announced the program for soil-conservation payments and for these acreage-allotment payments—adjustment payments, as they are sometimes called—for which the Budget estimated \$400,000,000 would be needed to comply with the obligations of the Government. That is about as far as I think I could go with the gentleman.

Mr. COOLEY. May I ask the gentleman if he has regarded the commitments as conditional, as discussed a moment ago by the gentleman from Illinois, or if he regards them as moral obligations of this Government?

Mr. TARVER. I regard them as a moral obligation of the Government. I so expressed myself originally when this bill was presented to the House. The Secretary of Agriculture under authority of law offered the farmers of the country certain benefits for certain performances and the farmers by execution of farm plans accepted the proposition which to my mind makes a contract. It seems to me if this plan should be changed it ought to be changed for next year and not for this year. But that is only my individual view. I am not speaking for the subcommittee because all the members of the subcommittee except myself entertain the contrary view.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman has discussed the point I had in mind and that is that the faith of the Government is involved in these transactions and we should now redeem the faith of the Government.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I want to ask the Chairman of the subcommittee a question. I would like to know if Chester Davis has made a statement relative to the commitments made by the Government to the farmers?

Mr. TARVER. Yes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes. Mr. Davis appeared before the Senate Committee on Agricultural Appropriations and I quote this from his statement:

The first important point I want to discuss is the \$100,000,000 cut made by the House in the \$400,000,000 agricultural conservation appropriation. In December 1942, the Department of Agriculture announced the provisions, including rates of payment, for the 1943 agricultural conservation program. It is customary to make the announcement in December so that farmers may study the program in advance of the planting season and make the necessary plans to participate. Farmers responded on the basis of the announced provisions and rates. Since this program is one of several designed to bring about the greatest production of

food for the country, I feel that the \$100,000,000 eliminated by the House in the item "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources" should be restored, and that the House language, which may be interpreted to mean that these funds cannot be used for acreage allotment payments, should be eliminated. In this way the Department of Agriculture will be able to carry out the announced provisions of the 1943 agricultural conservation program, thus fulfilling the commitments in response to which farmers have participated generally and in large numbers.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I understand from Mr. Davis' statement that back in December the Department of Agriculture announced such a program.

Mr. TARVER. On December 5.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. In order to carry that program out the Secretary stated that he would need \$400,000,000?

Mr. TARVER. The Budget has estimated it would be that much.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Davis concurs in that statement.

Mr. TARVER. Yes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. And having made the proposition in December, he thereupon asked the House for \$300,000,000 for incentive payments. This is for incentive payments. The House refused to give him the \$300,000,000 and the subcommittee announced on the 15th of February that it would not supply the money.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute. I think the chairman of the Appropriations Committee is in error about the \$300,000,000. He undoubtedly meant to say \$100,000,000. The Secretary of Agriculture asked approval of an estimate of \$100,000,000 for so-called incentive payments which estimate was denied by our subcommittee. It has not been restored by the Senate. That is not in any way involved here. He asked originally \$400,000,000 for these payments which are here involved and the Budget approved that estimate.

Mr. COOLEY. And he regarded it as a commitment and as a moral obligation of this Government?

Mr. TARVER. That is right.

Mr. COOLEY. And he cannot carry out that obligation unless the House now provides the money.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Is it not true that on February 15 two subcommittees of the House denied that?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Is it not true that on February 15, before anybody had planted any crops anywhere, before a single acre in the United States had been seeded, the House refused money for this purpose?

Mr. COOLEY. I did not understand the gentleman from Georgia to put that interpretation upon the actions of the House. The gentleman from Georgia announced in the beginning that out of the seven members of the subcommittee he was the only one who took this posi-

tion, the other six members taking the position that having denied the money we were under no obligation and that the Government was under no obligation. The gentleman has read Mr. Chester Davis' letter. Does not that letter indicate that he, who is now in charge of the food program, regards it as a commitment?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No. Two subcommittees denied subsidies for this purpose long before any farmer could have accepted a proposition to plant for incentive payments. There could have been no commitment.

Mr. COOLEY. I do not consider this a subsidy.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is money for subsidy purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Ludlow] to submit a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON].

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of the House the argument submitted by the gentleman from South Carolina. The implication of his remarks was that we need these funds to produce more food for wartime. It is just exactly the opposite. The more money you appropriate for subsidies to take land out of production the less food we shall have for the time being. The soil-conservation program is a long-time program. It certainly is not a war program. If we took everything off it would be the best thing consistent with the war-food program, if we had no control at this time, so the argument certainly does not hold good that this is part of a food-producing program for the war effort.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. FULMER. That is the trouble with the statements a great many gentlemen make. There is no control over any crop in this country at this time, this year, except cotton, and that has been increased 10 percent. We have a lot of surplus cotton.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Is not that the best reason why this money should not be voted, that the quotas have been suspended on everything except cotton?

Mr. FULMER. Not at all, for the reason that this money was promised to the farmer. It was said, "If you will plant 50 acres of this and 100 acres of that and forego this other crop, you will re-

ceive these payments." They are doing it. They are expecting this money. Every move that is made by O. P. A. and this Congress at this time is destroying these farmers. You are going to wake up with a tremendous shortage of food.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Let me reiterate what the chairman of the Whole committee, the gentleman from Missouri, [Mr. CANNON] said. This was called to our attention early in February. Both the Subcommittee on Agriculture and the Deficiency Subcommittee denied subsidies, after the Secretary of Agriculture had come before us and before any crops were put in the ground for 1943. We went on record definitely against any subsidy payments for this year. If they have gone out and in defiance of two committees of the House and made commitments, we of the House are not under obligation to go back on the stand we have taken a half a dozen times on these subsidies and incentive payments and vote \$100,000,000 more to reverse ourselves at this time.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman's statement indicates that he himself regards these transactions as commitments.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. No, I do not.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman is taking the position that they are made without authority, but the Secretary did have authority by law to make these commitments. If they are commitments, we ought to carry them out.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. He had no authority to make them after the House spoke, and the House is superior to the Secretary of Agriculture, when it has spoken, where it originates appropriations. I sincerely hope that the House will sustain the attitude of the committee on this proposition.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the House should make very sure just what it is doing at this time. There is a tendency to confuse two entirely different propositions. The amendment presently before us is amendment No. 86, which relates to payments under the Soil Conservation Act and embraces two different types of payments, one for soil-conservation practices and the other the C. A. P., the crop adjustment payments. Some of the debate that has come in would confuse the issue with the vote that will come on amendment No. 88, which is related to incentive payments.

If you want to stand by the action of the committee when it served notice upon the Secretary of Agriculture and upon the farmers of the country in February that the committee would not make an appropriation for incentive payments, when we come to No. 88 you should vote to stand by the House position and not yield, but do not confuse that vote on incentive payments with the vote we have now on payments under the Soil Conservation Act, which embraces two types of payments, soil-conservation and

crop-adjustment payments, both under the law in operation for several years.

When the representatives of the Department of Agriculture went out to the farmers last November or along about that time and signed them up on a crop plan for their compliance in this crop year, they held out to them at that time, without any adverse notice from the Committee on Appropriations or anybody representing this House, that they could make payments to them under the law for two things, for soil-conservation practices and for crop adjustment. No notice was given to the Secretary of Agriculture and no notice was given to the farmers at that time that there would not be money available for making those payments.

The question I asked the gentleman from Illinois was designed to bring out the fact of how much money is needed to carry out the commitments the Secretary of Agriculture or his representatives in good faith made with the farmers at the time the farmers were making their crop plans for this year. I would yield to anybody who could authoritatively tell me how much money is needed to carry out that commitment. I yield to the chairman of the committee if he can tell me how much money is needed to carry out the program that was held out to the farmers at the time they were asked to sign up.

Mr. TARVER. All the evidence submitted to the subcommittee was that \$400,000,000 would be required. I am not familiar with any other evidence submitted.

Mr. CASE. If that is \$400,000,000, it is an obligation, and it is the same obligation under which the Congress appropriated money to carry out and make payments under the original triple-A act after it was invalidated by the Supreme Court. After those commitments had been made and the farmers had adjusted their crops, although the act was invalidated, Congress recognized the obligation and made the appropriation to carry it out. We find ourselves in a situation where a similar principle of good faith is involved here today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN].

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I do not think I shall use the 3 minutes. There is just one thing I want to say about it, and I hope I may have the attention of the chairman of the subcommittee, to clear up one question. In response to a question asked the chairman of the subcommittee by the last speaker, he stated that this understanding was that last year in December when the Secretary of Agriculture announced a farm program for this year, commitments were made in a sum around \$400,000,000. Is that correct?

Mr. TARVER. That is the amount which the Budget estimated will be necessary to make good the promises made by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. When the farm program was announced?

Mr. TARVER. That is correct.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I further understand from the chairman of the subcommittee that Mr. Davis, who now has charge of our food program, recently made the statement that this Government was committed in the sum of \$400,000,000 to the farmers of America.

Mr. TARVER. That is Mr. Davis' position, that it will take \$400,000,000 to carry out the obligations.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY].

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] in his usual very effective and seductive way, able legislator that he is, differentiated as between amendment numbered 81 and amendment numbered 88 insofar as the amount is concerned. That was good parliamentary strategy, but poor policy. He knows just as well as I do that if you give 81 the million dollars, it is only for the purpose of using it for subsidies though a rose by any other name smells as sweet to some people. Such action taken is against that reckless fiscal policy to which this House has so often registered itself so sensibly in opposition. This amendment is a subversive method of accomplishing and establishing an undesirable and reprehensible course for the Government to follow. I now yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman cannot yield the time.

Mr. PLUMLEY. That is so, and I agree. However, I can yield for a question, as the gentleman will agree.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to interrogate the gentleman from Vermont, and just to make this matter authentic, let me read to the House the testimony of the Secretary of Agriculture on the 12th of February, given to the subcommittee:

All rates of payments under the 1943 agricultural conservation program are, of course, dependent upon the actual amount of appropriations by Congress.

Further, on page 817 of the hearings he says:

The provisions of the 1943 program are necessarily subject to such legislation affecting said program as the Congress of the United States may hereafter enact; the making of the payments herein provided are contingent upon such appropriation as the Congress may hereafter provide for such purpose; and the amount of such payments will necessarily be within the limits finally determined by such appropriation.

Mr. CASE. I just want to ask the gentleman from Illinois what time they plant winter wheat in Illinois; whether or not that would go any good—a statement made in February—if the farmer had already planted wheat back in the fall?

Mr. DIRKSEN. My friend forgets that the statement of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration containing this language in their official bulletin went out as early as November of last year.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes. I hope that we will clearly understand this issue. We shall have a roll call on the pending motion, and the House should definitely deter-

mine just what its position is with reference to this subject matter. I have my view of the law and the obligations which have been made by the Secretary of Agriculture, by authority of law, but I am not a Solomon. I may be entirely wrong. The other members of my subcommittee have indicated that in their opinion I am wrong, but I feel that it is my duty to express my views and convictions in the matter to the membership of the House, to do what I can to clarify the issue.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I cannot yield now. There is no question, at least I have never heard any raised, but that the Secretary of Agriculture had authority last fall to commit the Government to payments under that program, up to but not exceeding \$500,000,000. That is the construction placed by the Solicitor of the Department on section 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. I have never heard that construction questioned by anybody. The Secretary of Agriculture did announce a program, and the Budget estimated that it would require \$400,000,000 to pay the obligations of the Government under that program. I read a while ago the statement or part of the statement made by Mr. Davis in regard to this subject matter. Some question has since been raised with regard to what he did say. I do not desire to cumber the RECORD by a repetition of what I read awhile ago, but let me read this additional part of his statement before the Senate committee which I think clarifies his position:

Please let me emphasize that the commitments I refer to were made last winter and apply to this year's crop, much of it already in the ground. With regard to crops to be planted this fall and in 1944, the House inserted language that limits all conservation and adjustment commitments to \$300,000,000. No prior commitments have been made on that next crop, and I see no reason why we cannot operate under the House limitation.

In other words, Mr. Davis says that the Government is obligated to make these payments that the Secretary promised in his testimony on this year's crops, but with the limitation that the House has put on the program for next year's crop, and with what may be done under that program he finds no fault. But he cannot see and I cannot see how we can place ourselves in the attitude of repudiating an obligation incurred under authority of law to the farmers of this country. If you do not provide this \$100,000,000, which brings it up to the Budget estimate and does not exceed the Budget estimate at all, as contemplated by the motion of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER] then in my judgment you are repudiating an obligation of the Government.

This incentive payment business that we have heard so much about did not arise until February. That was the \$100,000,000 Budget estimate which we declined for incentive payments to bring about the production of some eight or nine war crops in increased quantities. That is not in this bill. That was rejected by the subcommittee in the House

and never has been put in in the House or the Senate, in the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill. Those payments are not to be made out of this fund in any event. The only payments which the Secretary has contracted to make were announced by him on December 5, 1942. I hold in my hand the Georgia A. A. A. handbook, giving the exact payments which are promised to the farmers of the country, issued in March of this year. Similar handbooks were published in every State. Are you going back on that promise—what your Secretary of Agriculture under authority of law promised to do?

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Have not these payments always been contingent upon subsequent appropriation?

Mr. TARVER. For 7 years this practice has been followed. No other practice has been followed since we had this program.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the preferential motion of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER] to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER), there were—ayes 81, noes 103.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and three Members are present, not a quorum. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify the absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 185, nays 175, answering "present" 1, not voting 70, as follows:

[Roll No. 109]

YEAS—185

Abernethy	Cravens	Grant, Ala.
Allen, La.	Creal	Gregory
Andersen,	Crosser	Hagen
H. Carl	Cunningham	Harless, Ariz.
Anderson,	Curley	Harris, Ark.
N. Mex.	D'Alesandro	Harris, Va.
Bates, Ky.	Davis	Hart
Beckworth	Dawson	Hays
Bland	Delaney	Heffernan
Bloom	Dilweg	Hendricks
Bonner	Dingell	Hobbs
Boykin	Disney	Hoch
Bradley, Pa.	Domengeaux	Hoeven
Brooks	Doughton	Holifield
Brown, Ga.	Drewry	Hope
Bryson	Feighan	Hull
Bulwinkle	Fernandez	Izac
Burch, Va.	Fisher	Jackson
Burchill, N. Y.	Flannagan	Johnson,
Burdick	Fogarty	Luther A.
Burgin	Folger	Johnson,
Byrne	Forand	Lyndon B.
Camp	Fulbright	Johnson, Okla.
Case	Fulmer	Kee
Celler	Gathings	Kefauver
Chapman	Gibson	Kelley
Clark	Gilchrist	Kennedy
Coffee	Gordon	Keogh
Colmer	Gore	Kerr
Cooley	Gorski	Kirwan
Cooper	Cossett	Kleberg
Cox	Granger	Klein

Lane
Lanham
Larcade
Lemke
Lesinski
McCord
McCormack
McGehee
McGranery
McKenzie
McMurray
Madden
Mahon
Maloney
Manasco
Mansfield,
Mont.
Mansfield, Tex.
Marcantonio
Martin, Iowa
Merritt
Miller, Nebr.
Mills
Morrison, La.
Morrison, N. C.
Murdock
Murphy
Myers
Norton
O'Brien, Mich.
O'Connor
O'Hara

O'Konski
O'Toole
Outland
Pace
Patman
Patton
Peterson, Fla.
Peterson, Ga.
Pfeifer
Poage
Price
Priest
Rabaut
Ramspeck
Rankin
Richards
Robertson
Robinson, Utah
Rowan
Russell
Sabath
Sadowski
Sasser
Sauthoff
Scanlon
Sheppard
Sikes
Slaughter
Smith, Va.
Smith, W. Va.
Snyder
Somers, N. Y.

Sparkman
Spence
Starnes, Ala.
Steagall
Stefan
Stevenson
Stewart
Sullivan
Summers, Tex.
Talle
Tarver
Thomas, Tex.
Thomason
Vincent, Ky.
Voorhis, Calif.
Walter
Ward
Weaver
Weiss
Wene
Whelchel, Ga.
White
Whitten
Whittington
Wickersham
Winstead
Woodrum, Va.
Worley
Wright
Zimmerman

NAYS—175

Anderson, Calif. Hall,
Andresen,
August H.
Angell
Arends
Arnold
Auchincloss
Baldwin, Md.
Barrett
Bender
Bennett, Mich.
Bennett, Mo.
Bishop
Blackney
Bolton
Brown, Ohio
Buffett
Butler
Canfield
Cannon, Mo.
Carson, Ohio
Carter
Chenoweth
Chiperfield
Church
Clason
Clevenger
Cole, Mo.
Cole, N. Y.
Compton
Crawford
Curtis
Day
Dewey
Dirksen
Dondero
Durham
Dworshak
Ellis
Ellison, Md.
Elmer
Elston, Ohio
Engel
Fellows
Fenton
Gale
Gallagher
Gavin
Gearhart
Gerlach
Gifford
Gillette
Goodwin
Graham
Grant, Ind.
Griffiths
Gross
Gwynne
Hale
Hall, Edwin
Arthur

Leonard W.
Hancock
Harness, Ind.
Heldinger
Herter
Hess
Hill
Hinshaw
Hoffman
Holmes, Mass.
Holmes, Wash.
Horan
Howell
Jeffrey
Jenkins
Jennings
Jensen
Johnson,
Anton J.
Johnson,
Calvin D.
Johnson, Ind.
Johnson,
J. Leroy
Johnson, Ward
Jones
Jonkman
Keane
Keefe
Kilday
Kinzer
Knutson
Kunkel
LaFollette
Lambertson
Landis
Lea
LeCompte
Lewis, Ohio
Luce
Ludlow
McCowan
McGregor
McLean
McWilliams
Martin, Mass.
Mason
May
Morrow
Michener
Miller, Conn.
Miller, Mo.
Miller, Pa.
Monkiewicz
Mott
Mruk
Murray, Wis.
Newsome
Norman
Norrell
O'Brien, Ill.

O'Neal
Phillips
Pittenger
Ploesser
Plumley
Poulson
Powers
Pracht
Reece, Tenn.
Reed, Ill.
Reed, N. Y.
Rees, Kans.
Rizley
Rockwell
Rodgers, Pa.
Rogers, Calif.
Rogers, Mass.
Rohrbough
Rolph
Rowe
Schiffier
Schuets
Schwabe
Scott
Shafer
Short
Simpson, Ill.
Smith, Maine
Smith, Ohio
Smith, Wis.
Springer
Stanley
Stearns, N. H.
Stockman
Sumner, Ill.
Sundstrom
Taber
Talbot
Taylor
Thomas, N. J.
Tibbott
Towe
Troutman
Vorys, Ohio
Vursell
Wadsworth
Wasielewski
Weichel, Ohio
Welch
West
Wigglesworth
Willey
Wilson
Winter
Wolfenden, Pa.
Wolverton, N. J.
Woodruff, Mich.

ANSWERING "PRESENT"—1

Robison, Ky.

NOT VOTING—70

Allen, Ill.
Andrews
Baldwin, N. Y.
Barden

Barry
Bates, Mass.
Beall
Bell

Boren
Bradley, Mich.
Brehm
Buckley

Cannon, Fla.
Capozzoli
Carlson, Kans.
Cochran
Costello
Courtney
Culkin
Cullen
Dickstein
Dies
Ditter
Douglas
Eaton
Eberharter
Elliott
Ellsworth
Fay
Fish
Fitzpatrick
Ford

Furlong
Gamble
Gavagan
Gillie
Green
Halleck
Hare
Hartley
Hébert
Jarman
Judd
Kearney
Kilburn
King
LeFevre
Lynch
McMillan
Maas
Magnuson
Monroney

Mundt
Murray, Tenn.
Nichols
O'Brien, N. Y.
O'Leary
Philbin
Ramey
Randolph
Rivers
Satterfield
Sheridan
Simpson, Pa.
Tolan
Treadway
Van Zandt
Vinson, Ga.
Wheat
Wolcott

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Ford for, with Mr. Baldwin of New York, against.

Mr. Vinson of Georgia for, with Mr. Judd against.

Mr. Costello for, with Mr. Ramey against.

Mr. Hare for, with Mr. Andrews against.

Mr. Robison of Kentucky for, with Mr. Treadway against.

Mr. King for, with Mr. Beall against.

Mr. Fay for, with Mr. Ditter against.

Mr. Philbin for, with Mr. Eaton against.

Mr. Capozzoli for, with Mr. Douglas against.

Mr. Furlong for, with Mr. Gamble against.

Mr. Courtney for, with Mr. Ellsworth against.

Mr. Gavagan for, with Mr. Hartley against.

Mr. Cullen for, with Mr. Gillie against.

Mr. Fitzpatrick for, with Mr. Kilburn against.

Mr. Dickstein for, with Mr. O'Brien of New York against.

Mr. Jarman for, with Mr. Wolcott against.

Mr. Lynch for, with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Rivers for, with Mr. Wheat against.

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Bates of Massachusetts against.

General pairs:

Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Mundt.

Mr. Boren with Mr. Halleck.

Mr. Satterfield with Mr. Allen of Illinois.

Mr. Tolan with Mr. LeFevre.

Mr. Randolph with Mr. Carlson of Kansas.

Mr. Cochran with Mr. Fish.

Mr. Barry with Mr. Van Zandt.

Mr. Buckley with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.

Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Maas.

Mr. Bell with Mr. Kearney.

Mr. McMillan with Mr. Brehm.

Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Culkin.

Mr. ROGERS of California, Mr. WENE, and Mr. HEIDINGER changed their votes from "aye" to "no."

Mr. BLOOM changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

Mr. ROBISON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I have a pair with the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. TREADWAY. I, therefore, withdraw my vote and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 87: Page 69, line 12, strike out the remainder of line 12 after the figure down to and including the word "inclusive", in line 18 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "To remain available until June 30, 1945, for compliance with programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as

amended, and the act of February 29, 1936, as amended, pursuant to the provisions of the 1943 programs carried out during the period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1943, inclusive."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist upon its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 87.

Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I invite the attention of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER] to what I am about to say.

Mr. Speaker, this motion to insist upon disagreement with Senate amendment No. 87 has been offered by me in behalf of the subcommittee with whom I have not had an opportunity to confer since the vote was had by the House agreeing to recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 86. The position of the House, it seems to me, with regard to this amendment, if it should vote to insist upon its disagreement with Senate amendment No. 87, would be rather contradictory. Senate amendment No. 87 provides that this \$400,000,000—which was \$300,000,000 until the House accepted the Senate amendment—should be used only for payments for compliance with soil-building practices and water-conservation practices under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act as amended and eliminates, as I understand its meaning—that is if we disagree and the Senate accepts our position—it would eliminate payment of the amounts authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture in the Secretary's announcement of December 5, 1942, for other than soil-conservation practices; in other words, you have now provided the money, \$400,000,000 for carrying out the program which he announced on December 5, 1942. If you now insist upon disagreeing to Senate amendment No. 87 you will be in the attitude of saying that you will provide the money but you will not allow it to be paid out for the purpose for which the Secretary announced it would be paid; so I am raising the question now for the interest of all the Members of the House as to whether they ought to further insist upon their disagreement to Senate amendment No. 87 or whether or not in compliance with the action you have just taken in agreeing to the \$400,000,000 you ought to agree to that amendment.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. I have a preferential motion which I will offer to recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 87. Will not that take care of the situation?

Mr. TARVER. If the House takes that action, it seems to me, it would iron out a contradiction here because if you do not take that action you are in the position of appropriating \$400,000,000 to carry out the Secretary's program and then saying that half of the type of payments offered shall not be paid.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman yield to me for the purpose of offering this motion?

Mr. TARVER. I will be glad to. However, I simply want to call the attention of the House to the subject matter. I have offered the motion to insist on disagreement to the Senate amendment, but I think the House should consider this matter carefully before it takes action.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Motion offered by Mr. COOLEY: Mr. COOLEY moves to recede and concur in amendment No. 87.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I do not desire to discuss the motion which I have just offered because it has been very intelligently discussed by the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division of the question.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, first, let me ask about the parliamentary situation. I think the last motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina was a preferential motion to concur in the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. To recede and concur. A division of the question has been asked for by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

[Mr. DIRKSEN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Is it not true that if the preferential motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina is adopted, the result will be that we will appropriate this year \$400,000,000 for the same purposes for which we appropriated this money last year, except that last year we appropriated \$450,000,000?

Mr. CASE. That is my understanding.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. For exactly the same purposes, and it will be used in exactly the same manner?

Mr. CASE. Yes. There is nothing new up to this point. However, if we want to make a change for next year we should serve notice in advance. Furthermore, we should insist on retaining the House language in amendment No. 88, to prevent the use of any of the funds for incentive payments.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. The proper way to do it would be to insist on amendment No. 88 when we come to it.

Mr. CASE. Yes, I think that is correct. That is what I tried to point out earlier today.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. So there is no objection to agreeing to the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina to recede and concur and then insisting on the position of the House with respect to amendment No. 88?

Mr. CASE. In answer to that, let me say that the reason I asked for a division of the question is to make it possible, if the parliamentary situation permits, to give the House an opportunity to say that while we are going to take care of the commitments made last year this money shall not be used to make that kind of commitment again. Consequently, I propose to offer a limitation by a motion to concur with an amendment, which would add this language:

Provided, however, That no part of the funds appropriated under this head will be available for expenditure to announce or prepare a program for payments in subsequent years other than for compliances with soil-building practices and water-conservation practices under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act as amended.

The issue we have on the pending amendment is merely whether or not you want the money to be available for making the payments this year on the basis of the commitments that were made with the farmers last fall when they were signed up.

In proposing to concur in the amendment with an amendment—I am not sure that it is in order, but if it is I propose to offer it—my purpose is to serve notice on the Secretary that he cannot use any of this money to set up a program for next year for anything other than the purely soil-conservation practices. That, as I get it, is what gentlemen have been advocating here today, except that they have wanted it retroactive. I am not opposed to reducing A. A. funds, but I am opposed to changing the rules of payment after a crop is planted.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. I think that if the gentleman will look at the language stricken out by the Senate in its amendment numbered 92, he will find that the objective he has in mind will be served by insisting on disagreement to the Senate action in striking out that language. In that connection I call his attention to the fact that Mr. Davis, in the statement I read to the House, did not raise any objection to the House language which the Senate struck out by its amendment No. 92. That language reads as follows:

Provided further, That such amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection with the formulation and administration of the 1944 programs of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conservation practices, under the act of February 29, 1936, and programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the total expenditures of which, including administration, shall not exceed \$300,000,000.

In other words, if the Senate amendment is rejected and this language remains in the bill it will limit the program next year to \$300,000,000 and also limit it to soil-conservation and water-conservation practices.

Mr. Davis said that it would be all right to do that for next year, but he said that it ought not to be done for this year

after the program for this year had already been announced. So I hope the gentleman will not offer his amendment but that the House will insist upon its disagreement to Senate amendment numbered 92, leaving that language in the bill, which ought to be sufficient for the gentleman's purposes.

Mr. CASE. If there is a clear understanding that money will not be used to set up the crop-adjustment payments for another year, I have no need to offer an amendment, but I want the language to be certain.

Mr. TARVER. I understand that that will be expressly provided if Senate amendment No. 92 is stricken out.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 additional minute to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. The only reason I felt that we ought to make the full payment this year is to provide what the farmers understood when they signed up—that they would receive both soil conservation and crop adjustment payments. If we serve notice on them that that is not to be the case for next year, then we can consistently hold the money down. I do not know that \$300,000,000, for that matter, is necessary if you limit the payments to soil conservation. That might be reduced still further if only 187 or 200 million is needed for that part of the payment this year. But certainly we ought to serve notice on them in advance if a charge is to be made. With an understanding, then, that the Secretary understands that the limitation in the language which the gentleman from Georgia has cited puts a prohibition on next year's program and that he proposes to ask the House to stand by that language, I shall not insist on offering the language of my preferential motion at this time.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Is it the gentleman's understanding that his purpose can be promoted by adopting the preferential motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina and by agreeing to the views expressed by the gentleman from Georgia, so that the amendment will read for the current year just as it was for last year?

Mr. CASE. If I do not offer my amendment, then the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina will be before the House.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has again expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY].

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I will not use 5 minutes. I am as they say getting kind of sick and tired and fed up with a lot of loose and irresponsible talk by those who do not appreciate their responsibilities to the Government but take themselves too seriously.

I should like to tell my Republican friends that those who are inclined to vote for this as well as those who voted for the \$100,000,000 addition, and those who were not present or cared not to be

present to vote are making a contribution to the Democratic campaign fund, as subsidies, to be used against them.

That is only a selfish reason why they should vote against subsidies as a principle which cannot be defended, never has justified itself, and has been repeatedly repudiated by Congress on both sides of the aisle.

I am surprised at the absence of some Members today who ought to be here to support our action at this time.

I am constrained to believe they must be for subsidies else they would have been here to support a committee which has tried to represent the position of the House, in the conference report.

I have no question to make as to their right to vote their convictions.

I do question their judgment as they failed to be here to vote against subsidies so insidiously involved in this subsidy proposal. That failure to be present to vote already has cost the taxpayers \$100,000,000 and that is a lot of money.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. COOLEY) there were—ayes 81, noes 110.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and forty Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 166, nays 177, answered "present" 1, not voting 87, as follows:

[Roll No. 110]

YEAS—166

Abernethy	Drewry	Larcade
Allen, La.	Feighan	Lea
Anderson, N. Mex.	Fernandez	LeCompte
Bates, Ky.	Flannagan	Lemke
Beckworth	Fogarty	Lesinski
Bland	Folger	McCord
Bonner	Forand	McCormack
Boykin	Fulbright	McGehee
Bradley, Pa.	Fulmer	McGranery
Brooks	Gathings	McMillan
Brown, Ga.	Gibson	McMurray
Bryson	Gilchrist	Madden
Bulwinkle	Gordon	Mahon
Burch, Va.	Gore	Maloney
Burchill, N. Y.	Gorski	Manasco
Burdick	Granger	Mansfield, Mont.
Burgin	Grant, Ala.	Mansfield, Tex.
Byrne	Gregory	Marcantonio
Camp	Hagen	Martin, Iowa
Case	Harris, Va.	Merritt
Celler	Hart	Mills
Chapman	Hays	Morrison, La.
Clark	Hendricks	Morrison, N. C.
Coffee	Hobbs	Murdock
Colmer	Hoch	Murphy
Cooley	Hoeven	Myers
Cooper	Hollifield	Norton
Cox	Hope	O'Brien, Ill.
Cravens	Hull	O'Brien, Mich.
Creal	Izac	O'Connor
Crosser	Jackson	O'Konski
Cunningham	Johnson,	O'Neal
Curley	Lyndon B.	O'Toole
Curtis	Johnson, Okla.	Outland
D'Alesandro	Kee	Pace
Davis	Kefauver	Patman
Dawson	Kelley	Patton
Delaney	Kennedy	Peterson, Fla.
Dilweg	Keogh	Pfeifer
Dingell	Kerr	Price
Domengeaux	Kirwan	Priest
Doughton	Klein	Rabaut
	Lane	

Ramspeck
Rankin
Richards
Robertson
Rogers, Calif.
Russell
Sabath
Sadowski
Sauthoff
Scanlon
Schuetz
Sheppard
Sikes
Slaughter

Andersen, H. Carl
Anderson, Calif.
Andresen, August H.
Angell
Arends
Arnold
Auchincloss
Barrett
Bender
Bennett, Mich.
Bennett, Mo.
Bishop
Blackney
Bolton
Brown, Ohio
Buffett
Busbey
Butler
Canfield
Cannon, Mo.
Carson, Ohio
Carter
Chenoweth
Chiperfield
Church
Clason
Clevenger
Cole, Mo.
Cole, N. Y.
Compton
Crawford
Day
Dewey
Dirksen
Disney
Dondero
Durham
Dworshak
Ellis
Ellison, Md.
Elmer
Elston, Ohio
Engel
Fellows
Fenton
Gale
Gallagher
Gearhart
Gerlach
Gifford
Gillette
Goodwin
Gossett
Graham
Grant, Ind.
Griffiths
Gross
Gwynne
Hale
Hall,
Edwin Arthur Peterson, Ga.

Edwin Arthur Peterson, Ga.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Robison, Ky.

NOT VOTING—87

Allen, Ill.	Dickstein	Harris, Ark.
Andrews	Dies	Hartley
Baldwin, Md.	Ditter	Hébert
Baldwin, N. Y.	Douglas	Heffernan
Barden	Eaton	Jarman
Barry	Eberhart	Johnson,
Bates, Mass.	Elliot	Luther A.
Beall	Ellsworth	Judd
Bell	Fay	Kearney
Bloom	Fish	Kilburn
Boren	Fisher	King
Bradley, Mich.	Fitzpatrick	LeFevre
Brehm	Ford	Lynch
Buckley	Furlong	McKenzie
Cannon, Fla.	Gamble	Maas
Capozzoli	Gavagan	Magnuson
Carlson, Kans.	Gavin	Miller, Mo.
Cochran	Gillie	Monroney
Costello	Green	Mundt
Courtney	Halleck	Murray, Tenn.
Culkin	Hare	Nichols
Cullen	Harless, Ariz.	O'Brien, N. Y.

Weaver
Weiss
Wene
Whelchel, Ga.
Whitten
Whittington
Wickersham
Winstead
Woodrum, Va.
Worley
Wright
Zimmerman

O'Leary
Philbin
Ramey
Randolph
Rivers
Robinson, Utah
Rowan
Sasser

Satterfield
Sheridan
Simpson, Pa.
Smith, Va.
Smith, W. Va.
Stewart
Talle
Tolan

Treadway
Van Zandt
Vinson, Ga.
Wheat
White
Wolcott

So the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Vinson of Georgia for, with Mr. Judd against.

Mr. Hare for, with Mr. Andrews against.

Mr. Cullen for, with Mr. Gillie against.

Mr. Ford for, with Mr. Baldwin of New York against.

Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. Gavin against.

Mr. Costello for, with Mr. Ramey against.

Mr. Bloom for, with Mr. Miller of Missouri against.

Mr. King for, with Mr. Beall against.

Mr. Fay for, with Mr. Ditter against.

Mr. Robsion of Kentucky for, with Mr. Treadway against.

Mr. Capozzoli for, with Mr. Douglas against.

Mr. Luther A. Johnson for, with Mr. Eaton against.

Mr. Gavagan for, with Mr. Hartley against.

Mr. Furlong for, with Mr. Gamble against.

Mr. Fitzpatrick for, with Mr. Kilburn against.

Mr. Courtney for, with Mr. Ellsworth against.

Mr. Dickstein for, with Mr. O'Brien of New York against.

Mr. Jarman for, with Mr. Wolcott against.

Mr. Lynch for, with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Rivers for, with Mr. Wheat against.

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Bates of Massachusetts against.

Mr. Heffernan for, with Mr. Allen of Illinois against.

General pairs:

Mr. Eberhart with Mr. Mundt.

Mr. Boren with Mr. Halleck.

Mr. Tolan with Mr. LeFevre.

Mr. Randolph with Mr. Carlson.

Mr. Cochran with Mr. Fish.

Mr. Barry with Mr. Van Zandt.

Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Maas.

Mr. Bell with Mr. Kearney.

Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Culkin.

Mr. Barden with Mr. Talle.

Mr. Harris of Arkansas with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.

Mr. Satterfield with Mr. Brehm.

Mr. DOMENGEAUX changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to vote "aye."

The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman in the Hall listening when his name was called?

Mr. SASSCER. No.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman does not qualify.

Mr. ROBSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I have a pair with the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. TREADWAY. If he were present he would vote "aye." I withdraw my vote of "no" and answer "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Georgia that the House further insist upon its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next Senate amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 88: Page 69, line 24, strike out lines 24 and 25 and on page 70 strike out down to and including the words "incentive payment."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist upon its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 88.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following preferential motion, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. PACE moves to recede and concur with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the language stricken by the Senate, insert "Provided, That no part of said appropriation or any other appropriation carried in this bill shall be used for incentive payments, if and so long as such payments are under any law or Executive order taken into consideration in the determination by the Price Administrator, or other authority, of the maximum or ceiling or parity prices of farm commodities."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia.

[Mr. PACE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

[Mr. DIRKSEN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, it is very apparent from the suddenness of this amendment that very few of us realize just what the amendment will accomplish. Certainly I have no knowledge as to the implications of the amendment. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] has made his contribution. The gentleman from Illinois follows very closely all matters coming before the Appropriations Committee, and it is very apparent to me that he is uncertain; he was confused, and I know that some of the sentiments he expressed here represent my own thoughts at this moment. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] frankly admitted that by indirection he is trying to accomplish something that has already been attempted by direction and which the President has vetoed. Of course, no one knows, if this amendment is adopted and should finally stay in the bill, what action the President will take, but some day some President is going to veto an appropriation bill when a rider is put on that proposes to amend the law, but one thing is certain, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia is an indirect way to try to accomplish what the Bankhead bill undertook to do and which bill, the President vetoed.

There are several reasons why I think those who represent agricultural districts should vote against this amendment. First, the fact that if it is adopted there

is always the threat of a veto hanging over it. Second, the fact that no one of us knows what this amendment accomplishes, what it does or what its results will be. Certainly I do not think the House should legislate under circumstances such as exist here where we have an amendment offered by one who is not a member of the committee in charge of the bill and no member of the committee undertakes to express any thought on it.

If some member of the subcommittee or the conference committee made a motion to recede and concur with an amendment at least we would know that that Member was conversant with the subject and could convey to the House some information as to just what would result if the amendment were adopted. Even if you or I disagreed with his position we would have some sound premise upon which to think and to legislate, but this amendment leads us entirely into the field of uncertainty. I think under these circumstances the wise thing for us to do would be to defeat the amendment.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. PACE. I hope the gentleman will accept my assurance that there is nothing uncertain about the amendment. It simply states that if a farmer is paid an incentive to increase production he can get the money in his pocket.

Mr. McCORMACK. I understand; I have read the amendment, but the gentleman has admitted that indirectly he is trying to accomplish what the Bankhead bill did by direction, which bill has been vetoed.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] frankly admits that he has no knowledge as to what the results will be. With all due respect to the opinions of my friend from Georgia I am frank in stating that I have no knowledge about how this amendment will work if it should be adopted.

The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] who certainly thinks clearly on agricultural matters, expresses uncertainty by the questions he asked of the gentleman from Illinois. I feel that under these circumstances and the uncertainty of the House as to what this amendment will do, coupled with the fact that the President has already vetoed a bill which had the same objective, the wise thing for the House to do is to defeat this amendment.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, there need be no confusion, misunderstanding, or misapprehension about this amendment. In addition to the objections which have been advanced by the gentleman from Illinois and the gentleman from Massachusetts, there are two considerations which have not yet been referred to both of which stand out as clear as crystal.

The first is that the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] reduces the House provision from a positive prohibition to a contingent prohibition. As it stands, the House prohibition is absolute. Under it there can be no incentive payments from funds carried by this bill.

But the proposition of the gentleman from Georgia is to make it prohibitive under circumstances and nonproductive under other circumstances. Under certain conditions it is effective and under other conditions it is wholly ineffective.

The House language is unequivocal. On a ye and nay vote the House by a two-thirds majority voted to proscribe incentive payments. The House is opposed to incentive payments and the country is opposed to incentive payments. But here is a proposal to weaken the prohibition against incentive payments and under circumstances probable of realization defeat the will of the House. On that ground alone the amendment ought to be rejected.

The second consideration, while not discussed here this afternoon, was indirectly referred to by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BRADLEY]. The House proposition against incentive payments, as it stands, is a prohibition against the expenditure of money. No money shall be expended in incentive payments. It is a retrenchment of expenditure. It is a proposition to save money. It protects the Treasury. It protects the taxpayers. On the other hand, the proposal suggested by the gentleman from Georgia is a proposition to spend money, a proposition to increase expenditures. On a contingency it proposes to pay incentive payments which shall not be counted in estimating parity.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to my friend from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. Is not my amendment also a proposition to get something to eat?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. On the contrary, economists are agreed that it will in the end restrict production. That is one of the reasons the farm organizations are opposed to incentive payments.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Does not the gentleman think that the effect of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia would be to add to the cost to the consumer?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The answer to the gentleman's question is obvious.

Mr. Speaker, may I say in the last minute I have that this amendment is acceptable to no one. The farmers do not want it. The President does not want it. As the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BRADLEY] has indicated, the consumers do not want it. The committee does not want it. The farm organizations do not want it. Strangely enough, even the Department does not want it. And by a decisive roll call, the House indicated it did not want it. This time it ought to be unanimous.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the amendment may again be read.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the amendment may again be read.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. PACE moves to recede and concur with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the language stricken by the Senate, insert "Provided, That no part of said appropriation or any other appropriation carried in this bill shall be used for incentive payments if and so long as such payments are under any law or Executive order taken into consideration in the determination by the Price Administrator or other authority of the maximum or ceiling or parity prices of farm commodities."

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the language which the Senate has stricken and to which the motion relates may also be read.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

The question is on ordering the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question recurs on the motion of the gentleman from Georgia.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. PACE) there were—ayes, 34, noes 150.

So the motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] that the House further insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I trust that it may be in order to suspend now further consideration of the conference report and resume its consideration tomorrow.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN]?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR BALANCE OF THE WEEK

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of the House, may I ask the majority leader about the change in the legislative program for tomorrow and Thursday.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, on tomorrow consideration of the conference report which was not completed today will continue. Following that there will be consideration of the last deficiency bill. I am hoping that on Thursday we will be able to take up the Commodity Credit Corporation bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That will not come up before Thursday?

Mr. McCORMACK. No. It will not come up tomorrow.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own

remarks on five different subjects and to include therein certain statements and excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN]?

There is no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a letter relating to N. Y. A.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein certain letters I have received and the answers which I have made thereto.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a speech of a constituent of mine. I am informed by the Public Printer that this will amount to \$99. I ask that it be printed notwithstanding the cost.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday, June 28, after the reading of the Journal and disposition of other matters on the Speaker's desk, and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON] may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a speech made by General Marshall at Columbia, Ohio, on yesterday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SHAFER]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein an article by the Honorable W. D. Jamieson.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. SMITH of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.)

Mr. ROGERS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article by Mr. Walter Winchell.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. ROGERS]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] is recognized for 30 minutes.

[Mr. CELLER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from [Mr. BOYKIN] may be permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD on three subjects and include therein certain statements and excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

June

18



Stars and Stripes, and also an editorial from a paper published in Lowell, Mass.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

INVESTIGATION OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I desire this time in order to reply to the statement made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN] a moment ago. He misstated the facts when he told this House that he asked the Special Committee on Un-American Activities to investigate the Ku Klux Klan and they did nothing about it. His statement is not in accord with the truth. We investigated that organization thoroughly, subpoenaed all of its records, took possession of them and examined them carefully from the date of incorporation of the Ku Klux Klan down to the present date. We have held both open and executive hearings. The head of the Klan appeared before us, as well as other officials of the organization. The records disclosed that there were approximately 6,000 paid members in the Ku Klux Klan in the whole United States of America in the year 1942, when we conducted the investigation.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. KING] may extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

THE RACE RIOT IN DETROIT

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, we all regret the serious race riot in Detroit and the death of the citizens of Detroit. We all commend the President for the courage which he has shown at least once in calling in the Federal troops. But let us not forget that three politically powerful men in the United States contributed to this present trouble. The President called Murphy back from the Philippine Islands to make him Governor of Michigan. John L. Lewis marched his armed goon squads into Michigan and took possession of the city of Flint and other cities, and the President of the United States stood back of Murphy when Murphy called out the National Guard, which aided the strikers and Lewis' goon squads in their seizure and retention of the factories and private property in Michigan. He did it for 6 long months. This violence in Detroit

is just what might have been expected from the seeds sown by Murphy and the President of the United States when they are cooperating in their political allegiance with John L. Lewis, and they now have him on their hands with his coal strike.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, God only knows the situation is bad enough without making it worse by utterances which only tend to aggravate it. The injection of politics into it, in my opinion, is unnecessary. It is best for us to wait until after the unfortunate situation is over, when charges are made, whether correct or not that appeal to the emotions, can be made without aggravating. I am very sorry the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] made the statement he did.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. No. We want to solve it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I will give you some more of it in tonight's special order.

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, you have your special order. I am making my affirmative statement. We are all Americans. It is a complicated question. An appeal to emotions, particularly appealing when emotions are running rampant, thinking men refrain from making statements which tend to aggravate. I hope the situation will be adjusted very quickly; that emotions will subside; that no Member will make intemperate statements which will aggravate, but that if statements are made they will be such as shall calm the situation.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944—CONFERENCE REPORT

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business before the House is the further consideration of the conference report on the bill H. R. 2481.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 111]

Allen, Ill.	Cannon, Fla.	Douglas
Andrews	Capozzoli	Eaton
Baldwin, N. Y.	Chapman	Eberharter
Barden	Cochran	Fitzpatrick
Barry	Cole, N. Y.	Ford
Bates, Mass.	Costello	Gale
Bradley, Mich.	Culkin	Gamble
Brehm	Dies	Gavagan
Buckley	Ditter	Gillie
Byrne	Doughton	Green

Hare	Lea	Ramey
Hartley	Lynch	Rivers
Hébert	McMurray	Rizley
Heidinger	Monroney	Satterfield
Herter	Mundt	Sheridan
Jarman	Myers	Simpson, Pa.
Johnson	Nichols	Sparkman
Calvin D.	O'Brien, Mich.	Tolan
Judd	O'Brien, N. Y.	Treadway
Kearney	O'Leary	Van Zandt
Kilburn	Pace	Vinson, Ga.
King	Philbin	Wheat

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 366 Members have answered to their names. Without objection, further proceedings, under the call, will be dispensed with.

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944—CONFERENCE REPORT

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 92: On page 70, line 22, strike out the proviso after "Provided further" and lines 1, 2, 3, and 4 on page 71, and insert "Provided further, That such amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection with the formulation and administration of the 1944 programs or plans now or hereafter authorized under section 7 or 8, or both, of said act of February 29, 1936, or under said provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the total expenditures of which, including administration, shall not exceed \$300,000,000."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist on its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 92.

In explanation of that motion I wish to point out that this amendment has reference to the scope of the agricultural adjustment program for the next year and the action suggested by the motion offered by myself on behalf of the committee is in conformity with action heretofore taken to amendment No. 87.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Georgia.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 93: On page 71, line 20, after the words "this item", insert "Provided further, That such amount shall be available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary in the 1943, 1944, and 1945 programs under said act of February 29, 1936, as amended; for the reimbursement of any Federal, State, or local government agency for fertilizers, seeds, lime, trees, or other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, furnished by such agency; and for the payment of all expenses necessary in making such grants, including all or part of the costs incident to the delivery thereof."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement and concur in Senate amendment No. 93. This is language carried in the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture for the current fiscal year and in bills for previous fiscal years.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Georgia.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 94: Page 72, line 7, insert: "Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, persons who in 1943 carry out farming operations as tenants or sharecroppers on cropland owned by the United States Government and who comply with the terms and conditions of the 1943 agricultural conservation program, formulated pursuant to sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, shall be entitled to apply for and receive payments, or to retain payments heretofore made, for their participation in said program to the same extent as other producers."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement and concur in Senate amendment No. 94.

This was the language which was carried in the appropriation act for the Department of Agriculture for the present fiscal year and has been carried in the appropriation acts for the Department of Agriculture for previous fiscal years.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Georgia.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 97: Page 74, line 6, insert: "To enable the Secretary to make parity payments to producers of wheat, cotton, corn (in the commercial corn-producing area), rice, and tobacco, pursuant to the provisions of section 303 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, he is authorized and directed to make such commitments or incur such obligations as may be necessary in order to provide for full parity payments for each of the crop years 1943 and 1944: *Provided*, That such payments with respect to any such commodity for the crop year 1943 shall be made upon the normal yield of the farm acreage allotment established for such commodity under the 1943 agricultural conservation program and for the crop year 1944 on the normal yield of the farm acreage allotment established for the commodity under the 1944 agricultural conservation program: *Provided further*, That for each of the crop years 1943 and 1944 the Secretary may provide by regulations for reduction in payments for failure to comply with the acreage allotments, limits, or goals under the agricultural conservation program for 1943 or 1944, as the case may be.

"For payments on the 1943 crop, if the sum of the prevailing basic loan rate (if marketing quotas for the commodity have been disapproved, such basic loan rate shall be the basic loan rate which would have prevailed except for such disapproval) or the average farm price, whichever is the higher, for the crop year 1943 and the applicable rate of the payments under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, for the purposes of the 1943 agricultural conservation program, and the parity payments herein provided, exceed an amount sufficient to increase the farmers' returns to parity prices, parity payments shall be so adjusted as to provide a return to producers which is equal to but not greater than parity price; and for payments on the 1944 crop, if the sum of the prevailing basic loan rate (if marketing quotas for the commodity have been disapproved, such basic loan rate shall be the basic loan rate which would have prevailed except for such disapproval) or the average farm price, whichever

is the higher, for the crop year 1944 and the applicable rate of the payments under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, for the purposes of the 1944 agricultural conservation program, and the parity payments herein provided exceed an amount sufficient to increase the farmers' returns to parity prices, parity payments shall be so adjusted as to provide a return to producers which is equal to but not greater than parity price."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 97.

This is the amendment inserted by the Senate authorizing the contracting of obligations for parity payments on the 1943 and 1944 crops. It is of particular interest to the Representatives from wheat-producing areas of the country. I think that none of the other agricultural commodities upon which parity payments could be made would be affected by the proposed Senate amendment.

I am prepared at this time to yield time to any gentleman who may desire to discuss the motion which has been made on behalf of the committee that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] 3 minutes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am glad the chairman of the subcommittee takes the position that we further insist upon the disagreement, because here again we are confronted with the subject that was discussed at great length on yesterday. We were advised, I believe, that there is only one commodity, namely, wheat, in this particular item that might share in the benefits of a continuation of the so-called parity authorization and I notice from figures that were submitted to me this morning by the Department of Agriculture that whereas the market price of wheat is \$1.46, the parity price is \$1.44, as of the 19th of June.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. You are not speaking of the farm parity price?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am speaking of the market price.

Mr. HOPE. Not the farm parity price?

Mr. DIRKSEN. No.

Mr. HOPE. One dollar forty-four is not the farm parity price.

Mr. DIRKSEN. There is every reason to believe, of course, that as time goes on the very fact of a carry-over that will be 60,000,000 bushels short of last year with a probable 250,000,000 bushel cut in the crop last year, that wheat will certainly reach parity, so that no single commodity will need to avail itself of a continuation of this contract authorization, and I am glad the House will insist upon its further disagreement.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Georgia.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 76, lines 17 and 18, strike out "\$3,500,000" and insert "\$7,818,748."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that amendment No. 99 may be considered in connection with amendment No. 98, as it relates to the same subject.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Clerk will read amendment 99.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 99: Page 76, line 21, strike out after the word "newspaper" the rest of line 21, 22, 23, 24, and lines 1 and 2 on page 77.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 98 and 99.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. I offer a preferential motion.

Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in Senate amendments Nos. 98 and 99.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, my interest in agriculture is such that if I felt that the program which has been authorized by Congress with relation to wheat and cotton in connection with crop insurance is a feasible program, is a program which in the long pull may be carried on without undue expenditure on the part of the Government and with benefit to the wheat and cotton producers of the country, I would be in favor of its continuance.

A careful examination of the evidence we have had from year to year during the operation of this program will, it seems to me, carry conviction to the mind of any reasonable person that the program has demonstrated its futility, its unwise extravagance from the standpoint of governmental expenditures. I believe that the Congress now ought to give serious consideration to its abandonment.

We reported this bill to the House with the diminished appropriation which was intended to care for only the execution of existing contracts and to prevent the making of further contracts, after the present crop year. I do not recall that there was very much insistence in the House in connection with that part of this bill that the program ought to be continued.

I do not recall at the moment that an amendment was offered seeking to increase the amount of the appropriation so as to permit the continuance of the program as contemplated by the Senate amendment. There are certain outstanding facts to which I desire to call your attention. The Government has paid out in indemnities in the 4 years of the program approximately \$17,000,000 in excess of receipts. During those 4 years and not including the present year, it has expended in administrative costs somewhere between \$23,000,000 and \$24,000,000, making a total loss to the Government in the 4 years of the

program of approximately \$41,000,000.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I cannot at the moment, but I will before I yield the floor.

I think an examination of this evidence demonstrates the fact that our embarking upon this program has been a mistake. I believe that more benefits are being obtained from it by the people who are working in the employ of the Government carrying out the program than by the wheat and cotton farmers of the country. So far as the cotton farmers are concerned, in one of the county papers in a county in my district 2 or 3 weeks before the time for making applications for insurance this year closed the statement was carried that only one farmer in that county had applied for insurance, and that was true despite the fact that in every county paper for weeks the program had been advertised and it also had been propagandized through administrative personnel in the field.

I now yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I ask my distinguished colleague from Georgia if he does not believe that if after we have suffered the flood that recently deluged the Mississippi Valley these farmers had the opportunity to go into a program like this they would not readily seize the opportunity. For example, in my district, one of the great cotton producing sections, we have lost 20 percent of our cotton due not to floodwater but to water that covered the ground long enough to destroy our cotton; and in the Missouri River Valley—

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 additional minutes.

I know the situation to which the gentleman refers.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Let me state the situation.

Mr. TARVER. I will yield the gentleman some time later; I cannot yield further now; I understand the gentleman's question.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. This is the time we should deal with these programs. We ought to take consideration of them.

Mr. TARVER. I think the farmers in the gentleman's district who suffered disaster by flood, had they known what was going to happen, would have taken out the insurance, so far as that argument of the gentleman is concerned, and I think that would probably be true of any other farmer in the country who had reason to apprehend loss of his crop from flood or other cause, but I do not think this program as a whole appeals to the cotton farmers. The evidence we had before us, as I recall it, indicates that less than 10 percent of them have participated in it. Only a minor percentage of the wheat farmers of the country have participated in it. I think, as I said awhile ago, that those who derive the greatest benefit from the program are the ones on the Federal pay roll.

I shall not be dissatisfied with any decision you make about this matter. It

seems to me, however, we are spending here—all of us are responsible who voted for these appropriations—we are spending an undue amount of Government funds in an effort to carry very small benefits to the agricultural population of the country. I feel that the program has demonstrated its futility and it ought to be abandoned. If you feel differently, then you ought to vote down the motion I have made to insist on our disagreement with the Senate with regard to this amendment.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY].

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, when the crop insurance program was inaugurated it was clearly understood that it was an experiment of great magnitude, an experiment which the Government itself alone could afford to undertake. It was likewise understood that a period of 10 years might be required to determine the success of the experiment. It was originally contemplated that approximately \$100,000,000 might be required for the purposes of this experiment. The wheat program has been in operation for approximately 4 years and I do not believe that under all of the circumstances the record has been too bad.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. If the gentleman will permit, the cotton program has been in effect for only 1 year.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman is quite correct.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Another thing, the gentleman from Georgia, Judge TARVER, said that in one of the counties of his district only one farmer had taken out crop insurance. If the boll weevil had hit his district as it hit ours 2 years ago when most of the farmers lost 75 percent of their crop, his farmers would be more interested in insurance.

Mr. COOLEY. We are in the position of having embarked upon a very worthwhile program, one which has promise of success, but before the success of the program can be determined we are asked to abandon it and close up shop, and at a time when we have in existence 3-year contracts which have been made with farmers. Personally it does not affect me one iota; I do not believe I have a contract in my district. Wheat is not commercially grown in my district; it does not mean anything to the farmers of the Fourth District of North Carolina at this time; but it does mean a great deal to the farmers of this Nation and probably will at some date mean something to the people of my own district and State.

I believe that to abandon this program now would at once expose the Federal Government to the full measure of relief burdens in time of crop failure. No one can deny that such agricultural relief averaged more than \$60,000,000 per year over a 10-year period from 1926 to 1936. This program has not cost anything like that. In the flooded areas of this country which are now flooded there is no telling how much damage will be done and the Congress will provide mil-

lions in the way of direct relief in those areas but if those people had this crop insurance they themselves would be carrying a part of the relief burden.

Mr. BURDICK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. BURDICK. Does not the gentleman feel this is a very poor time to abandon the program when we are trying to produce food for the war?

Mr. COOLEY. I certainly do and I want to insist on the House continuing this program. Of all times, this is the most inopportune time to abandon it.

Mr. FULMER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. FULMER. Is it not a fact that the evidence was brought out before our committee that many old-line insurance companies took 6 or 7 years or more before they could definitely work out a satisfactory program?

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman is entirely correct. If I had the time I could give the House a comparison of the activities of this Corporation with the private insurance companies of the country.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Is this not also a matter of good faith on the part of the Government because of promises already made?

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman is correct. I may say, in fairness to the committee, they anticipate that the three and one-half million dollars provided will be sufficient to liquidate and to carry out the good faith of the Government as it may be involved in these contracts.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. For the 3-year contracts?

Mr. COOLEY. Just to liquidate those contracts. It does not mean this will be a going concern. It will be a corporation in the process of liquidation at a time when it is greatly needed. As I have said before when the crop insurance program was first initiated it was generally estimated that it would take at least 10 years to formulate a satisfactory program, and to meet any losses that might be incurred in excess of receipts during that period of experimentation an authorization for the appropriation of \$100,000,000 was made. It should be noted that only 40 percent of the time suggested has thus far elapsed, and that the losses thus far incurred have involved only 20 percent of the authorization given. It is believed that over a long period of time receipts—premiums—will be sufficient to meet losses—indemnities—as originally planned by the program.

SAFEGUARDING GROWERS' INVESTMENT

Many thousands of wheat growers who expected that the program would be continued for at least 10 years have invested their money in premiums during the past 4 years without having collected any indemnities. In some instances, these premium payments al-

ready exceed the amount the grower would receive if he had a total loss in a crop year. These farmers are expecting the insurance to be available to them when they have a bad year.

PARTICIPATION IN WHEAT INSURANCE

The participation of growers in the Federal crop-insurance program for wheat is increasing, in fact, has increased from 165,775 farm units in 1939 to approximately 500,000 farm units in 1943, making the present participation about one-third of all such farm units throughout the country. The President's committee, appointed to study and report upon crop insurance, based its findings upon the assumption that not to exceed 50 percent of the Nation's farm units would participate during any given year.

A COMPARISON WITH PARTICIPATION IN OTHER INSURANCE

Hence, the present participation in the wheat insurance program is about two-thirds of the peak the President's committee estimated might finally be reached, and compares favorably with farmers' participation in other long-established insurance. For instance, a widely distributed sample of farm families has disclosed that 43 percent carry life insurance, 34 percent, owning automobiles, carry automobile insurance, and only 10 percent carry health and accident insurance.

GOVERNMENT'S INVESTMENT IN CROP INSURANCE

The Federal Government now has a substantial investment in this pioneering endeavor to formulate an insurance program for the growers of wheat and cotton. A part of this is represented by operating experience as well as by actuarial information that could be obtained in no other way than through the actual operation of such an insurance program. As a result, definite improvements have been made in the program during each succeeding year, and the Corporation is just now arriving at a place where it can draw more and more upon its experience, and less and less upon theory.

REDUCTION IN COST OF ADMINISTRATION

Even though participation in the wheat insurance program has been increased each year, during the past 4 years, to where it is now three times as great as at first, the administrative expenses have been greatly reduced, as is evidenced by the fact that the average cost per insured farm for 1943 will be only 29 percent of such cost in 1939. This saving has been made possible by reducing the number of branch offices from 7 to 4, by utilizing the facilities of the Commodity Credit Corporation in the purchase and sale of wheat and cotton commodities, and by effecting every other possible economy including a material reduction in the number of employees.

COMPARING COST WITH THAT OF PRIVATE AGENCIES

The period of high administrative cost is past. This is demonstrated not alone by the cost records of the Corporation, but through a comparison of such records and similar costs experienced by privately owned agencies. An outside committee of experts appointed by the Corpora-

tion for the purpose of studying its operation and comparing same with private insurance agencies, found after studying the expenses of more than 500 stock and mutual fire-insurance companies that the administrative expenses of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation over the first 3 years compare favorably with these private agencies.

THE COTTON-INSURANCE PROGRAM

The number of farm units that participated in the crop-insurance program for cotton was 176,497 in 1942, that number being slightly in excess of the number of farm units that participated in the wheat-insurance program in 1939. Since this was the first year of its operation, sufficient time has not elapsed to properly evaluate the cotton-insurance program, but in the main, the benefits realized by the growers have been about the same as those realized by the growers of wheat during a like period. In this connection, it should be noted that all-risk crop insurance had been advocated for many years in the wheat-growing areas before the initiation of the program, whereas in cotton-growing areas such insurance has been advocated for a much shorter period of time.

AN OVER-ALL PICTURE

From 1939 through 1942, the Corporation insured a total production of 363,446,000 bushels of wheat on 1,310,191 farms. Premiums totaled 41,876,662 bushels. Losses were suffered by 407,202 farmers. Indemnities paid them totaled 62,436,809 bushels. In providing this insurance protection, the Corporation sustained a net loss of \$17,417,271 from its capital stock.

BALANCED OPERATIONS WITHIN REACH

Through the continued application of experience to the development of the program, substantial progress has been made in improving the operating position of the Corporation. A 3-year contract, a major change to stabilize operations of the Corporation, is in effect for wheat in 1943 for the first time. This and other changes in contract provisions, as well as refinements of the actuarial structure, will result in continued improvement of the Corporation's operating position. Furthermore, these changes and the direction of current progress give very definite promise that a position of balanced operations will soon be reached.

I hope that the House will not be responsible for the defeat of this the first effort of the Government to provide an all-risk crop insurance program for the farmers of the Nation. Just because the cotton program has not been successful and has not made money during its first year's operation, certainly does not justify the abandonment of a program which was only started 1 year ago. I urge that the program be continued and I hope that the House will vote for my motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(Mr. COOLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER].

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, anyone could take considerable time in speaking on the merits and the demerits of the crop-insurance program. The pitiful thing to me is that in the midst of the greatest emergency that we have ever had, at a time when farmers have more problems than ever before in the history of the country, including shortage of labor, shortage of machinery, the farmers being engaged in the most hazardous business of any other group, you propose to strike out the insurance program on the ground it is too expensive. What a joke.

Prior to the passage of this program—you can go back to the RECORD—you appropriated millions almost annually, as high as sixty millions at one time for relief. We have cases where the Government is now holding notes that people signed at a time when they knew they would never have to pay them back, purely for relief. There are bills now pending to cancel that indebtedness.

I want you to look at this file of propaganda. That comes from one bankers' association. They are hell-bent, Mr. Speaker, to wipe out the land banks, the intermediate credit banks, the Production Credit Corporation, and the seed-loan agencies all in the face of what the farmer has to contend with, as previously stated, at this time in this great emergency. If we want to do those things, why should we not wait until after this emergency?

May I state that my committee realizes that this bill and many other bills dealing with the farm programs will have to be revamped, and we propose to do it but not now. Take the cost-plus contracts. What did the Congress do, and you and I who compose the lower House? We spent \$17,000,000,000 in building plants at the expense of the taxpayers, because private industry would not take a chance with their own money. Then you go to work and tell them to buy materials at practically any price, hire labor at any kind of wages, have them hang around, make the amount as large as possible, including waste and advertising and you tell them then, "We will pay you a guaranteed profit on all of it." I do not hear anybody kicking about that. But in the face of the many problems confronting the farmers today you would slap them in the face by telling them you will have to plant your crops and take chances on floods, droughts, and insects. We are not going to permit you to pay a premium and insure your cotton and wheat crops.

I want to beg this Congress at this time to continue this program, so that it might have a chance to work out on a sound basis. This has been in effect only 1 year as far as cotton is concerned. It was understood that Congress was to pay all the expenses until we got the program on a working basis. Take the total losses, say \$17,000,000, and compare same with \$25,000,000 to \$60,000,000 appropriated for relief over a period of a few

years. My God, at a time when we are faced with the most disastrous situation in connection with crop production, the thing we need so badly to win this war. Now you propose to tell the farmers next year, "You can take your own chances with the bugs and boll weevils, take your own chance on what you are going to get for your crop." You are going to add another serious problem to their other many serious problems. I hope Members will not take advantage of this situation for propaganda or political reasons to destroy this program.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULMER. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Does not the gentleman think that if we are going to repeal this act it ought to be brought up through the legislative committee and not through the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. FULMER. The distinguished gentleman from Georgia, the farmers' friend, is absolutely right.

I have been engaged in farming all my life and know what I am talking about. Farmers are engaged in the most hazardous occupation of any group in this country. They plant their crops not knowing what they are going to reap, they take it to the market not knowing what they can get for it. As an individual he cannot fix or demand a fair price; on the other hand, he is forced to pay fixed prices for the things he buys.

I hope the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina will be agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I am confident the House will support the motion of the chairman of the subcommittee. I think we are being called upon to do what any sensible corporation would do, certainly any corporation engaged in the insurance business. We have tried the program for 3 years on some crops and 1 year on cotton. Certainly we have figures enough to prove that we cannot successfully write crop insurance.

Reference has been made to the appropriations we have made in the past for farm relief. If that is going to be necessary and we must vote relief in some form for the farmers, let us do it in the name of relief, let us not try to operate an insurance proposition on growing crops when all the experiments of every insurance company that ever tried it have indicated that it cannot be done on an insurance basis.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. The gentleman says he is in favor of voting relief.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. In the name of relief, but not by subterfuge.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Over a 10-year period we have spent almost \$60,000,000 for relief. Does not the gentleman be-

lieve it is better to give the farmers a chance to carry their own load through this method of crop insurance, which has never cost as much as relief?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. No; I do not think so.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. For example, in the Missouri Valley we had a damage of \$40,000,000. Those wheat farmers were wiped out. This program would have saved them. It would have saved every farmer had they all been in that program, and you would not have any problem of relief.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. The record shows they will not go into the program.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. They are being educated and more are going into it from year to year.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS].

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, the debate here has evidenced two facts quite patently. One of those facts is that the American farmer is being deterred from participating in this insurance program because of the advocacy by such distinguished gentlemen as the gentleman from Connecticut who has just spoken—sincere, honest, and able men—who insist that the farmer look to relief rather than to insurance to make him whole. What inducement is there for an intelligent farmer to pay out a certain percentage of his crop as an insurance premium when gentlemen like the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MILLER] say by plain implication: "We will open the public Treasury and make good your every loss without your paying anything"?

The distinguished gentleman from Georgia says that only one cotton farmer in his district has applied for insurance.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield? The gentleman is misquoting me.

Mr. HOBBS. I always take pleasure in yielding to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. I said that according to the record only one farmer in that county had applied for insurance, not in my district.

Mr. HOBBS. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I did not mean to misquote him.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. I am delighted to yield.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. The gentleman certainly misquoted me. I think the gentleman should yield because I certainly did not say that I preferred giving them relief. I said if there is a relief need, let us do it in the name of relief and not do it by insurance as a subterfuge.

Mr. HOBBS. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I did not mean to misquote him. I am delighted to yield to the gentleman at any time.

I am sincerely sorry to have misquoted these distinguished gentlemen, but their corrected statements are just as illustrative of the point I am making as were the statements I attributed to them.

That point is that their attitude and remarks deter farmers from taking crop insurance. I am surprised that any man in that Georgia county, knowing the position of the chairman of this committee, the gentleman from Georgia, an able friend of the farmer, should have applied for crop insurance. I am surprised that when such persuasive and able gentlemen lead Congress to take the position it is taking, any farmer should apply for crop insurance, knowing that we prefer the dole to a sound business proposition.

This is as sound a program as was ever offered to the American farmer. It is his only chance of sane, cooperative elimination of the need of largess. You may just as well argue that because the prophecy of old that "the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea" has never been fulfilled we should tear down our churches, abandon our missionary programs, and do away with everything the church stands for in its program. The delay in the fulfillment of that prophecy is not failure. Its fulfillment waits, not because of the lack of soundness in the program, but because of the weakness of its human partisans. Infinite, divine wisdom made its plan for the salvation of the world dependent upon the loyalty, devotion, and diligence of those who accept that insurance. We have failed to accept the plan and to sell it to the others who need it.

The gentleman from Connecticut comes from Hartford, the insurance center of the world, yet with all of the sound institutions that have been built there, for the first 10 years of the insurance business in the United States they did not have on the books all put together as much insurance as our crop insurance has issued in the first 4 years of its existence. Hartford saw failure after failure, yet they did not quit. Millions of dollars invested in those insurance companies were lost, but the companies carried on and came back until today insurance is one of the strong pillars upon which the edifice of our financial system stands.

That will be the history of this great forward step in sound government if we continue this program even for the 10-year period that we envisioned at its start as the minimum testing period. Give it the chance we said we were going to give it and it will make good. There will be no loss. The farmers will not have to come here with their hats in their hands begging for a dole. They will insure themselves and be glad to do it, for they would rather be self-sustaining than dependent upon gratuities.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. If we kill this fine institution now without a trial, will it not for many, many years to come damn it in the public estimation and prevent an attempt to reestablish it at some future time?

Mr. HOBBS. I agree with the distinguished gentleman's implication, but I do not limit it to "many years to come,"

I say forever. This is the time when we either take the position that we as a Congress are competent to devise a wise and stable crop-insurance program, built upon sound actuarial principles, or else damn forever such an undertaking.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON].

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I take issue with the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER] who emphasized in his speech today that this is low tide for the farmer. This is high tide for the farmer. This thing came in with relief, when we were establishing all these other agencies under that easy money and credit period. The farmers are now at high tide. They do not need this kind of relief and they are not asking for it.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I cannot yield. I want to defend the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MILLER]. Insurance is a sound institution in this country, and our farmers can participate in a regular, sane, business-like proposition. The people are more interested in this than anything else. Like Farm Security, the fellows who have the jobs and not the fellows who are seeking the loans are interested. It is these people who have the jobs. The farmers are not asking for this. They are at high tide, they do not need relief. It is not relief anyway. There is a business basis for it, and they are willing to go to that.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM].

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, it is very seldom that I take issue with any one, but I was in the insurance business before I came up here. There is no insurance company that will cover these risks, covered by this insurance, and I want to say in connection with the cotton program, that it has been in existence only 1 year, and I say as a former farmer, for 18½ years, that this insurance program is one of the best programs, not only for the farmer, because he pays the premium, but for the country. If you want food and feed, if you want food for your sons in the Army, for civilians and feed for your livestock and poultry you had better have every inducement you can give to the farmer, not alone for the farmer, but for the entire country.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE].

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Speaker, the subject under discussion is insurance. Insurance is nothing new. It has been established for years. A lot of private companies have been established. But private companies never succeeded in insuring crops, because no private company is large enough to insure crops throughout the Nation. As a result, after many hearings, and after careful consideration, Congress adopted this plan as a permanent plan, not as a relief plan.

The result to date is very encouraging. In 4 years the amount of wheat shortage or premium shortage is only 20,000,000 bushels. This in 36 States. In other words, changing the wheat premiums to cash, the loss is less than \$16,000,000 in 4 years in 36 States. This loss was sustained in carrying out and building up the system of crop insurance. The improvements have been remarkable. Last year the financial loss was comparatively small, only 1,770,000 bushels in excess of the premiums paid. Again, putting that into dollars, the loss was only \$800,000 in 1942, for insuring those who wanted to be insured in wheat crop production in 36 States.

I say to my friends on both sides of the aisle, you are making a mistake unless you continue crop insurance. You are going to face this in the elections, and that is not a threat, but 32,000,000 people engaged in agriculture are going to resent the kind of packages you are handing them in the lower House. The Senate had common sense enough to resurrect it, after you made your first mistake. Please do not make a second mistake, or you will have to rectify it later on.

It is an incorrect statement to say you cannot make a success of crop insurance. We know that Lloyd's insures everything, and Lloyd's is still in business, and we are going to continue in business if we give this crop insurance an honest, fair, and legitimate trial. This is shown by the improvement made every year, when last year the loss was only 1,700,000 bushels of wheat in 36 States of the Union, which again, reduced to dollars, was a total loss of only \$800,000.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEMKE. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Is it not true that the small amount of loss in the Western States, such as the gentleman's State, and my own, is due primarily to the fact that we had an unprecedented rainfall, and our crops were extremely good, but that the insurance would have proven very good if we had the usual dry years?

Mr. LEMKE. Yes; the gentleman is right. My State paid 1,500,000 bushels more in premiums than it received in losses.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, in considering this question, I think Members should take into consideration that at least three-fourths of the farmers of this Nation, when they plant a crop, are taking a chance on everything in the world they own. The crops of at least three-fourths of the farmers can be destroyed, and they are bankrupt. That is not true of many other businessmen. With the farmer the insects may come, drought may come, or the floods may come and destroy their crops, and they are bankrupt. Is it so bad for the Federal Government to set up an agency, when no private enterprise will do it, whereby these farmers can pay a premium and insure themselves against bankruptcy? Is that such a terrible thing?

It is true that the record up to now has not been perfect. I said before and I repeat that I hope to see this program worked to the point where it is self-sustaining, where the premiums paid by the farmers will not only pay the losses, but will also pay the administrative costs.

We are working toward that end. To begin with, the premiums had to be paid in commodities. The wheat had to be stored and kept for months, and there was that expense. That has been changed. To begin with, they wrote a policy for only 1 year. A new policy had to be solicited each year, and that was expensive. Now they are authorized to write a policy for 3 years. It is an enormous program. It is going to take several years to perfect it and put it on a self-sustaining basis, and I hope you will concur in the action by the Senate in appropriating \$7,000,000 to continue this agency, if you please, that gives the farmer the privilege of taking out insurance, paying the premium, and saving himself from causes over which he has no control whatsoever, such as floods, drought, and insects.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. This only involves \$3,500,000.

Mr. PACE. It is true the House committee authorized \$3,000,000 to liquidate the Corporation. This is to authorize \$7,000,000 to continue the Corporation.

Mr. TARVER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman realizes this is only for administrative expenses. It does not cover the amount that is paid out for indemnities. That comes from the capital funds of the Corporation, also Government money.

Mr. PACE. The principal reasons advanced for the discontinuance of the crop insurance program are the limited participation in the program and the losses during these first few years of development.

After 4 years of wheat insurance approximately one-third of the wheat farmers are insured. Even though other types of insurance have always been available to farmers, only about 43 percent of the farmers carry life insurance, 10 percent carry health and accident insurance and of those who have automobiles only about 34 percent carry insurance.

It was never anticipated that there would be 100 percent participation in the program. The President's Committee on Crop Insurance of 1936 set up a figure of 50 percent is a reasonable expectation.

The original act prohibited the use of a long-term contract for 3 years. Each year it has been necessary to rewrite the insurance. Now with the term contract, new business written each year will add to that already written. In other words, participation can only go up.

As the program becomes more established and farmers become more familiar with insurance they will carry insur-

ance regularly rather than merely taking it for a trial.

It has been the experience of private insurance companies that it is difficult to get a foothold in the business. Only about 25 percent of the American fire and casualty stock companies have survived.

The program was originally started without experience to go on. It is to be expected that the program will be improved as experience is gained. The experience gained for any year cannot be worked into the program until the second year thereafter. The loss ratio for the 1942 wheat program was lower than for any of the preceding years, yet the program for that year was planned after only 2 years of experience.

Many improvements in the program have been made, such as the adoption of a term contract, the requirement that farmers insure all farms they have in a county rather than to pick and choose the farms they desire to insure in any year, separate treatment for improved farming practices, and substantial increase in premium rates.

The program was started with data for individual farms that was poorer than originally anticipated. Each year the Corporation has gained new data as crops are harvested and is gradually improving its actuarial data. Average yields and premium rates have been established on about 3,000,000 wheat and cotton farms and these data are being constantly improved. This represents a substantial investment of the Government that would be lost if the program were discontinued. The losses in the program in 1939 and 1940 were largely due to drought in the Plains States, which is the high-risk wheat area. There was considerable adverse selection in those years because farmers anticipated poor crops when soil moisture was short. In 1941 and 1942 moisture conditions were good in that area, but the Corporation could not hold its business to collect premiums, because it was limited to a 1-year contract. Had the business been held in the Plains States the net balance for those years would have been improved by about 5,000,000 bushels. The losses in 1941 and 1942 were due to heavy winter kill in the areas further east. It is not expected that these will reoccur frequently.

This year there will be considerable loss from flood. Some 250,000 acres of insured wheat and 80,000 acres of insured cotton have been damaged. This will mean losses for the Corporation. This is exactly why we have a corporation to protect those farmers who lose their crops through such catastrophes. The Corporation is releasing damaged acreage now for planting of other crops needed for the war effort and will adjust losses where there is no prospect for any of the crop as quickly as the facts can be established.

This program is devised to help farmers meet their own catastrophes. In the past the Government has carried out relief measures which have been much more expensive than the maintenance of the crop-insurance program.

The Corporation has been streamlining its program, having reduced the cost per

contract from about \$27 in 1939 to \$12 in 1942 for wheat. Cotton cost per contract in 1942 was about \$17, much less than the costs the first year for wheat.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK].

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, this is the greatest country on earth. We can make more mistakes to the square inch in this Congress and still get by with it than any place in the world. For 9 years I have been trying to convince this Congress, especially the Republican side, that food is our strongest element of national defense. Many of you wonder why I try to convince them, and I want to tell you why I do. If I am in the Republican Party and it is right, I want to keep it right. If I am in the Republican Party and it is wrong, as this one is, I am staying in there until I make it right.

I have tried to convince this Congress that the greatest power of self-defense of any nation is food. History is full of examples of that kind. There never was a war won in the history of the world unless the winner had food and its loser did not. Here we are in this situation, not only feeding ourselves but called upon to feed the world, and yet we take 2 or 3 days in this Congress to hobble the fellows who produce the food. First, the Government took away their men; the Government agencies foreclosed their farms; and, finally, you are about to take away this insurance. You, this Congress, is trying to take away the only agency that is putting these bankrupt farmers back on their feet so they can produce. You are going to do that this afternoon if you can. Apparently this Congress does not want more production. You desire to destroy the Farm Security program. You are doing everything you can against the very men in this Nation who are producing the most essential thing there is to this Government right now, food. If you are going to abandon this insurance, why do you not do it at a time when you can do it without injury to the Government? You seem willing to jeopardize your own Government if by doing so you can make the farmers' burden greater. I am convinced of one thing, that you are not going to understand this farm question, you are not going to understand what it is to be hungry until you get hungry. I hope I can live long enough to see these farm destructionists hungry. Now, if you have any common sense left, and I very much doubt it, you will not destroy crop insurance until the war is over.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from North Dakota has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GILCHRIST].

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Speaker, there is no particular reason why I should speak in favor of Government insurance for either wheat or cotton for my district does not raise any. My State raises no cotton and very little wheat, comparatively. But farmers take a chance on everything on earth—wind, bugs, beetles, markets, diseases, floods, droughts, blight, blister, hail, frost, tornadoes,

sandstorms, prices, and everything else. During consideration of this proposal in the committee I studied the figures on wheat, which program has been in vogue for 4 years. The amount that the Government is losing on wheat is decreasing every year. You cannot expect any insurance company to make dividends from its start. This experiment, I believe, should be continued until we can see what the final result is, because there is no other place in this world where the farmer can get that kind of insurance. If this loss is decreasing, probably next year or in subsequent years it may show a gain and not show a loss. We had better go ahead with it. Let farmers have an opportunity to get insurance.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILCHRIST. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS. In enumerating all the bad things that come to the farmer, I would mention the Office of Price Administration along with the beetles and the drought and the floods, and so forth.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Very well. I stand corrected.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] to conclude the debate.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, let us take a look at every argument that has been made this afternoon. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER] said that this is better than a dole. The gentleman forgets that only 1 out of every 10 cotton farmers has asked for this insurance. Only 1 out of every 3 wheat farmers has asked for this insurance, and it has been applicable to wheat for 4 years. So what are you going to do about the other 9 cotton farmers and the other 2 out of 3 wheat farmers in case there is a crop failure?

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. No; I cannot yield just now.

The gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE] says that no company has been big enough to handle crop insurance. What the gentleman means is that no company in the world has been big enough to handle the losses on crop insurance. That is what he means.

The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] said there has been a good record. Let us look at the record. The gentleman says there has been a reduction of administrative expenses. Has there? In 1939 the administrative expense was \$4,500,000. In 1940 it was \$5,750,000. In 1941 it was over \$5,000,000. In 1942 it was \$8,000,000. If that is a reduction in administrative expenses, going from \$4,500,000 to \$8,000,000, then it is a new brand of arithmetic that I have never seen before.

It has been said here today that it was an experiment. How long do we have to experiment with the matter? It has had 4 full years in relation to wheat and 1 year in relation to cotton. Can we not determine whether it is sound or unsound in a period of 4 years? Are we going to be like the old uncle in the play who came to visit for a week and stayed

for 17 years? Are we going to start out with an experiment with increased losses year after year with no hope that they will ever be less?

What are the losses for this year? Here they are. Taking the difference between the premiums we collected and the indemnities which we paid, and then adding the administrative expenses, we have a loss of \$41,086,000 in this venture in 4 years. That is the uncontroverted record.

When the gentleman from Georgia, Judge TARVER, says this is probably meant to insure the jobs for those on the pay roll he comes pretty close to the truth. There are 630 people on this pay roll.

This applies only to cotton and only to wheat. We have lost money consistently, year after year on wheat. We have lost money for the first year on cotton insurance, to the tune of one and three-quarter millions, with only 1 out of every 10 cotton producers availing himself of this insurance.

I do not pretend to speak for the farmers of America. All I know is that the average farmer is a hard-headed, hard-fisted, hard-working, patriotic businessman, who can see through a grindstone if it has a hole in the middle; he can tell whether it is bad or whether it is good.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Let me make one other observation. Hunger has been discussed here and lack of food. This has no relation to hunger or to the lack of food. If a crop has failed, it has failed, that is all; and I do not think that crop insurance is going to produce any more food, so I cannot follow that argument in connection with this issue. What I can see is that we have experimented now for 4 years with wheat and 1 year with cotton, and in the past 4 years we have lost over \$41,000,000, and I think it is time to call a halt.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield I will tell him why it does have some relationship to crop production.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The committee has provided \$3,500,000 to provide for the liquidation of the Corporation under which the insurance program is carried on. I hope the House will sustain the position that the conferees took on this item and that it will vote down the preferential motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY].

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. FULMER. I can tell the gentleman why it is going to affect production, because farmers are faced with a shortage of labor, shortage of machinery and everything else, and with no chance to be insured. I, as a farmer, am not going to take all the risks; I am going to cut down on my production, unless there is some protection afforded me, and raise only enough commodities to take care of my own needs, whereas, if I had insurance to take care of a possible loss in crop failure, to meet my costs and pay my premiums, my production would be maintained.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I have a different estimate of the farmers of America in wartime. They are diligent and patriotic citizens who, under any circumstance, will do their utmost.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. The gentleman from Illinois refers to the fact that the Government had paid cotton farmers so much money and had lost so much money on insurance. I want to remind the gentleman that the Commodity Credit Corporation has made out of the cotton farmer at least \$50,000,000 in the last 10 years, and that the Government now holds title to 3,200,000 bales of cotton on which they have a profit of \$30 per bale, or \$96,000,000. So the Government has made out of the cotton farmers \$150,000,000. Now the gentleman does not want to give \$1,000,000 back to carry on the insurance program.

Mr. DIRKSEN. But why continue the operation of the Federal crop-insurance program, in the face of its constant losses?

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Anticipating that the gentleman would oppose the crop-insurance program, I asked the Department for figures on premiums. This is what I have: Approximately 75 percent of the wheat farmers of Illinois have their 1943, 1944, and 1945 wheat crops insured. Losses in that State for 1942 were more than six times the premiums collected. The net loss in Illinois in 1942 was about 1,500,000 bushels out of a total net loss for the country of 1,800,000 bushels. Some of the heaviest flood losses this year occurred in the State of Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The only difficulty with that argument is that we do not raise a great deal of wheat in Illinois. Why did not the gentleman ask for some figures on Kansas or Oklahoma?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. LEMKE. The gentleman from Illinois has said that only one out of three farmers took advantage—

Mr. DIRKSEN. Wait a minute; let me clarify that: Only 1 out of 10 cotton farmers and only 1 out of 3 wheat farmers.

Mr. LEMKE. That is just as much as to argue that because wheat farmers as a whole have not taken out hail insurance the old-line companies should get out of the hail-insurance business.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The answer to that is that the hail-insurance companies had to go out of business irrespective of how much business they had because they could not stand the losses. Now, do you want your old Uncle Sam to go on year after year absorbing enormous losses that no private insurance company could take? It will get worse as time goes on

because the agitation is now going to be to include corn, to include flax, fruit, and to include a great many other commodities upon which the loss is proportionately even greater.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. CASE. Is it not a fact that the wheat farmers are insured at a constantly decreasing rate, yet there are not as many wheat farmers going into it as there were when it started?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Exactly so.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Has the gentleman found any regular old-line insurance company which has successfully dealt in crop insurance?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Not a single old-line company has ever been able to handle crop insurance; they could not take the loss.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Does not the gentleman know that no private corporation in America could undertake a program of this magnitude and that is the reason they have not undertaken all risk crop insurance?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I will go further than that and say there is no corporation in the world that could undertake it because it could not take the loss.

Mr. COOLEY. But the Federal Government has undertaken it and the gentleman wants to abandon it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The amount of loss to the Federal Government is bound to increase as the program continues.

I ask that you vote down the motion.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has again expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from North Carolina that the House recede and concur.

The question was taken; and the Chair, being in doubt, the House divided, and there were—yeas 83, noes 110.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground there is not a quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and eight Members are present, not a quorum.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 160, nays 208, not voting 63, as follows:

[Roll No. 112]

YEAS—160

Abernethy	Burchill, N. Y.	Cunningham
Allen, La.	Burdick	Curtis
Anderson,	Burgin	D'Alesandro
N. Mex.	Camp	Davis
Beckworth	Carlson, Kans.	Dawson
Bland	Coffee	Delaney
Bonner	Colmer	Dilweg
Boren	Cooley	Dingell
Boykin	Cooper	Domenegeaux
Bradley, Pa.	Courtney	Dworschak
Brooks	Cravens	Fay
Brown, Ga.	Creal	Feighan
Bryson	Crosser	Fernandez
Bulwinkle	Cullen	Flannagan

Fogarty
Folger
Forand
Fulbright
Fulmer
Furlong
Gale
Gathings
Gibson
Gilchrist
Gordon
Gore
Gorski
Granger
Grant, Ala.
Gregory
Hagen
Harless, Ariz.
Harris, Ark.
Hart
Hays
Heffernan
Hendricks
Hobbs
Hoch
Hoeven
Holifield
Holmes, Wash.
Hope
Horan
Hull
Izac
Jackson
Johnson,
J. Leroy
Johnson,
Luther A.
Johnson,
Lyndon B.
Johnson, Okla.
Kee

Kefauver
Kelley
Keogh
Kerr
Kirwan
Kleberg
Klein
LaFollette
Larcade
Lemke
McCord
McCormack
McGehee
McGranery
McKenzie
McMillan
Maas
Mahon
Manasco
Mansfield,
Mont.
Mansfield, Tex.
Marcantonio
Martin, Iowa
Hoch
Mills
Morrison, La.
Morrison, N. C.
Murdoch
Murphy
Murray, Tenn.
Myers
Norton
O'Brien, Mich.
O'Connor
O'Konski
O'Toole
Outland
Patman
Patton
Peterson, Fla.

NAYS—208

Andersen,
H. Carl
Anderson, Calif.
Andresen,
August H.
Angell
Arends
Arnold
Auchincloss
Baldwin, Md.
Barrett
Bates, Ky.
Beall
Bell
Bender
Bennett, Mich.
Bennett, Mo.
Bishop
Blackney
Bloom
Bolton
Brown, Ohio
Buffett
Burch, Va.
Busbey
Butler
Canfield
Cannon, Mo.
Carson, Ohio
Celler
Chapman
Chenoweth
Chiperfield
Church
Clark
Clason
Clevenger
Cole, Mo.
Compton
Cox
Crawford
Curley
Day
Dewey
Dickstein
Dirksen
Disney
Dondoro
Doughton
Drewry
Durham
Eaton
Elliott
Ellis
Ellison, Md.
Ellsworth
Elmer
Elston, Ohio
Engel
Fellows
Fenton
Fish
Fisher

Gallagher
Gavin
Gearhart
Gerlach
Gifford
Gillette
Goodwin
Graham
Grant, Ind.
Griffiths
Gross
Gwynne
Hale
Hall
Edwin Arthur
Hall,
Leonard W.
Halleck
Hancock
Harness, Ind.
Harris, Va.
Heidinger
Herter
Hess
Hill
Hinshaw
Hoffman
Holmes, Mass.
Howell
Jeffrey
Jenkins
Jennings
Jensen
Johnson,
Anton J.
Johnson,
Calvin D.
Johnson, Ind.
Johnson, Ward
Jones
Jonkman
Kean
Keefe
Kennedy
Kilday
Kinzer
Knutson
Kunkel
Lambertson
Landis
Lane
Lanham
Lea
LeCompte
LeFevre
Lesinski
Lewis, Ohio
Luce
Ludlow
McCowan
McGregor
McWilliams
Madden

Peterson, Ga.
Pittenger
Poage
Price
Priest
Ramspeck
Rankin
Richards
Robinson, Utah
Rogers, Calif.
Rowan
Russell
Sabath
Sadowski
Sasser
Sauthoff
Scanlon
Sheppard
Sikes
Slaughter
Snyder
Spence
Starnes, Ala.
Steagall
Stefan
Stevenson
Stewart
Stockman
Vincent, Ky.
Vorhis, Calif.
Ward
Weaver
Weiss
Whelchel, Ga.
White
Whitten
Wickersham
Winstead
Worley
Wright
Zimmerman

Tarver
Taylor
Thomas, N. J.
Thomas, Tex.
Thomason
Tibbott
Towe
Troutman
Vorys, Ohio

NOT VOTING—63

Allen, Ill.
Andrews
Baldwin, N. Y.
Barden
Barry
Bates, Mass.
Bradley, Mich.
Brehm
Buckley
Byrne
Cannon, Fla.
Capozzoli
Carter
Case
Cochran
Cole, N. Y.
Costello
Culkin
Dies
Ditter
Douglas

Eberharter
Fitzpatrick
Ford
Gamble
Gavagan
Gillie
Green
Hare
Hartley
Hébert
Jarman
Judd
Kearney
Kilburn
King
Lynch
McLean
McMurray
Magnuson
Monroney

Wilson
Winter
Wolcott
Wolfenden, Pa.
Wolverton, N. J.
Woodruff, Mich.
Woodrum, Va.

So the motion was rejected.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:
Mr. Sparkman for, with Mr. Gillie against.
Mr. Vinson of Georgia for, with Mr. Baldwin of New York against.
Mr. Rivers for, with Mr. Wheat against.
Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Bates of Massachusetts against.
Mr. Ford for, with Mr. Hartley against.
Mr. McMurray for, with Mr. Ramey against.
Mr. Hare for, with Mr. Kilburn against.

General pairs:
Mr. Satterfield with Mr. Douglas.
Mr. Gavagan with Mr. Gamble.
Mr. Tolman with Mr. Allen of Illinois.
Mr. Capozzoli with Mr. McLean.
Mr. Philbin with Mr. Treadway.
Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Mundt.
Mr. Lynch with Mr. Van Zandt.
Mr. Pace with Mr. Cole of New York.
Mr. Barry with Mr. Welch.
Mr. King with Mr. Culkin.
Mr. Cochran with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Byrne with Mr. Andrews.
Mr. Costello with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.
Mr. Buckley with Mr. O'Brien of New York.
Mr. Fitzpatrick with Mr. Case.
Mr. Jarman with Mr. Brehm.
Mr. Barden with Mr. Carter.
Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Mott.
Mr. Walter with Mr. Ditter.

The doors were opened.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

The motion was agreed to.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 2513) making appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON]?

There was no objection; and the Speaker appointed the following conferees on the part of the House: Messrs. MAHON, COFFEE, ANDERSON of New Mexico, STEFAN, DWORSHAK, and JENSEN.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944—CONFERENCE REPORT

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 100: Page 78, line 7, insert after the word "Service" the following: "and for sale and distribution to other Government activities, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equipment are procured from the appropriations chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment. This is language which was carried in the bill when it was reported to the House, but stricken on a point of order.

The motion was agreed to.
The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:
Amendment No. 107: Page 81, line 4, insert the following:

"EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES"

"To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to further carry out the provisions of section 32, as amended, of the act entitled "An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes," approved August 24, 1935, and subject to all provisions of law relating to the expenditure of funds appropriated by such section, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, funds appropriated by or for the purposes of section 32 of said act shall be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for the maintenance, expansion, and operation of a school milk and lunch program under clause (2) of said section 32 in a sum not exceeding \$50,000,000: *Provided*, That such funds shall be available for such purposes during the fiscal year 1944 without regard to the requirement therein relating to the encouragement of domestic consumption."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TARVER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 107 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Strike out the word "expansion" and the comma preceding and following said word.

And at the end of said amendment, strike out the period, insert a comma and the following: "but no part of such funds shall be available to defray the expenses of any activity heretofore carried on by the Work Projects Administration."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this is the language inserted by the Senate providing for what is known as the school-lunch program. This is an activity which appears to be

extremely popular in the country just at the present time.

When the hearings were had before the House subcommittee with regard to this bill the administrative authorities contemplated using out of section 32 money, \$56,000,000 for this school-lunch program and related activities, and \$25,000,000 from section 32 funds which were recommended for reappropriation by the Budget.

Our committee in formulating the bill had nothing to do with section 32 funds which are included in a permanent appropriation, but we did question the authority of the administrative officials to use section 32 money for the purpose of carrying on a school-lunch program.

The committee had no power to deal with the matter in a satisfactory way. As I have said, the section 32 money was not included in our bill, but we did raise that question. The insistence of the administrative authorities was that under paragraph 2 of section 32 they had the authority to use this money for the school-lunch program. Paragraph 2 of that section reads as follows:

Encourage the domestic consumption of such commodities or products by diverting them by the payment of benefits or indemnities or by other means from the normal channels of trade and commerce.

The committee was unable to see that it is necessary at this time to use section 32 money for the purpose of diverting agricultural commodities from the normal channels of commerce by causing their use in the school-lunch program. There is no surplus of foods at this time and no necessity for expending these moneys in order to encourage the consumption of foods and the disposition of food surpluses. So in the hearings we demonstrated to the administrative authorities our conclusions that this expenditure is probably not authorized.

The administrative authorities appear to have adopted our position in the hearings before the Senate subcommittee and requested the insertion of the language which is now under discussion and which proposes to expressly authorize the use of \$50,000,000 of section 32 funds for the purposes of this school-lunch program.

Our committee is willing to concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment. The amendment strikes out the word "expansion" where it occurs in the Senate language, where it expressly provides for the expansion of the existing program, and it further provides that these moneys shall not be used for the purpose of carrying on any program formerly carried on under the Works Projects Administration.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

I should like to explain the meaning of this proviso upon which the House conferees have insisted. It appears from the evidence that some \$2,200,000 of section 32 moneys are being used this year for the purpose of supplying milk to relief clients in certain cities of the country, some four or five in number, including the city of New York. In other words, the relief clients are required to

pay 5 cents a quart for the milk and the Government pays the difference from these section 32 funds to the dairymen who furnish the milk.

There are at least 2 objections to that procedure: One is that if there should be a relief program carried on out of these funds it ought to be general throughout the country and not limited to some 4 or 5 cities. Another reason is that any such relief program ought not to be carried on out of section 32 funds, which are primarily intended to aid in the disposition of surplus agricultural commodities, of which there are practically none at this time. So we have insisted upon the insertion of that limitation in connection with our motion to recede and concur.

We further state, as you will note in the conference report, that this school-lunch program, if it is to be a permanent matter or if it is to be carried on after the next fiscal year, should be authorized by law. We state that so far as our conferees are concerned, both on the Senate side and on the House side, we will not approve an appropriation for this purpose for the succeeding fiscal year unless in the meantime the program has been expressly authorized by Congress.

A great many people view the school-lunch program as an exceedingly important and well worth while thing. Their viewpoint with regard thereto may be correct. I think a great deal of good has been accomplished in that program, but I think the Congress should examine carefully the question of whether it desires to authorize by law the continuance of such a program. I do not believe any further appropriations after this one ought to be made until Congress has taken affirmative action expressly authorizing this type of appropriation.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ROWE. Just how far does the Federal Government expect to participate in the administration of these school lunches in the different districts, if at all?

Mr. TARVER. The Federal Government cooperates with the sponsor in each locality who supplies the lunches to the children, the Government contributing a portion of the cost of the lunch, the sponsor contributing a portion of the cost of the lunch, and most of the children contributing a portion of the cost of the lunch. The lunches are furnished free only to children who are certified as being in need. To that extent this is the carrying on of the work formerly done under the Work Projects Administration. We are not continuing the Work Projects Administration. If this is a matter which ought to be carried on, in our judgment it ought to be specifically authorized by Congress. The appropriate legislative committees ought to draft and report to the House and Senate legislation authorizing it, and it ought to be done in accordance with law and not by taking the farmer's money, his 30 percent of the tariff receipts which are intended for section 32 purposes, and

diverting those funds to a use which was certainly not contemplated by the Congress at the time section 32 was enacted.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Under what power is the Federal Government taking all the people's money and dishing it out to a few cities to help buy the milk for the people of those cities?

Mr. TARVER. If the gentleman will examine the hearings he will find that I insist they had no authority to do that, that they were violating the law in taking this section 32 money and undertaking to carry on a relief program in New York, Boston, and two or three other cities of the country.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. If I may make the observation, that sort of use of public funds would lead to every conceivable sort of use and probably to actual corruption.

Mr. TARVER. I hope the gentleman, as chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, will report legislation to the House which will result in that sort of abuse of administrative authority being stopped. I do not know how the subcommittee on which I serve as chairman could do it except by the limitation we are here recommending to the House.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SUMNERS].

[Mr. SUMNERS of Texas addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, the speeches being made in behalf of this fifty million is quite interesting to me, especially in the face of such strong opposition to farmers by those who are for this appropriation. When it comes to farmers you are compelled to kick them in the pants. Here at this time, when everybody is employed, and at larger wages, and are receiving more income than ever in the history of the country, you appropriate fifty million for milk and lunches for school children. This was an emergency program when we had considerable surplus farm products and many people needed relief. I wonder what is going to happen after this war, when we have millions of unemployed people that will not be able to buy food and clothing? But this is a different proposition. You have heard from home. Oh, this will pass, without any trouble, and yet just a few moments ago you refused a few millions to permit the farmers to be covered by insurance to take care of their crop failures in order that they may remain on the farm and the production of necessary food to feed you and win this war. I cannot understand how you can kick farmers around unless it is because they are unorganized. I am calling this to your attention with the hope when hunger confronts this country and when you have to face millions of unemployed people after this war, you will see just how foolish it is to play politics. You should have former Congressman Rich here to remind you from day to day: "Where are you going to get the money?"

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I make the same request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois Mr. [DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, let us see what the equities really are here. In 1935 we passed the act of August 24, 1935. A great majority of the Congress at that time sat on the Democratic side of the aisle. A very distinguished gentleman, Mr. Marvin Jones, an able gentleman from Texas, was the chairman of the Agricultural Committee that reported that bill. In that bill was a section called section 32. Section 32 provided that 30 percent of the tariff and customs fees should be set aside and put into a permanent fund to be used to deal with this whole question of agricultural surpluses. In other words, if you wanted to subsidize sending a little wheat to China, to get it out of the country, dip into this fund, and if you are going to add 4 cents out of the Federal moneys, to the cost of a quart of milk in Manchester, New York, Chicago, or St. Louis, to get it off the market, that is what that fund was intended for. But I am not unmindful of the fact that it dealt entirely with surplus commodities. Under that whole proposition they started the so-called school-lunch and school-milk program, selling milk for a penny to school children.

It has been in effect for quite some time. It is easy to set up a program like that, but it is very difficult to dismember it later. It has been in effect all these years. Surpluses, however, no longer exist. So there comes a demand, notwithstanding the fact that there is no surplus, that this program be continued. The Federal Government undertakes about one-third of the cost. The purveyors and parent-teachers' associations and local community associations in the neighborhood of the school do all the work, and they make provision for it. Since it has been in effect for a long time it is pretty difficult to discard this program at once.

I want to say to the gentleman from South Carolina that this has been under way since 1938, and as a matter of fact, I suppose nearly everybody in the Congress, more or less, voted for the 1935 act, which contained the section 32 proposal. I admit the condition has now changed. But the set-up has been made. The cooking equipment and the serving equipment has been established in these schools. So they believe they ought to continue. I think they are prepared to take care of 4,200,000 children under this program. We, however, have submitted an amendment through the chairman of the subcommittee to provide that none of the funds shall be used for W. P. A. activities. That means simply this: Among other activities, they were paying 4, 5, or 6 cents a quart out of Federal funds for every quart of welfare milk

sold in various large cities. They were paying 5 cents a quart in the city of New York. I think a similar amount in Manchester and about the same amount in Boston.

In other words, where there was a supply of milk that had to be gotten to welfare clients, the State welfare agency would pay 4, 5, or 6 cents and Uncle Sam would pay 5 or 6 cents, and so that milk was purveyed to welfare clients. That money has been restricted. This money will be used only for the serving of school lunches and the penny milk program. Where children can afford to pay for the milk, it is my understanding they pay for it.

Mr. KNUTSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. KNUTSON. Under the provision the gentleman just mentioned, would that make janitors and school teachers ineligible to 1-cent milk?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think so. I think this is meant only for school children.

Mr. KNUTSON. But in the past I understand quite a few of the janitors and teachers received this penny milk.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I have not heard about it. That abuse, of course, has not been disclosed to our subcommittee.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. This has been referred to children in the cities. It is not restricted, is it?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Oh, no. In some localities members of the board of education or those in authority have rejected the proposal and would not accept it. In other places it has been instituted, but there is no limitation as to the size of the town or any area in the United States where this may not apply. The Federal Government undertakes about one-third of the total cost of this program.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TARVER. I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Since this money is to be used exclusively for purchase of food surpluses, and since there are no food surpluses, will not this money revert to the Treasury?

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is one of the difficulties, and that is why the Senate wrote this provision in the bill. This illustrates the difficulty between the House and the Senate. The Senate can write any kind of legislation in a bill so long as they take it back for a separate vote. We are restricted so that we can write no legislative provision in an appropriation bill if somebody makes a point of order. That rule does not obtain in the Senate. They have infinitely greater flexibility and latitude in writing legislative matters in an appropriation bill.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Only children who cannot afford it are permitted to avail themselves of this penny milk. Children who can afford it are made to pay for it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I mentioned that fact.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Therefore, I think we are making a sound investment in building up the bones of these children. They are the next generation upon whom the burden of this war will fall. Further, this program is not restricted to the cities. Any school organization in the rural communities can take advantage of it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is correct.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has again expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. MORRISON].

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, this bill, on the whole, carries almost as much money as we appropriated, after I was a well-grown man, for every purpose of government. Yet I am for it and expect to support it, except as to a few details, this being one of them.

After I was a grown man I remember Reed, of Maine, was Speaker of the House of Representatives. For the first time this country appropriated a billion dollars, and we Democrats made ready to assault the Republicans forcibly about it. But that brilliant Republican leader, Speaker Reed, of that day, answered us by saying that under the administrations of the Republican Party and its great, patriotic policies this had become a billion-dollar country. That answer was pretty successful, because, according to my recollection, they carried the next election.

I am going to support this bill, immense as it is, but if I live and am allowed to stay here, it is the last one I ever expect to support for any such amount as is now carried by this bill. We should cut down expenses in this country and reduce taxation if we ever want to see the people happy. This is not the time to do it, however. With this war upon us we must not do anything to break the high and noble spirit of agriculture, and even those measures that were emergent in character should not be dispensed with until this second emergency of the war is past.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. I yield.

Mr. KNUTSON. If we cannot reduce operating expenses now, that is, peacetime expenses, when we have more money in the banks, more people profitably employed getting more money than they ever got before, certainly we will not be able to make much of a reduction in the post-war era when there will be a great deal of unemployment, unless the Republicans get in, of course.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. My dear sir, I think the country remembers too well what your party did for this country after the last war to allow it to administer its affairs after this war.

Mr. KNUTSON. That depression to which my distinguished friend refers

was due to World War No. 1 that you folks promised to keep us out of back in 1917.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. If my friend the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota is going to attack the righteousness of our entering into the last war, as he did attack the righteousness of our provisions to prevent getting into this one, I am not going to debate that with my friend, because I might lose my temper.

But really much of this so-called New Deal program was emergent in character, to help us recover from the disaster of the last war, followed by the almost equally great disasters brought upon us by the Republican Party's administration for 10 years of this country's affairs.

Much of our New Deal legislation was declared to be emergent by our great leader, and the chief criticism I have of his leadership is that he has not become ready to do away with much of that emergency legislation and help us to get back to an economical government based upon current necessities.

I am not in favor of an appropriation of \$50,000,000 to feed school children in the city, town, and country; that is purely for socialistic purposes and it ought to be voted against by every good, old-time Republican and every good, old-time Democrat of this House. Let the States, towns, and counties furnish the lunches if it should be done at all.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BELL].

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, the people of this country are about to experience the greatest tax bill that has ever been imposed upon them in the history of this or any other country, and yet we are here considering today an item of \$50,000,000 for free lunches, at a time when we need every dollar that we can raise to buy tanks and planes and guns for our boys all over our fighting fronts.

It seems to me that we could hardly go home and look our constituents in the face if we spent \$50,000,000 for a purpose of this sort at a time when the families of America have the greatest cash income that they have ever had before in the history of this country.

I recall a few months ago I was down in Missouri and they were having a homecoming at the little country school where I went for 3 or 4 years as a boy. The neighbors from far and near had gathered with their basket lunches. The teacher, with considerable pride, took me down into a new basement that had just been built and fully equipped. They did not have a basement in that school when I went to school. He took me down and showed me the equipment and all the paraphernalia for furnishing free lunches to the children going to that country school.

I could not understand it; frankly I could not. In the days when I went to that school, when corn was bringing from 15 to 20 cents a bushel and wheat 35 cents a bushel, we did not have very much money in those days, but every

boy who ever went to that school had with him his lunch. And yet today, here in one of the richest farming sections of the country, we are confronted with the idea of hiring a W. P. A. cook to go out and serve free lunches to those school children. Such a thing as that was absolutely unbelievable to me.

There was not a family within driving distance of that school who could not keep a cow, who could not have in their cellars stores of vegetables, who did not have their smokehouses filled with everything that any boy or any girl needed, right there on their farms, in abundance, and yet we had the spectacle of hiring a cook to go out and furnish free lunches to the school children.

Upon inquiry I found that that is being duplicated tens of thousands of times in the country schools all over the Nation.

So when I learned today that the great and distinguished body at the other end of the Capitol had stuck in this bill a provision to spend \$50,000,000, at a time when our Nation is fighting for the very liberties that we all love, I just wondered whether the Members of this body would even consider it for a moment.

If we had starving children I would say, "Yes, for the love of God, let us feed them." If we had hungry children I would say let us feed them, no matter what the cost is, but here in a land of plenty, when we have millions of surplus on all sides, to think of spending \$50,000,000 when the people of this country are paying more taxes than they have ever paid before, I am just wondering if the folks back home will not think the Congress has gone crazy.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BELL. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Even if they were needy, does not the gentleman think that the county or the town supporting the local school itself should provide what is necessary to take care of even the needy children, instead of having it made a matter for the Federal Government to pay for?

Mr. BELL. Yes; of course, it should be handled by the local communities.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY].

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I hope we will not get off the beam with respect to this matter, and that—despite more heat than light—we will be inclined to give sensible consideration to what originally your subcommittee and the conference committee is undertaking to do. Do not forget it is your subcommittee, trying to represent you, which is asking you to support your own attitude.

You have here a chance to vote \$50,000,000, with the limitation, and with suggestion, that never again will we vote a cent for such purpose. I know we cannot control subsequent legislation only by suggestion. I just ask you to remember what your conferees are up against in bucking the Senate conferees who are insisting that Chicago and Boston, Man-

chester and New York were and are entitled to a continuance of what they have had, as a W. P. A. sop, so recklessly spent. The bill is to provide substantially for feeding all school children with the contributions, with respect to which the chairman of the committee has made sufficient explanation. It excludes the mayors and the municipalities which took advantage of the law to feed school children and fed their municipalities at the taxpayers' expense. That was an inexcusable abuse of a grant of taxpayers' money made for a justifiable purpose. We put an end to that by our report and recommendation. You can take it or leave it.

I do not care ordinarily to spend \$50,000,000 of the taxpayers' money for anything any time unless justified, but if we are to spend \$50,000,000 as suggested on the premises we ought to know that it is being spent without the unlimited right on the part of anybody to continue an unlicensed use of our appropriation made for another purpose. We have so constricted the use. Vote for our recommendation.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Vermont has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, at the present time it is true that we have no considerable agricultural surpluses. It is also true that a major part of the population of this country is making good incomes. But it is also true that there are a good many families in this Nation whose incomes have not increased a single bit as a result of this war; and that the very children who will benefit from this penny-milk program are the same ones on whom the future of America depends. These youngsters must be prepared as best they can be to take up the task of guiding this Nation in the post-war world. They are the generation of youngsters who are growing up in the midst of war.

If there is any good investment that I know of I think this is it. We may be short of milk in this country; I earnestly hope not, but if we should be we should be absolutely certain that such supplies as we did have go to children in the form of milk instead of being used in any other way. This program has never been administered as a Federal program; it has been administered by people locally in the local schools. Indeed, it has not been carried on at all unless local people sponsor and take full responsibility for carrying it through. I think it is right that such a program as this ought to be authorized by Congress. Certainly I think it is appropriate to the time. For one part of a just rationing program is to see that minimum needs, especially of our school children, are met.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LANHAM). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia to

recede and concur in the amendment with an amendment.

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt the House divided and there were—ayes 82, noes 34.

So the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 116: On page 86, line 24, strike out "\$400,000" and insert "\$464,115."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 116.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 118: On page 87, line 17, after the figures insert "": *Provided*, That hereafter the Secretary may require reasonable bonds from every market agency and dealer, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to secure the performance of their obligations, and whenever, after due notice and hearing, the Secretary finds any registrant is insolvent or has violated any provisions of said act he may issue an order suspending such registrant for a reasonable specified period. Such order of suspension shall take effect within not less than 5 days, unless suspended or modified or set aside by the Secretary or a court of competent jurisdiction."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 118 and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 120: Page 88, line 18, strike out "\$5,866,708" and insert "\$6,234,755."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, Senate amendments numbered 120 and 121 are both totals. I ask unanimous consent that they be considered together.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The Clerk will report Senate amendment numbered 121.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 121: On page 88, line 19, strike out "\$1,298,413" and insert "\$1,369,763."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 120 and 121.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 122: Page 89, line 15, strike out "\$20,000,000" and insert "\$30,000,000."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 122.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RANKIN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 122 and concur in the same.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] 10 minutes.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, when this bill was before the House the provision for lending this money through the R. F. C. went out on a point of order and I offered the amendment to put the \$20,000,000 back in the bill as an appropriation. The reason I did not ask for the full \$30,000,000 at that time was that under the parliamentary situation I feared I would not be able to get it, and might have lost the entire amount.

Senator RUSSELL at the other end of the Capitol took this proposition up and got the amount raised to \$30,000,000, the amount asked by the administration and the amount approved by the Bureau of the Budget.

This rural electrification program has been the greatest one for the benefit of the American farmers ever instituted. On May 12, 1938, we passed my amendment for the first \$100,000,000 for rural electrification. That started us out on a program that has done more for the American farmer than anything else that has ever been done in the last 50 years.

I know they will tell you that materials are scarce, but we are gradually getting more and more materials as time goes on, and besides the Securities and Exchange Commission is breaking up certain large holding companies. The properties of a great many power companies are being thrown on the market. Where these small communities exist, parts of those small systems are being offered to these cooperative power associations where they can buy them and use them as a nucleus to electrify the surrounding country.

What we propose to do here is to lend them the money for that purpose. Remember, this money is divided into two parts. One-half is to be prorated as the Rural Electrification Administration sees fit. The other half is to be divided among the States according to the ratio of unelectrified farms in that particular State to the number of unelectrified farms throughout the Nation. If you will bear with me for just a moment I want to show you what this program has done.

I am glad to note that Mississippi stands at the head of the list in the percentage of increase in electrified farms since 1934.

In 1934 western and central Europe had 90 percent of her farms electrified. Japan had 90 percent of her farms electrified. Some European countries had 100 percent of their farms electrified. How do you suppose we stood in the United States? We had 10.9 percent of our farms in the United States electrified, or about one-ninth of the percentage they had in Germany, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Holland, and Denmark. We had 10.9 of our farms electrified to 90 percent in Japan.

This program has done more, I repeat, to give to the farmers of this country hope, encouragement, and relief from drudgery than anything else that has ever occurred. Mississippi went from 2,802 electrified farms in 1934 to 40,330 in 1942, or an increase of 1339.3 percent. The average increase throughout the entire Nation was 214.2 percent. I am inserting a table at the end of these remarks showing the increase in each State.

Mr. Speaker, these are loans. Not one dollar of this money is to be given away. This money will all come back with interest, and it will add more to the wealth of the Nation than any other similar amount of money that could possibly be provided.

Some of these cooperative power associations in my district have already paid back every dollar they borrowed. They do not owe a cent. These cooperative associations throughout the country are begging now for more funds in order that they may extend their small lines in order that they may buy out these small systems and spread this service to every farmer in the surrounding country.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Is not the activity showing itself to be a good business investment?

Mr. RANKIN. Why, the best in the world. It not only is enabling the farmers to live at home with some satisfaction, but it is adding more stability to the community, to the value of his property and the wealth of the community than anything else has ever done.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. I mean, is it not paying in dollars and cents?

Mr. RANKIN. Oh, yes. I dare say that we will not lose a dollar of it. We have over 800 of these associations now. I wish I had the map here to show you how they cover every State from Florida to Washington and from Arizona to Maine.

Mr. POAGE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. In connection with what the gentleman from North Carolina has just pointed out as to the effect upon the stability of the community, this morning there was a real-estate man who thought that perhaps Congressmen could save some money so he sent me a list of property that he had for sale. In every instance he was careful to point out that rural electrification was available and he also pointed that out as one of the principal points in favor of the property he was trying to sell.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; where I live we have electrified the tenant houses on practically every farm reached by these rural lines, whether the tenants are white or black.

Mr. MAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. I have always voted for these appropriations, but will the gentleman tell me two things, first, how much money has been appropriated up to now by the Congress for rural electrification?

Mr. RANKIN. I have those figures here I think.

Mr. MAY. Well, approximately the amount.

Mr. RANKIN. I have those figures. In 1937, we provided \$50,000,000; in 1938 \$30,000,000. In 1939, the year we really got started, we provided \$140,000,000. I mean we loaned that amount. In 1940, we dropped down to \$40,000,000, until they could use up the amount on hand. In 1941, we provided \$100,000,000, in 1942 \$100,000,000, and last year only \$10,000,000. The gentleman can add it up.

Mr. MAY. One more question. Is that a rotating fund that revolves and goes back into the system?

Mr. RANKIN. The money that they collect for power, they use either to pay on their debts or extend the service. They are not operated for profit. This

is the most popular activity in which we have ever engaged, so far as the farmers are concerned.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. This money that is paid back, does it go into the Treasury, or does it go back into circulation again?

Mr. RANKIN. This money that is paid on these lines, of course, is paid back to the Government.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Does it go back into the Federal Treasury or does it go back to the R. E. A.?

Mr. RANKIN. It goes back to the Federal Government; it goes into the Federal Treasury. These are loans that are being repaid by these cooperative power associations.

I will always owe a lasting debt of gratitude to some of the Republicans who joined with the Democrats in 1938 and helped to put over my amendment for the first \$100,000,000 for rural electrification,

because on that day we did more for the American farmers as I said, than Congress has ever done for them at any other time, because we started them out on a program of rural electrification that is going to make this the richest, the most powerful, and the most satisfactory country on earth in which to live.

I sincerely trust my motion will be agreed to. Do not strain at this gnat and then swallow the camel. Remember that there are more than 4,000,000 farm homes begging for electricity, and this is your chance to help them get it.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a table issued by the Rural Electrification Administration showing by States how many farms there are, how many were electrified in 1934, how many are electrified now, and what the increase has been.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LANHAM). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The table referred to follows:

Comparisons of rank, percentage, and number of electrified farms, 1935, 1940, and 1942, by States and for the United States

Area	Farms Jan. 1, 1935 ¹				Farms receiving central station electric service Dec. 31, 1934				Farms Apr. 1, 1940 ¹				Farms receiving central station electric service Apr. 1, 1940				Farms receiving central station electric service June 30, 1942 ²				Increase in electrified farms from Dec. 31, 1934, to June 30, 1942			
	Number	Percent	Rank		Number	Percent	Rank		Number	Percent	Rank		Number	Percent	Rank		Number	Percent	Rank		Number	Percent	Rank	
United States	6,812,350	743,954	10.9		6,096,799	1,853,249	30.4		2,337,160	38.3			1,593,206	214.2										
Alabama	273,455	11,053	4.0	33	231,746	33,907	14.6	41	51,020	22.0	40		39,967	361.6	17									
Arizona	18,824	5,577	29.6	12	18,468	5,607	30.4	24	7,900	42.8	24		2,323	416.5	14									
Arkansas	253,013	2,943	1.2	47	216,674	21,303	9.8	45	31,810	14.7	45		28,867	980.9	3									
California	150,360	81,093	53.9	1	132,658	107,904	81.3	4	111,070	83.7	4		29,977	37.0	47									
Colorado	63,644	7,145	11.2	25	51,436	14,823	28.8	25	22,230	43.2	23		15,085	211.1	26									
Connecticut	32,157	10,138	31.5	10	21,163	16,995	80.3	5	18,080	85.4	2		7,942	78.3	39									
Delaware	10,381	1,791	17.3	20	8,994	3,545	39.4	21	4,710	52.4	20		2,919	163.0	30									
Florida	72,857	5,700	7.8	26	62,248	15,476	24.9	28	16,800	27.0	33		11,100	194.7	28									
Georgia	260,544	6,956	2.8	41	216,033	42,409	19.6	33	64,740	30.0	31		57,784	830.7	6									
Idaho	45,113	13,433	29.8	11	43,663	25,439	58.3	13	31,930	73.1	12		18,497	137.7	33									
Illinois	231,312	28,379	12.3	23	213,439	80,027	37.5	22	106,510	49.9	21		78,131	275.3	18									
Indiana	200,835	23,476	11.7	24	184,549	91,127	49.4	17	116,730	63.2	14		93,254	397.2	16									
Iowa	221,986	32,047	14.4	22	213,318	73,308	34.4	23	105,280	49.4	22		73,233	228.5	24									
Kansas	174,589	13,224	7.6	28	156,327	27,960	17.9	37	38,070	24.4	36		24,846	187.9	29									
Kentucky	278,298	8,480	3.0	39	252,894	38,007	15.3	40	50,530	20.0	41		42,050	495.9	10									
Louisiana	170,216	2,826	1.7	46	150,007	20,221	13.5	44	22,530	15.0	44		19,734	698.3	9									
Maine	41,907	13,959	33.3	8	38,980	15,919	40.9	15	22,630	57.8	17		8,571	61.4	41									
Maryland	44,501	6,791	15.3	21	42,175	17,170	40.7	20	23,630	56.0	18		16,839	248.0	20									
Massachusetts	35,004	14,494	41.3	7	31,897	26,220	82.2	2	25,960	81.5	5		11,496	79.3	38									
Michigan	196,517	42,152	21.4	17	187,589	131,126	69.9	7	146,200	77.9	7		104,048	246.8	21									
Minnesota	203,302	13,783	6.8	30	197,351	50,075	25.4	26	72,940	36.9	26		59,057	428.5	12									
Mississippi	311,683	2,802	.9	48	291,092	26,078	9.0	46	40,330	13.8	46		37,528	1,339.3	1									
Missouri	278,454	17,893	6.4	31	256,100	39,204	15.3	39	57,070	22.3	39		39,177	219.0	25									
Montana	50,564	2,768	5.5	32	41,823	7,947	19.0	34	10,110	24.2	37		7,342	265.2	19									
Nebraska	133,616	9,544	7.1	29	121,062	22,832	18.9	35	29,630	24.5	35		20,086	210.4	27									
Nevada	3,696	946	25.6	15	3,573	1,555	43.5	19	1,490	41.7	25		544	57.5	42									
New Hampshire	17,695	9,495	53.7	2	16,554	10,845	65.5	10	13,210	79.8	6		3,715	39.1	46									
New Jersey	29,375	15,162	51.5	4	25,835	21,298	82.4	1	21,800	84.4	3		6,638	43.8	44									
New Mexico	41,369	1,350	3.3	37	34,105	4,479	13.1	42	6,790	19.9	42		5,440	403.0	15									
New York	177,025	57,825	32.7	9	153,238	102,283	66.7	9	113,010	73.7	11		55,185	95.4	37									
North Carolina	300,967	9,672	3.2	38	278,276	67,627	24.3	29	90,100	32.4	29		80,428	831.6	5									
North Dakota	84,606	1,968	2.3	43	73,962	3,218	4.4	48	4,470	6.0	48		2,502	127.1	36									
Ohio	255,146	4,048	18.8	19	233,783	137,680	58.9	11	164,330	70.3	13		116,282	242.0	22									
Oklahoma	213,325	5,648	2.6	42	179,687	20,149	11.2	43	29,730	16.5	43		24,082	428.4	13									
Oregon	64,826	17,839	27.5	14	61,829	36,369	58.8	12	46,010	74.4	10		28,171	157.9	32									
Pennsylvania	191,284	45,182	23.6	16	169,027	94,081	55.7	14	105,880	62.6	15		60,698	134.3	34									
Rhode Island	4,327	1,975	45.6	6	3,014	2,457	81.5	3	2,770	91.9	1		795	40.2	45									
South Carolina	165,504	3,796	2.3	44	137,558	27,568	20.0	32	49,350	35.9	27		45,554	1,200.0	2									
South Dakota	83,303	2,939	3.5	36	72,454	3,981	5.5	47	6,800	9.4	47		3,861	131.4	35									
Tennessee	273,783	9,727	3.6	34	247,617	38,884	15.7	38	57,400	23.2	38		47,673	490.1	11									
Texas	501,017	11,466	2.3	45	418,002	79,127	18.9	36	110,860	26.5	34		99,394	866.8	4									
Utah	30,695	16,130	52.5	3	25,411	17,411	68.5	8	18,960	74.6	9		2,830	17.5	48									
Vermont	27,061	7,945	29.4	13	23,582	12,213	51.8	16	14,050	59.6	16		6,105	76.8	40									
Virginia	197,632	14,954	7.6	27	174,885	42,144	24.1	30	50,130	28.7	32		35,176	235.2	23									
Washington	84,381	40,060	47.5	5	81,686	58,283	71.4	6	62,140	76.1	8		22,080	55.1	43									
West Virginia	104,747	3,647	3.5	35	99,282	25,199	25.4	27	31,600	31.8	30		27,953	766.5	8									
Wisconsin	199,877	39,206	19.6	18	186,735	87,556	46.9	18	103,100	55.2	19		63,894	163.0	31									
Wyoming	17,487	527	3.0	40	15,018	3,474	23.1	31	4,880	32.5	28		4,353	826.0	7									

¹ U. S. Census Bureau.

² Edison Electric Institute, Statistical Bulletin No. 4.

³ Rural Electrification Administration survey, 1942.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Mississippi is laboring under the impression that any member of this subcommittee is attacking the Rural Electrification Administration, that impression is

not justified by the facts. I know that I and, I think, every other member of the subcommittee are very deeply interested in the R. E. A. and believe in the R. E. A., believe in providing sufficient funds for the operations of R. E. A. and in the continuance of that organi-

zation. The committee has endeavored in the House bill to provide reasonable funds for its continued operation.

Let me call your attention to the facts. Just getting up here and bragging on the R. E. A. and what it has done and how useful it has been does not touch

the question you are asked to pass upon here, topside or bottom. The question is, How much money does the R. E. A. need for the next fiscal year in order to operate satisfactorily?

It had \$30,000,000, not \$10,000,000, as stated by the gentleman from Mississippi, but \$30,000,000 for this fiscal year. It had \$10,000,000 loan funds contained in the agriculture appropriation bill, together with an unobligated balance of \$10,000,000, and \$10,000,000 worth of allocations which were subject to rescission, making a total of \$30,000,000 the R. E. A. had available in this fiscal year.

How much did it use? Look at the hearings. I have them here before me. Through a date in January of this year, of that \$30,000,000 they have been able to obligate—obligate, mind you, not expend—a little over \$3,000,000. You know the restrictions that exist at the present time upon the use of copper and other materials absolutely necessary in the construction of R. E. A. lines. It is true that the War Production Board has made concessions to the R. E. A. in providing some types of material, steel and aluminum, for the construction of extensions to existing lines, but the volume of expenditures for those purposes will necessarily be comparatively small.

There also exists the question of whether the people who use those materials, after the war is over and they are able to get copper, may not want to take out the steel and aluminum work and substitute copper for it, and whether the work done with copper and aluminum may not be of a temporary character anyway.

There has been appropriated by Congress and allocated by the R. E. A.—and I read from page 1217 of our hearings the testimony of Mr. Craig—\$460,000,000 since the program started, and there has been expended during the period of the program only \$364,000,000, leaving a balance of approximately \$96,000,000 which, according to the evidence of Mr. Slatery, had not been allocated. Subsequently Mr. Craig said that \$20,000,000 of that had been obligated, but it left a balance, according to the uncontradicted evidence, of \$76,000,000 that has been allocated from the appropriations made in previous years that they have not been able to spend.

I want to read from the evidence of Mr. Craig of the R. E. A.:

Mr. TARVER. Therefore you have \$76,000,000, deducting the \$20,000,000, for which you say the work has been done, that has been made available in prior years and has been obligated, but in connection with which the work contemplated could not be done on account of the scarcity of materials?

Mr. CRAIG. That is correct.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ROWE. Does this \$76,000,000 surplus that apparently has been allocated revert to the Treasury or does it remain as a surplus with the R. E. A.?

Mr. TARVER. It is available to the use of the R. E. A. They have their \$76,000,000 that they have been unable to spend.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 additional minutes.

They have for the present fiscal year available \$30,000,000, of which they have been able to obligate through a date in January only a little in excess of \$3,000,000. It is true they contemplate allocation of funds for the possible acquisition of certain electric lines throughout the country which may at the time of allocation be planned for incorporation into some new R. E. A. projects. Under the R. E. A. Act they cannot buy these lines except as an incident to setting up new R. E. A. projects which would serve unserved rural persons. The Comptroller General will permit them to buy such lines for that purpose, but he will not permit them to buy such lines where it is just merely a matter of acquisition of additional lines and where no additional rural persons will be served.

The position of the committee is simply this: \$20,000,000 is far more, in addition to the funds otherwise available to the R. E. A., than that organization will be able to spend for the next fiscal year. There is no use of raising the money to \$30,000,000, any more than there would be in raising it to \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000. When we had the bill in the House, the gentleman from Mississippi suggested but \$20,000,000. The sky is always the limit with him when it comes to the question of appropriations for the R. E. A. He suggested all he wanted then. But when the Senate through its enthusiasm for the R. E. A. and because somebody said that it was doing a good job, as it is, raised it to \$30,000,000, then the gentleman from Mississippi goes along, and if they had raised it to \$100,000,000, the gentleman would be here offering to concur in that amendment.

Mr. RANKIN rose.

Mr. TARVER. I will yield to the gentleman, and I ask the gentleman if that is not true. If the Senate had amended the bill so as to make the amount \$100,000,000, would not the gentleman from Mississippi have been in favor of it?

Mr. RANKIN. And I will say to the gentleman that when I first asked for my first \$100,000,000 for rural electrification the gentleman from Georgia voted against it. That \$100,000,000 allotment was what really started rural electrification on its way in this country. If we could get materials, I would favor providing \$100,000,000 a year until we electrified every farm home in America.

Mr. TARVER. Oh, I have supported R. E. A. continually but I have always opposed appropriations that were excessive and unnecessarily large and the record which I have given shows that you have had \$76,000,000 more than you could spend and which ought not to have been appropriated, and as a Member of Congress I do not intend to vote for an appropriation of moneys which cannot be wisely spent.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. Yes.

Mr. MAY. I am interested to know whether or not the gentleman's committee inquired into the question of whether or not hundreds of utility companies, under the Holding Company Act, section 11, the Securities Exchange Commission has been bringing about dissolution of the power companies, and making them available for purchase by the R. E. A.; and to whether a lot of the utility companies of the country are gradually being absorbed.

Mr. TARVER. The committee had no evidence justifying any such conclusion. As I said awhile ago, the committee is sold on the idea of the R. E. A., and it wants to make sufficient provision for it.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. Not now. But the committee does not want to make provision largely in excess of the needs of the R. E. A. W. P. B. has placed restrictions on the use of materials, bringing about conditions under which the R. E. A. cannot spend more money than is available to it now, and its available funds will be largely in excess of the \$20,000,000 carried in the House version of this bill. Under any circumstances the Congress is going to be here, and the Congress under the influence of my distinguished colleague from Mississippi will make available undoubtedly at any time any additional funds that may be necessary, but now there is no more use for appropriating \$30,000,000 than there would be for appropriating \$100,000,000, because you cannot expend the amount carried in the House bill.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I agree most heartily with the gentleman from Georgia, but I want to know whether the committee went into the question. The gentleman said that there was no evidence to warrant any such conclusion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD].

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, it is now some years since I have taken part in discussing this item. I envy the enthusiasm of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]. I attended a moving picture gotten up by the Federal Government. I have not yet gotten over the effect of it on me. A poor farmer, who had nothing in the way of electricity, had nothing that brought in cash except the sale of his milk. Suddenly he had all the gadgets of electricity, much of which I could not possibly afford myself, and I marveled as to how he got them. A good salesman must have induced him to buy much more than he could afford. It is small wonder that many places are for sale, as a gentleman just commented upon, and that electricity was available as a selling argument. I expected the place shown in the picture would be for sale. How could the man pay for those gadgets? The final figures may be reassuring, but it is one of those activities that are fast growing, and losses must be expected. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY] wisely stated that with all the enthusiasm of the sup-

porters of this item, we expect many private power companies to be absorbed and public ownership greatly increased.

We are gradually being socialized, and yet the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] hates socialism. Why, he is the greatest exponent of socialism here in his advocacy of his T. V. A. The point is that no wonder these places are being sold. That picture gotten up by the Government seemed to assure us of that. What a lot of money that man must have borrowed, or was the picture simply an imaginary case?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the farmer from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. GIFFORD. Oh, I am a farmer. I work hard at it, at times. I can sympathize. I have a farm that I cannot sell, because there is no electricity available, but I am not asking for public funds to be used to bring it to me.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman is not asking for it?

Mr. GIFFORD. No.

Mr. RANKIN. Certainly not, the gentleman does not want the farmer's to have it. The gentleman did not vote for it before.

Mr. GIFFORD. I am like the gentleman from Georgia, I am simply trying to watch expenditures. I have let the gentleman run along pretty freely, and the gentleman now seems to want more than the R. E. A. needs.

Mr. RANKIN. All of the money comes back to the Federal Government.

Mr. GIFFORD. I am simply giving the gentleman a warning. I wanted to remind you of that beautiful picture, to state that it is small wonder that the property is for sale. That is the point I wish to make. Encouraging indebtedness beyond the power to repay.

Mr. RANKIN. And that is the way you Boston farmers farm.

Mr. GIFFORD. Oh, I want the gentleman to understand I am a successful farmer and I do not have electricity on my farm.

Mr. RANKIN. I apologize. I find the gentleman has a cranberry bog.

Mr. GIFFORD. Yes, and quite a little more of other kinds of farming for many years. I have had dairy herds and would be willing to enter a milking contest with the gentleman from Tupelo.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, the remarks of some Members would lead one to believe that we are making an appropriation here for the expenditure of funds for the administration of some governmental agency, where we have reason to believe that no matter how much money we appropriate, it will be expended. In this case, if perchance the circumstances are such that it is impossible to release the restrictions on building material, of course, it will be impossible for the R. E. A. to extend their lines to the extent of requiring these funds, and it will be utterly impossible for anybody to expend it, because we are not making appropriations here for administration of a bureau or department. We are making this appropriation to provide funds to

loan to farm cooperatives for the construction of their own lines. The money is to be returned. As a matter of fact, a large part of these cooperatives have repaid to the Government today more money than is due the Government at this time. Many R. E. A. cooperatives are paid up even in advance of contractual obligations. This Nation has not made any better loans unless it be the Jones-Bankhead loans, which fall in exactly the same class of loan, by making it possible for farmers to remain on the farms and produce during the times when we need production.

The committee members state that they are in favor of the R. E. A.; that they desire to provide it with all the money that is needed. Their criticism of the motion by the gentleman from Mississippi is, as I understand it, simply that they feel that perhaps the full \$30,000,000 will not be needed. They would, therefore, limit the ability of the R. E. A. to make loans to this amount. If perchance circumstances were such that these loans were needed, it would be impossible under the committee proposal to make them. The development of the Nation would be retarded and the Congress would be called upon to take further action which the committee says they would then favor. No money would be saved, but delay and confusion would result. On the other hand, if the motion of the gentleman from Mississippi prevails, the money will be available, there will be no delay; there will be no necessity for further congressional action. If material is available, the development of our rural electrification program will go on without interruption. But if the material is not available, there will be no confusion, no loss to anyone, and not one cent of additional expense to the Government. Why should we not follow the course that gives us the assurance of orderly development without any unnecessary expenditure of funds?

Certainly everyone who ever even visited on a farm knows that it is desirable to have rural electrification in every rural home. Of course, we find that those who deal in farm property consider it a great advantage to have electricity available and that they are able to increase the selling price of property that enjoys this advantage.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. Surely, I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi, who has done so much to aid the cause of rural electrification throughout this Nation.

Mr. RANKIN. One of the leaders in this movement was down here from New York the other day and said that the milk situation in New York State was becoming serious because of the lack of electrical facilities on the farms. The War Production Board lately has authorized the completion of 72 of those projects which had been stopped. There is not 1 of those projects in my district and not likely 1 in my State. As a rule, they are out in the Middle West, and some of them in New England. The Bureau of the Budget recommended \$30,000,000 after hearing the R. E. A. If this

money is not spent for that purpose, every dollar of it will be retained in the Federal Treasury.

Mr. POAGE. The \$30,000,000 cannot cost this Government anything. If you make a \$30,000,000 instead of a \$20,000,000 appropriation and we do not have an opportunity to use it, it does not cost the Government a penny. It is not like money that is appropriated to a department for administrative expenses where it be spent regardless of whether there is any need for it or not. It cannot even be loaned unless there is an opportunity to expand rural power facilities to rural people. Nobody is going to expand it, and nobody ever can unless the rural cooperatives need it in the form of loans.

In my country the power companies charged \$1,000 to \$2,000 to put in a connection before we had R. E. A., and then made you pay an exorbitant rate for the current. Then they said that rural business was not profitable, and not until we were able to create R. E. A. cooperatives were we able to even interest the private power companies in rural business. Even then we could get no quantity rate from the private power companies until we were able to threaten them with the construction of a public generating plant. We could never have built that had there not been R. E. A. funds available. As it was, we did not have to build the plant to get the first reduction. The fact that the power companies knew that we had the opportunity to get the funds and make good on our threat made it unnecessary to use the funds. When we were able to offer even more serious competition in the form of cheaper hydro-electric power, we were able to secure still further reductions from the private-power companies. Three years ago all of the local R. E. A.'s in my part of Texas were paying the Texas Power & Light Co. at least 1½ cents or 15 mills per kilowatt-hour for the power which they delivered to their subscribers. As soon as the R. E. A. began to negotiate with the local cooperatives in central Texas with the view of financing a loan to enable 13 of these cooperatives to purchase and use the power generated at the Morris Shepard Dam, the private utilities began to come down in their rates. By the time we actually organized a transmission cooperative and were able to provide real competition, the Texas Power & Light Co. reduced its charges to its R. E. A. customers by approximately 60 percent, all within a period of about 6 months. It is true that they said that this reduction was granted because of their ability to effect savings in the cost of generation and transmission of power, but they sold these R. E. A. cooperatives power that was generated at the same plant and transmitted over the same line that produced and transmitted the power for the cities of Waco and Temple. Yet the patrons of the private power company in these cities received during that period of time not one iota of reduction.

The power companies have never been able to explain and never will be able to explain how they were able to reduce generating and transmission costs on

that portion of their power that was to be used by the rural cooperatives, but could not effect any savings in the cost of generating or transmitting the power that was being used in the adjoining cities. Of course, the truth of the matter is that the power company was not threatened with any kind of competition in the cities. It, therefore, granted no reduction in rates. Whereas, on the other hand, the availability of funds in the hands of the R. E. A. that might be borrowed by the local cooperatives enabled these local cooperatives to threaten and to make good on their threat to transmit cheap hydroelectric power to the rural customers that they served. At this moment, there are thousands of rural families throughout Texas who are paying less than half what they would be paying for the same power had it not been for the threat of competition on which the R. E. A. enabled them to make good. There never has been, and I doubt if there ever will be, any regulatory body that will be one-half so effective in controlling power rates as competition. This House can, this afternoon, implement the R. E. A. so that it can make good when it threatens competition, and in that way reduce the cost of power to multiplied thousands of farm families throughout the United States, and you can do all this without spending any additional money. All we need is authority to make additional loans if circumstances require them.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CREAL].

Mr. CREAL. Mr. Speaker, the feature of R. E. A. that I am most interested in is its extension to places where electricity never has been and would never otherwise go except by the R. E. A. program. But the R. E. A. has brought to the people in the hills and valleys its greatest convenience since the hills and valleys have been occupied as homes. The Kentucky people in the rural areas are proud of this convenience and to have it as a reality instead of a wish or dream as it seemed to be only a short time ago. It may not have been profitable for any one power company to go into these areas on that small scale, but it is not a loss to the Federal Government to loan that money to those people who have repaid the regular annual installments on the loan. I thoroughly dislike this to be even spoken of in the same category as if it was a Government expense or gift. It is a loan on a sound basis that is being repaid. This is one of the soundest investments ever made in comparison with other loans. These farms are being clamored for that have this electricity. You have raised the price of those farms. A man who comes from a farm that has had rural electrification is not content to go back into the dark any more. He wants to get on a rural electric line over there in the other county if he moves.

It does not matter about change of ownership; it does not matter about the life of the man who is there; it does not

matter about the tenants that come to the land. It is all a part of the home and whoever owns it, it remains a part of the home and the debt will be paid.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman an additional half minute.

Mr. CREAL. With reference to taking up the allotment, we passed a bill the other day providing that the Federal road funds would not go back to the General Treasury and not one single State in this Union had used all of the Federal money that had been allotted; so let us pass this amendment, and if it is not used by reason of shortage of material, then it will not be spent.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] 5 minutes to conclude the debate.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I think it is fair to say that most of the discussion thus far has not touched the real issue which is here involved. Perhaps we ought to have enough background, therefore, to see what the real issue is.

When this bill was reported to the House the subcommittee and the full appropriations committee recommended \$20,000,000 for R. E. A. loans. The bill then went to the Senate, and they increased the amount to \$30,000,000.

That is the issue before us, and the gentleman from Mississippi offers a preferential motion to recede from the House position and concur in the Senate position, namely, to provide \$30,000,000 instead of the \$20,000,000 as provided by the House.

The House conferees took the position that \$20,000,000 is enough, and there are some reasons for it. I believe the Members of the House are unanimously for the R. E. A.; I believe we all realize that it has done a great job for the country, but that is not the issue.

The issue is whether under existing circumstances it can use \$30,000,000. Our answer to that is no, and the reason for it is that there is a lack of critical materials that are necessary to construction of new lines.

We had 7 days of hearings early this year attended by R. E. A. officials, officials of R. E. A. cooperatives, officials from the War Production Board, and other agencies of Government relative to the availability of copper for these lines. The W. P. B. kept insisting they could not make any additional allocations of copper to R. E. A. cooperatives for R. E. A. lines, because it could not be spared from the war effort.

Assuming that they had the extra money and they do go ahead with nothing to prevent it, then what will happen? They may install inferior materials in the lines, which will have to be torn out later.

The fact of the matter is that one of the Senators from a Western State, who was a member of the conference committee, gave us his estimation after investigating as to how satisfactory some of these materials were as compared with copper lines of the right size and gage,

and he said the experience was not satisfactory at all.

Now should the R. E. A. go ahead, under those circumstances, and install steel wire, inferior aluminum wire, and at some later time make it necessary to tear out that investment and replace it with copper at an additional cost to the cooperator? That certainly does not look like good business, and so that is one of the reasons why the committee recommends \$20,000,000 instead of \$30,000,000.

On the basis of the official W. P. B. report to our subcommittee, we had a full explanation that there is a shortage of copper and critical materials, and it is our best judgment that the amount of money recommended by the Senate cannot be spent and if that is the case why should it be carried in the bill?

There is another reason. This \$30,000,000 is broken down pretty much as follows: They want \$5,000,000 to service lines established to war industries; \$10,000,000 for the acquisition of existing electrical lines, and \$15,000,000 for new construction if they can get the material. And that raises a question that was raised only a while ago by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY] as to whether or not some of these funds are being used to acquire plants that have been ordered sold by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The answer is "Yes."

I read from an exhibit of the R. E. A. dated March 25, which has this to say:

A Minnesota cooperative will acquire 280 miles of lines and generative facilities while allocation for a second Ohio system will finance acquisition of property ordered sold by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

That appeared in one of the releases that was gotten out in March.

I do not quarrel about that.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Let me conclude just this statement.

I do not quarrel about that; they have a right to acquire lines and the Securities and Exchange Commission has a perfect right to order the sale, under the Public Utility Holding Act. Nobody quarrels about that, but there is this fact to be kept in mind: The Comptroller General has ruled—and you will find the ruling in the hearings—that R. E. A. cannot acquire an existing facility unless it is intended to serve new unserved rural customers.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The question is: Does R. E. A. propose to acquire existing facilities that do not immediately serve unserved rural customers? I think the answer may be "yes." In their release of June 7 they say, among other things:

To acquire existing properties that will facilitate electrification of additional farms in the post-war period.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. If that is true certainly they can wait until that time, and

it is not at all imperative that this money be furnished in this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Here is a small community, we will say, where the power company owns a small plant that it has to sell, it wants to sell it, and the R. E. A. wants to buy it. Why? Because by buying it it can electrify the farms around it. I have had many, many of those cases called to my attention and some of them in my own district. Under those conditions the Comptroller General has ruled the cooperatives can buy them, and they are buying them. That is what is happening in the cases referred to in Minnesota and in Ohio; and they are electrifying the farms around those communities.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I will give the Comptroller's exact language.

Mr. RANKIN. I know what it is.

Mr. DIRKSEN. He says:

If the acquisition is incidental to serving unserved rural customers.

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

Mr. DIRKSEN. But if there is any acquisition for any other purpose, it is not going to be allowed by the Comptroller General.

Mr. RANKIN. Of course, unless there are farms around it, unless it is in a farming section with farms to be served that are not being served now, then the cooperative cannot acquire it. They could not make the sale to the co-op, but you will not find one out of a thousand of those little systems that does not have a large farming community around it that has not been served at all, and this is the only way that they can get it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. There is no evidence that this additional \$10,000,000 is necessary, and I hope the preferential motion will be voted down.

Mr. RANKIN. It was recommended by the administration and the Bureau of the Budget.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Mississippi that the House recede and concur.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANKIN) there were—ayes 70, noes 106.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground there is not a quorum present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 167, nays 193, answered "present" 1, not voting 70, as follows:

[Roll No. 113]

YEAS—167

Abernethy	Andresen,	Bennett, Mo.
Allen, La.	August H.	Bishop
Andersen,	Angell	Brooks
H. Carl	Barrett	Brown, Ga.
Anderson,	Beckworth	Bryson
N. Mex.	Bennett, Mich.	Bulwinkle

Burdick	Hobbs	Murray, Wis.
Camp	Hoch	Norman
Carlson, Kans.	Hoeven	O'Brien, Mich.
Chapman	Hollifield	O'Connor
Chipherfield	Holmes, Wash.	O'Hara
Coffee	Horan	O'Toole
Cole, Mo.	Howell	Outland
Colmer	Hull	Pace
Cooley	Izac	Patman
Cooper	Jackson	Patton
Courtney	Johnson,	Peterson, Fla.
Cox	Anton J.	Peterson, Ga.
Creal	Johnson,	Phillips
Crosser	Calvin D.	Pittenger
Cullen	Johnson, Ind.	Poage
Cunningham	Johnson,	Price
Curley	J. Leroy	Priest
D'Alesandro	Johnson,	Randolph
Davis	Luther A.	Rankin
Day	Johnson,	Richards
Dilweg	Lyndon B.	Rockwell
Dingell	Johnson, Okla.	Russell
Domengeaux	Kee	Sauthoff
Doughton	Keefe	Schwabe
Drewry	Kefauver	Sikes
Elliott	Kerr	Simpson, Ill.
Ellsworth	Kirwan	Smith, Va.
Elmer	Klein	Smith, Wis.
Fay	Landis	Spence
Feighan	Lanham	Starnes, Ala.
Fernandez	Larcade	Steagall
Fisher	Lea	Stefan
Flannagan	Lemke	Stevenson
Fogarty	Lewis, Ohio	Stewart
Folger	McCord	Stockman
Forand	McCowan	Sullivan
Fulbright	McGehee	Thomas, Tex.
Fulmer	McKenzie	Thomason
Furlong	McMillan	Voorhis, Calif.
Gearhart	McMurray	Vursell
Gibson	Mahon	Weaver
Gilchrist	Maloney	Welch
Gossett	Manasco	Whelchel, Ga.
Granger	Mansfield,	White
Grant, Ala.	Mont.	Whitten
Gregory	Mansfield, Tex.	Whittington
Hagen	Marcantonio	Wickersham
Harless, Ariz.	Miller, Nebr.	Wilson
Harris, Ark.	Morrison, La.	Winstead
Hays	Morrison, N. C.	Worley
Heidinger	Mott	Wright
Hendricks	Murdock	Zimmerman
Hill	Murray, Tenn.	

NAYS—193

Anderson, Calif.	Elston, Ohio	Kunkel
Arends	Engel	LaPollette
Arnold	Fellows	Lambertson
Auchincloss	Fenton	LeCompte
Baldwin, Md.	Fish	LeFevre
Bates, Ky.	Gale	Lesinski
Bell	Gallagher	Luce
Bender	Gamble	Ludlow
Blackney	Gathings	McGranery
Bland	Gavin	McGregor
Bloom	Gerlach	McLean
Bolton	Gifford	McWilliams
Bonner	Gillette	Maas
Boren	Goodwin	Madden
Bradley, Pa.	Gordon	Martin, Iowa.
Brown, Ohio	Gore	Martin, Mass.
Buffett	Gorski	Mason
Burch, Va.	Graham	May
Burchill, N. Y.	Grant, Ind.	Merritt
Burgin	Griffiths	Morrow
Busbey	Gross	Michener
Butler	Gwynne	Miller, Conn.
Canfield	Hale	Miller, Mo.
Cannon, Mo.	Hall	Miller, Pa.
Carson, Ohio	Edwin Arthur	Mills
Carter	Hall	Monkiewicz
Case	Leonard W.	Mruk
Celler	Halleck	Myers
Chenoweth	Hancock	Norrell
Church	Harness, Ind.	Norton
Clark	Harris, Va.	O'Brien, Ill.
Clason	Herter	Pfeifer
Clevenger	Hess	Ploeser
Cole, N. Y.	Hinshaw	Plumley
Compton	Hoffman	Powers
Cravens	Hope	Pracht
Crawford	Jeffrey	Rabaut
Curtis	Jenkins	Ramspeck
Dawson	Jennings	Reece, Tenn.
Delaney	Jensen	Reed, Ill.
Dewey	Johnson, Ward	Reed, N. Y.
Dickstein	Jones	Rizley
Dirksen	Jonkman	Robertson
Disney	Kean	Robinson, Utah.
Dondero	Kelley	Robson, Ky.
Durham	Keogh	Rodgers, Pa.
Dworshak	Kilday	Rogers, Calif.
Eaton	Kinzer	Rogers, Mass.
Ellis	Kleberg	Rohrbough
Ellison, Md.	Knutson	Rolph

Rowan	Somers, N. Y.	Vorys, Ohio
Rowe	Springer	Wadsworth
Sabath	Stanley	Ward
Sasscer	Stearns, N. H.	Weichel, Ohio
Scanlon	Summer, Ill.	Weiss
Schiffner	Sundstrom	Wene
Schuetz	Taber	West
Scott	Talbot	Wigglesworth
Shafer	Talle	Willey
Sheppard	Tarver	Winter
Short	Taylor	Wolcott
Slaughter	Thomas, N. J.	Wolfenden, Pa.
Smith, Maine	Tibbott	Wolverton, N. J.
Smith, Ohio	Towe	Woodruff, Mich.
Smith, W. Va.	Troutman	Woodrum, Va.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Beall

NOT VOTING—70

Allen, Ill.	Green	O'Leary
Andrews	Hare	O'Neal
Baldwin, N. Y.	Hart	Philbin
Barden	Hartley	Poulson
Barry	Hébert	Ramey
Bates, Mass.	Heffernan	Rees, Kans.
Boykin	Holmes, Mass.	Rivers
Bradley, Mich.	Jarman	Sadowski
Brehm	Judd	Satterfield
Buckley	Kearney	Sheridan
Byrne	Kennedy	Simpson, Pa.
Cannon, Fla.	Kilburn	Snyder
Capozzoli	King	Sparkman
Cochran	Lane	Sumners, Tex.
Costello	Lynch	Tolan
Culkin	McCormack	Treadway
Dies	Magnuson	Van Zandt
Ditter	Monroney	Vincent, Ky.
Douglas	Mundt	Vinson, Ga.
Eberharter	Murphy	Walter
Fitzpatrick	Newsome	Wasielewski
Ford	Nichols	Wheat
Gavagan	O'Brien, N. Y.	
Gillie	O'Konski	

So the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs:

Mr. Rivers with Mr. Wheat.

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Bates of Massachusetts.

Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Mundt.

Mr. Sparkman with Mr. Gillie.

Mr. Vinson of Georgia with Mr. Baldwin of New York.

Mr. Ford with Mr. Hartley.

Mr. Hare with Mr. Kilburn.

Mr. Barry with Mr. Ditter.

Mr. Lane with Mr. Allen of Illinois.

Mr. Buckley with Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts.

Mr. O'Neal with Mr. Treadway.

Mr. Capozzoli with Mr. Ramey.

Mr. Satterfield with Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Fitzpatrick with Mr. Andrews.

Mr. Cochran with Mr. O'Brien of New York.

Mr. Gavagan with Mr. Rees of Kansas.

Mr. Costello with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lynch with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.

Mr. McCormack with Mr. Beall.

Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Culkin.

Mr. Tolan with Mr. Brehm.

Mr. Kennedy with Mr. Kearney.

Mr. Byrne with Mr. Van Zandt.

Mr. Jarman with Mr. Paulson.

Mr. BEALL changed his vote from "nay" to "present."

Mr. COLE of Missouri changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The doors were opened.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

The motion was agreed to.

DEFICIENCY BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

Mr. CANNON of Missouri submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 2714) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2714) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 60 and 61.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House to Senate amendment numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Omit all of the matter proposed to be stricken out by such amendment and omit all of the matter proposed to be inserted in lieu thereof by action of the Senate and House of Representatives; and the Senate agree to the same.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMETT O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
H. C. LODGE, JR.,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on Senate amendments Nos. 5, 60, and 61, to the bill (H. R. 2714) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

No. 5: The original House bill carries provision extending until June 30, 1944, the unexpended balance in the President's emergency fund on June 30, 1943. To this provision the House added a prohibition on the use of the fund for making allocations to the National Resources Planning Board and the Farm Security Administration. The Senate struck out this provision and inserted language of a general character restricting the use of the fund. The House adopted the Senate proposed language modified so as to make exemptions for the Army, Navy, State Department, and Office of Strategic Services but left the Senate language applicable to all other Federal agencies. The Senate accepted the House modification of the Senate language but added a further exception for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The conference agreement omits the original House amendment relating to the National Resources Planning Board and the Farm Security Administration, and also omits all other proposed substitute language of the

Senate and House and leaves the continuation of the fund in the form originally reported to the House by the committee on Appropriations. The House provision relating to the Planning Board and Farm Security is covered in other measures. The independent offices appropriation bill, 1944, contains provision prohibiting the funds for that Board in that bill from being supplemented from any other source and similar provision with respect to Farm Security is contemplated in connection with the agricultural appropriation bill, 1944, now pending.

Nos. 60 and 61, relating to Goodwin B. Watson, William E. Dodd, Jr., and Robert Morris Lovett: The Senate recedes from its amendment striking out the section in the House bill prohibiting the use of Federal funds for continuation of their employment in the Federal service.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMETT O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944—CONFERENCE REPORT

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 123: Page 89, line 17, strike out "\$22,258,000" and insert "\$32,258,000."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment numbered 123. The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 124: On Page 91, line 5, after "Administration", insert the following: "Provided, That hereafter the requirement (12 U. S. C. 952) that Federal land banks and joint stock land banks shall be examined at least twice each year is hereby modified so that such examinations need be made only once each year: *Provided further*, That hereafter the expenses and salaries of employees engaged in such examinations shall be assessed against the said corporations, banks, or institutions in accordance with the provisions of existing laws except that the amounts collected from the Federal land banks, joint stock land banks, and Federal intermediate credit banks pursuant to the act of July 17, 1916, as amended (12 U. S. C. 657), shall be covered into the Treasury and credited to a special fund, and the Administration shall estimate the cost to the Farm Credit Administration of the administrative supervision of the Federal land banks, the banks for cooperatives, the Federal intermediate credit banks, and the production credit corporations for the fiscal year 1944 and shall apportion the amount so determined among such banks and corporations on such equitable basis as said Administration shall determine, and shall assess and collect such amounts in advance from such banks and corporations and the amount so collected shall be covered into the Treasury and credited to said special fund, which fund is hereby made available to said Administration for expenditure for the purposes set forth in this appropriation: *Provided further*, That as soon as practicable after June 30, 1944, said Administration shall determine, on a fair and reasonable basis, (1) the cost of the examination services rendered during the fiscal year 1944 to each Federal land bank, joint stock

land bank, and Federal intermediate credit bank and (2) the amount which fairly and equitably should be allocated to each Federal land bank, bank for cooperatives, Federal intermediate credit bank, and production credit corporation as the cost during the fiscal year 1944 of their administrative supervision, and if the sum of these two items in any case is greater than the total amount collected from the bank or the corporation concerned, the difference shall be collected from such bank or corporation or, if less, shall be refunded from said special fund to the bank or the corporation entitled thereto."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment. There is no controversy about this, Mr. Speaker. The language was in the bill when it was before the House committee.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, amendment numbered 125 is connected with amendments numbered 126 and 127 and should not be disposed of until after action is taken on those amendments. I ask unanimous consent that amendment numbered 125 be passed for the present.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that amendments numbered 126 and 127 involve the subject matter of the appropriation for the Farm Security Administration, I ask unanimous consent that they be considered together.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate amendments numbered 126 and 127.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 126: Page 95, line 17, insert the following:

"LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

"To enable the Secretary to continue to provide assistance through rural rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in the United States, its Territories, and possessions, including (1) farm debt adjustment service, and making and servicing of loans and grants under this and prior laws; (2) loans to needy individual farmers; (3) grants; and (4) liquidation as expeditiously as possible of Federal rural rehabilitation projects under the supervision of the Farm Security Administration, \$29,607,573, which sum shall be also available for necessary administrative expenses incident to the foregoing, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; compensation of experts (including the Administrator and not to exceed three Assistant Administrators of the Farm Security Administration) without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; purchase, operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and printing and binding: *Provided*, That the War Food Administrator shall transmit to the Congress semiannually a progress report with respect to the liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects under the supervision of the Farm Security Administration, showing by name and by States all dispositions of such proj-

ects, or parts thereof, together with the amounts of Federal funds expended in the process of liquidation, and any losses incurred in the use of such funds.

"In making any grant payments under this act, the Secretary is authorized to require with respect to such payments the performance of work on useful public projects, Federal and non-Federal, including work on private or public land in furtherance of the conservation of natural resources, and the provisions of the act of February 15, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 796), as amended, relating to disability or death compensation, and benefits shall apply to those persons performing such work: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any case coming within the purview of the workmen's compensation law of any State, Territory, or possession, or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death.

"For additional funds for the purpose of making rural rehabilitation loans to needy individual farmers, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make advances to the Secretary upon his request in an aggregate amount of not to exceed \$97,500,000. Such advances shall be made (1) with interest at the rate of 3 percent per annum payable semiannually; (2) upon the security of obligations acceptable to the Corporation heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Secretary pursuant to law; (3) in amounts which shall not exceed 75 percent of the then unpaid principal amount of the obligations securing such advances; and (4) upon such other terms and conditions, and with such maturities, as the Corporation may determine. The Secretary shall pay to the Corporation, currently as received by him, all moneys collected as payments of principal and interest on the loans made from the amounts so advanced or collected upon any obligations held by the Corporation as security for such advances, until such amounts are fully repaid. The amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which the Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under the provisions of law in force on the date this act takes effect is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

"None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise authorized under this caption ('Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation') shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of land or for the carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing program; (2) the carrying on of any operations in collective farming, except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possible of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500.

"The Secretary of Agriculture may expend funds administered by him as trustee under the various transfer agreements with the several State rural rehabilitation corporations only for purposes for which funds made available under this caption may be expended, and the limitations applicable to such funds shall also be applicable to the expenditure of such trust funds by the Secretary of Agriculture.

"The appropriation and authorizations herein made under the heading 'Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation', shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation under this heading during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source.

"No part of the appropriation herein made under the heading 'Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation' shall be available to pay the compensation of any person appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws."

Amendment No. 127: On page 99, line 7, insert the following:

"FARM TENANCY"

"To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as follows:

"Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in connection with the making of loans under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), and the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans heretofore made under the provisions of said act, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding as authorized by said act, \$1,326,070.

"Loans: For loans to individual farmers in accordance with title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), \$30,000,000, which sum shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at an interest rate of 3 percent per annum: *Provided*, That the amount which is available to any State or Territory for making loans under such title I shall be distributed by the secretary, in accordance with rules prescribed by him, among the several counties or parishes in such State or Territory, except that he shall not distribute to any such county or parish in excess of three times the amount which would be distributed to such county or parish were the entire amount available to the State or Territory distributed among the several counties or parishes in such State or Territory on the basis of farm population and the prevalence of tenancy; and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to lend such sum to the Secretary upon the security of any obligations of borrowers from the Secretary under the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006): *Provided*, That the amount loaned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall not exceed 85 percent of the principal amount outstanding of the obligations constituting the security therefor: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may utilize proceeds from payments of principal and interest on any loans made under such title I to repay the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the amount borrowed therefrom under the authority of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That the amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in Senate amendments Nos. 126 and 127 with an amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TARVER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 126 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION"

"To enable the Secretary through the War Food Administration to continue to provide assistance through rural rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in the United States, its Territories, and possessions, including (1) farm debt adjustment service, and making and servicing of loans and grants under this and prior laws; (2) loans to needy individual farmers; (3) grants; and (4) liquidation as expeditiously as possible of Federal rural rehabilitation projects under the supervision of the War Food Administration, \$20,000,000, which sum shall be also available for neces-

sary administrative expenses incident to the foregoing, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; compensation of experts without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; purchase, operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and printing and binding: *Provided*, That the War Food Administrator shall transmit to the Congress semiannually a progress report with respect to the liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects, showing by name and by States all dispositions of such projects, or parts thereof, together with the amounts of Federal funds expended in the process of liquidation, and any losses incurred in the use of such funds.

"In making any grant payments under this Act, the Secretary is authorized to require with respect to such payments the performance of work on useful public projects, Federal and non-Federal, including work on private or public land in furtherance of the conservation of natural resources, and the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 796), as amended, relating to disability or death compensation, and benefits shall apply to those persons performing such work: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any case coming within the purview of the workmen's compensation law of any State, Territory, or possession, or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death.

"For additional funds for the purpose of making rural rehabilitation loans to needy individual farmers, who are unable to obtain credit elsewhere the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make advances to the Secretary upon his request in an aggregate amount of not to exceed \$60,000,000. Such advances shall be made (1) with interest at the rate of 3 percent per annum payable semiannually; (2) upon the security of obligations acceptable to the Corporation heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Secretary pursuant to law; (3) in amounts which shall not exceed 75 percent of the then unpaid principal amount of the obligations securing such advances; and (4) upon such other terms and conditions, and with such maturities, as the Corporation may determine: *Provided*, That no loan shall be made out of such funds except loans which have first been offered and refused by other leading agencies (including the Emergency Crop and Feed Division of the Farm Credit Administration, the production credit associations, and private lending agencies) customarily engaged in making loans of a similar character at comparable rates for the area where such loan is proposed to be made. The Secretary shall pay to the Corporation, currently as received by him, all moneys collected as payments of principal and interest on the loans made from the amounts so advanced or collected upon any obligations held by the corporation as security for such advances, until such amounts are fully repaid. The amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which the corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under the provisions of law in force on the date this act takes effect is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise authorized under this caption ('Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation') shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of land or for the carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing program; (2) the carrying on of any operations in collective farming, or cooperative farming, or the organization, promotion or management of homestead associations, land-leasing associations, land-purchasing associations, or cooperative land purch-

chasing for colonies of rehabilitants or tenant purchasers, except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possible of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500; or (4) the making of loans to any cooperative association; or (5) the making of loans for the payment of dues to or the purchase of any share or stock interest in any cooperative association (except for medical, dental, or hospital services) or for any expenditure other than that deemed necessary for the production of agricultural commodities.

"The Secretary of Agriculture may expend funds administered by him as trustee under the various transfer agreements with the several State rural rehabilitation corporations only for purposes for which funds made available under this caption may be expended, and the limitations applicable to such funds shall also be applicable to the expenditure of such trust funds by the Secretary of Agriculture.

"The appropriation and authorizations herein made under the heading 'Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation', shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation under this heading during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source."

Mr. TARVER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 127 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"FARM TENANCY

"To enable the Secretary through the War Food Administration to carry into effect the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as follows:

"Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in connection with the making of loans under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), and the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans heretofore made under the provisions of said act, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding as authorized by said act, \$1,326,070.

"Loans: For loans to individual farmers in accordance with title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), \$30,000,000, which sum shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at an interest rate of 3 percent per annum and which sum shall not be used for making loans under the terms of said act for the purchase of farms of greater value than the average farm unit of 30 acres and more in the county, parish, or locality in which such purchase may be made, which value shall be determined solely according to statistics of the farm census of 1940: *Provided*, That the amount which is available to any State or Territory for making loans under such title I shall be distributed by the Secretary, in accordance with rules prescribed by him, among the several counties or parishes in such State or Territory, except that he shall not distribute to any such county or parish in excess of two times the amount which would be distributed to such county or parish were the entire amount available to the State or Territory distributed among the several counties or parishes in such State or Territory on the basis of farm population and the prevalence of tenancy; and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to lend such sum to the Secretary upon the security of any obligations of borrowers from the Secretary under the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006): *Provided*, That the amount loaned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall not exceed 85 percent of the

principal amount outstanding of the obligations constituting the security therefor: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may utilize proceeds from payments of principal and interest on any loans made under such title I to repay the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the amount borrowed therefrom under the authority of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That the amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof."

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, the House is now presented with a vote on two amendments. I am interested in amendment No. 126. Will there be a chance to vote on that amendment?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asked and secured unanimous consent that amendments 126 and 127 be considered together, and he has made a motion with respect to both of them. Therefore, the Chair holds that the question is not divisible.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this is a proposal offered in compromise of this entire issue relating to the appropriations for the Farm Security Administration for loans and rural rehabilitation, for grants, and for the farm tenant land-purchase program.

This is not a proposal which meets with the entire approval of any member of the House committee of conference. It is probably not a proposal which meets with the entire approval of any one of the Senate conferees. There are members of both the House and Senate committees of conference who, if they could follow their wishes, would provide considerably more money for the activities heretofore carried on by the Farm Security Administration than is contemplated in this compromise amendment. There are other members who, if their judgment should be followed, would not want to provide any funds at all. There are other middle-of-the-road members of the two committees of conference who would like to have more reasonable provision for the continuance of these activities without going to the limit advocated by the greatest enthusiasts for the work of the F. S. A. and without restricting its operations as severely as would be done by some of those who are most critical of what has been done under its jurisdiction.

Therefore, this is essentially a compromise proposition. As I understand it, has the approval for the purposes of compromise of all of the members of the House committee of conference. We have reason to apprehend that if it is agreed to by the House it will be accepted by the Senate and this pending issue will be settled for the time being, at least. So I hope that in the discussion regarding this proposed compromise we may not seek to open up too much old questions of difference between us as to what the Farm Security Administration has been doing, the abuses or alleged abuses of ad-

ministrative discretion which it has been accused of manifesting, and of practices which it has been carrying on which have been subjected to severe criticism, in which criticism I have myself participated on many occasions. I hope that in the interest of the swift conclusion of this matter as far as this fiscal year is concerned we may be able to agree on the language of the compromise amendment.

In that connection, I wish to point out that the subcommittee of the House Committee on Agriculture headed by the very able gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. COOLEY], has been conducting hearings in an investigation of the activities of the Farm Security Administration, and I am advised will soon bring to the House for consideration a legislative bill which will deal with this whole subject matter. So the proposal we offer here is in the nature of a stop-gap settlement of the matter pending the opportunity by Congress to enact legislation which in its judgment will deal with it in a satisfactory way.

In the Senate amendment \$97,500,000 was proposed for loans for rural rehabilitation. In this amendment \$60,000,000 is proposed, a decrease below the Senate figures in that item of \$37,500,000.

In the Senate amendment \$29,607,000 was proposed for administrative and supervisory expenses, and in the language of the House compromise that figure is reduced to \$20,000,000.

In the bill which the committee reported to the House some time in April we provided for the amount of the budget estimate for farm-tenant land-purchase loans, \$30,000,000, with one-million-three-hundred-thousand-odd dollars for administrative expenses in connection with that program. That provision, because of its providing for loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which are not authorized by law, was stricken on a point of order. Senate amendment No. 127 reinserts substantially the language proposed by the House subcommittee with the same amount of appropriation and of authorization for loans as contained in the House subcommittee language and as approved by the Budget, so that there does not appear to be any substantial difference between the two bodies with reference to the farm-tenant land-purchase loans except that in the House language and in bills for prior fiscal years we have carried the provision that no loan shall be made to a tenant for the purchase of a farm of more than the average value of farms of 30 acres or more in the county, parish, or locality where the farm is being purchased. This provision was omitted from the language of Senate amendment No. 127, and in the language of this compromise amendment it has been reinserted.

We have provided in this compromise amendment—and this is a very important provision—that these appropriations shall be made to the Secretary of Agriculture through the War Food Administration. We do not mention the Farm Security Administration in the language of the compromise amendment at all. We place the responsibility on the War Food Administrator for the ad-

ministration of this program, and that Administrator at this time, as you know, is Mr. Chester Davis.

I want to say frankly that I feel that some of the abuses which have crept into the administration of the Farm Security Administration have been occasioned by the lack of the exercise of good judgment on the part of its supervisory personnel. I do not wish at this time to discuss what I consider those abuses to have been. I have discussed them fully on prior occasions in the House, but as I indicated a while ago, I hope it may be possible for the House to agree to this compromise amendment without entering into a detailed discussion of all of the things that all of us or many of us think have been wrong with the Farm Security Administration, with the administration of its affairs, and of all those things which many of us think have been good as carried on under the direction of the F. S. A.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. Yes.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Under the procedure am I to understand that the House will be denied an opportunity to vote on the issue of the farm tenancy appropriation, that that will not be segregated from the appropriation for Farm Security Administration?

Mr. TARVER. Conceiving that there would be no objection to it, I asked unanimous consent that the two amendments might be considered together and unanimous consent was granted.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. Yes.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Is there any language in the amendment that will provide that the farm tenancy shall be handled by the War Food Administration, or is the language that contained in the existing law that this shall be handled by the Secretary of Agriculture?

Mr. TARVER. The language is that it shall be handled through the War Food Administration, "to enable the Secretary through the War Food Administration to carry into effect the appropriations of title I of the Jones-Bankhead Act."

Mr. WHITTINGTON. And as to loans and grants, will they be handled through the War Food Administration?

Mr. TARVER. In the same way, exactly.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I asked that question under paragraph 4, which provides for the liquidation as expeditiously as possible of Federal rehabilitation matters under the War Food Administrator, and I assume from the gentleman's statement that that same supervision will apply to the other.

Mr. TARVER. The language has been carefully prepared with the idea of placing responsibility for the expenditure of these funds under the War Food Administration, and reference to the Farm Security Agency has been eliminated from the appropriation language. The Farm Security Administration is, of course, a part of the War Food Administration.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. And is the War Food Administrator directed to dispose

of the administration of community projects as rapidly as possible?

Mr. TARVER. Not only have we directed the War Food Administrator to proceed with the disposition or liquidation of all of these projects as expeditiously as possible, but we have hedged about the expenditure of these funds by several restrictions intended to prevent the abuses which have existed in the administration of the affairs of the Farm Security Administration.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. And I am correct in assuming that this amendment is to be handled by the War Food Administration rather than by the Farm Security Administration?

Mr. TARVER. Oh, absolutely.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report and statement on the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1648) "making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its amendment to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1 and agree to the amendment of the Senate.

Amendment numbered 26: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out and inserted by the said amendment and amendment thereto insert the following:

"SEC. 204. The Joint Committee on Investigation of Nonessential Federal Expenditures is hereby directed to make a study of the problem of penalty mail in all of the departments and branches of the government, with a view to eliminating unnecessary volume and reducing costs, and shall report its findings and recommendations by bill or otherwise to Congress not later than the first day of the next regular session of the Seventy-eighth Congress. The departments and agencies of government shall furnish such information and detail such personnel as may be requested by the Committee to assist in its investigation"; and the House agree to the same.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEORGE MAHON,
JAMES M. CURLEY,
JOHN TABER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,

Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
PAT MCCARRAN,
H. C. LODGE, Jr.,
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, submit the following detailed statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1: Strikes from the bill the limitation, proposed by the House, prohibiting the use of any of the funds appropriated for carrying into effect the Silver Purchase Act.

Amendment No. 26: Strikes from the bill the limitation, proposed by the House, prohibiting the use of any of the funds appropriated for the handling of penalty mail and the section, proposed by the Senate, requiring a study of the use of the mails by Government agencies to be conducted by the Postmaster General and the Director of the Budget and provides for a study of the use of the mails by Government agencies by the Joint Committee to Investigate Nonessential Federal Expenditures.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEORGE MAHON,
JAMES M. CURLEY,
JOHN TABER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,

Managers on the part of the House.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

[Mr. DIRKSEN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY].

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to a letter that I have just received from Mr. Chester Davis, War Food Administrator, in answer to an inquiry which I made concerning his attitude with regard to the liquidation of resettlement projects which have been administered by the Farm Security Administration.

Mr. Davis' letter follows:

JUNE 17, 1943.

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. COOLEY: Mr. C. B. Baldwin has advised me that you would like a statement of my position concerning the liquidation of the resettlement projects under the supervision of the Farm Security Administration.

It is my view that the units in these projects should be sold to families eligible for rehabilitation assistance as rapidly as is consistent with the financial interests of the Government and with protecting the low-income farm families for whom they are developed. To that end, I have instructed the Farm Security Administration to speed up the process of disposition so that all units will be disposed of as soon as possible. I am advised by Mr. C. B. Baldwin, of the Farm Security Administration, that he plans for the Government to hold title to not more than 1,500 units by June 30, 1944, with respect to which sales have not been possible for some good reason involving either the protection of the Government's financial investment in

the unit or the interest of the low-income family resident on it. It is my hope that considerably fewer than 1,500 units will remain in Government ownership on that date, and that all of them will be disposed of during the fiscal year 1945.

Sincerely yours,

CHESTER C. DAVIS,
Administrator.

I understand further that Mr. R. W. Hudgens, in the Department of Agriculture, has been assigned to the special job of liquidating these resettlement projects.

That includes, of course, all of the collective-farming projects and the other projects which have brought this program into disrepute. Let me say further that we have been assured that in the future in administering the rehabilitation program a new policy will be inaugurated; in other words, in the past they have not used local committees of farmers in determining the need and eligibility of applicants for rehabilitation loans, but in the future committees of local farmers will be used in the rehabilitation program just as they have been used in the tenant purchase program in the past.

I want to congratulate my good friend, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER], upon the very thoughtful consideration he has given to this very worthwhile program. I personally feel that the administrative allowance of \$20,000,000 is insufficient. The fact remains that this agency of the Government has been administering loans and property which is valued at approximately \$1,000,000,000, but it is hoped, of course, that this \$20,000,000 may be sufficient. I believe we all know that a drastic operation needed to be performed upon certain programs which were being administered by the Farm Security Administration. We have every reason to believe the subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture now investigating the Farm Security Administration will be able to suggest some legislation to the House which will form a legislative basis for the rural rehabilitation program and the tenant purchase program in the future.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I should just like to point out in connection with administrative expense that that money has got to go to the servicing of the loans made as well as the money contained in this bill, and I cannot see how it is going to be adequate.

Mr. COOLEY. And the loans heretofore made, added to the property which they now possess, total approximately \$1,000,000,000. I do not believe we need fuss about that at the moment, because if the money proves to be insufficient, I am certain Congress will provide the necessary funds.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. It is the general understanding of both conference committees that there will not be any appro-

priation next year unless there is legislation from the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. COOLEY. I may say to the gentleman from Kansas that I know the members of that special committee are earnestly trying to discover the real facts with regard to the Farm Security Administration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from North Carolina 2 additional minutes.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I ask my colleague from North Carolina if he does not believe that at present prices of farm commodities there will be less need for such loans during the coming fiscal year?

Mr. COOLEY. I assume the gentleman is correct, but I likewise assume that loans will not be made unless they are actually needed.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. According to the testimony that has come to our committee, some of the projects which have brought objection to Farm Security have been changed, particularly the manner in which some loans have been made.

Mr. COOLEY. I agree with the gentleman that in many cases they have made excessive loans, but looking at the over-all picture I still believe that had the Secretary of Agriculture administered the rural rehabilitation loans and the tenant purchase loans through the Corporation which Congress itself created, to wit, the Farmers' Home Corporation, that the program would today be very popular, but instead of doing that he mixed it up with a lot of these very unpopular and un-American activities, such as collective farming and other things that have brought it into disrepute.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I want to reinforce what the gentleman from Kansas said about this stopgap. This does not mean that this activity can steadily grow. It remains for the gentleman's subcommittee which is investigating this matter to bring in a bill which will deal with the matter.

Mr. COOLEY. I understand that to be the situation. I understand further that it is the purpose of this committee to recommend basic legislation for the future program.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has again expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Georgia.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask that amendment numbered 125 be now reported.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Clerk will report amendment numbered 125.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 125: On page 95, line 6, strike out lines 6 through 16, inclusive.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede in its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 125 and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 128: On page 101, strike out lines 13 to 25 inclusive, and on page 102, strike out lines 1, 2, and 3.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment numbered 128 with an amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TARVER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 128, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture, or any bureau, office, agency, or service of the Department, or any corporation, institution, or association supervised thereby, who makes or approves, or directs or authorizes any other officer or employee of the Department or of any such bureau, office, agency, service, corporation, institution, or association to make or approve, (1) any loan or advance under the provisions of food production financing bulletins F-1 or F-2, issued by the Farm Credit Administration operating under the Food Production Administration, Production Loans Branch, as heretofore or hereafter amended, unless (a) the applicant represents in writing and it is administratively determined that credit sufficient in amount to finance the production of the crops or livestock specified in the application is not available to him from sources other than the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation or is available from other sources only on such terms and conditions that he could not use the other credit available to the extent necessary to produce the entire quantity of such crops or livestock specified in his application and (b) the person authorized to approve the loan or advance on behalf of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation finds that a greater quantity of the crops or livestock specified in the application would be likely to be produced if the loan or advance is made than would be produced otherwise, or (2) any loan or advance under the provisions of Section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (12 U. S. C. 1148), as amended (other than loans or advances under bulletins F-1 and F-2 made or approved on the conditions specified in this section) except (a) in regions in which loans or advances had been made under said section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 within 1 year prior to December 1, 1942, or (b) in any region which the Secretary of Agriculture shall have designated as a region in which the making of such loans or advances is necessary in order to finance the production of crops or livestock that otherwise would not be produced in such region: *Provided*, That none of the limitations provided for by this section shall

apply with respect to any loan or advance made or approved before the date this act becomes effective, or to the disbursement either before or after such date of any part of the proceeds of any loan or advance theretofore made or to any loan or advance made or approved at any time for the purpose of financing the completion of production undertaken before such date or for the purpose of protecting or preserving the security for or assisting in the collection or liquidation of any loan or advance made or approved before such date."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, there is a typographical error in the first portion of the motion just reported. Where the language is used "in lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment" the language should be "in lieu of the matter stricken by said amendment."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] will be so modified.

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, this substitute language has been agreed to unanimously by the House and Senate conferees. Unless some one desires to discuss the matter, I ask for a vote.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield me a minute or two?

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman 5 minutes.

[Mr. DIRKSEN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 129: Page 102, line 4, strike out "3" and insert "2."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, this is merely the correction of a section number. There are several of these amendments relating to the correction of section numbers, namely, amendments numbered 129, 130, 131, 132, and 133. I ask unanimous consent that all of these amendments be reported and that they be considered together.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendments in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 130: Page 102, line 12, strike out "4" and insert "3."

Amendment No. 131: Page 102, line 22, strike out "5" and insert "4."

Amendment No. 132: Page 103, line 14, strike out "6" and insert "5."

Amendment No. 133: Page 104, line 1, strike out "7" and insert "6."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to amendments numbered 129, 130, 131, 132, and 133.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 134: Page 105, line 8, insert the following:

"Sec. 7. That notwithstanding the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, or any other provision of law, any owner, lessee, tenant, or operator of any farm land on which a substantial part of any crop was destroyed or damaged by flood or by insect infestation in 1943 so that abandonment or replanting of such crop is necessary, may market without penalty the actual production of cotton from any acreage planted on such farm land and the planting in 1943 of any acreage in excess of the farm cotton acreage allotment on such farm land shall not cause the producer to suffer any deduction or loss of eligibility for payment, commodity loans, or price support: *Provided*, That the acreage in excess of the farm acreage allotment in 1943 shall not constitute past acreage or past production of cotton in determining the farm, county, or State acreage allotment for any subsequent year."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I have been requested to make an announcement to the Members of the House. The War Department has advised me that the trip to New York on Friday next has been postponed, the War Department finding it necessary to postpone the trip at this time.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM].

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I just want to say that this amendment contains the same provisions as were passed by this House recently in the Monroney bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. TARVER, a motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist upon its disagreement to the Senate amendments which are still in disagreement and ask for a conference with the Senate upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, and that conferees be appointed on behalf of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER appointed the following conferees on the part of the House: Messrs. TARVER, CANNON of Missouri, SHEPPARD, WENE, LAMBERTSON, DIRKSEN, and PLUMLEY.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a report on the Canadian gas-rationing system as presented by the Automobile Club of Rochester.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the conference report on the bill (H. R. 2714) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of this day.)

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, just a word by way of preface relative to the status of the supply bills for the session.

The Committee on Appropriations reported to the House today the second deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the appropriation bills, we trust, for the first session of the Seventy-eighth Congress. The appropriation bills are now in comparatively favorable position. Four have gone to the President—the civil functions, independent offices, Navy, and legislative appropriation bills.

Five are in conference—Treasury; State, Justice, and Commerce; Interior; District of Columbia; and Agriculture. All these should be disposed of and forwarded to the White House by the close of the week.

The passage of the second deficiency tomorrow will leave the remaining four bills, the second deficiency, military, Labor-Federal Security and war agencies, in the Senate committee.

The Fourth of July falls this year on Sunday—a week from next Sunday. That leaves a week and a half in which to secure final action. And as a large part of the preliminary work has already been done on these bills, it is not wholly without the realm of possibility that, so far as the appropriations for the session are concerned, we should be ready for a recess by Independence Day. It offers a very happy method of celebrating that auspicious occasion.

Mr. Speaker, the pending report is of more than passing interest due to the fact that the urgent deficiency appropriation bill carries funds to meet pay rolls of every agency of the Government with the exception of the Army and Navy and the dead line is June 30.

The differences between the two Houses were confined to two items, one imposing limitations on the President's expenditures from his emergency fund, and the other denying funds for payment of salaries of three employees charged with affiliation with subversive organizations.

As to the first, it will be recalled that the bill, as reported to the House, car-

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fore, struck out the limitation which would prevent the payment of any salaries or the assignment of any Army officers to this class of work. That is limitation No. 2.

Limitation No. 3: The War Department has employed and assigned a number of painters and artists to go abroad and depict on paper and on canvas outstanding war scenes. That is pursuant to a policy which has been followed for a long time, although perhaps authorization for it cannot be found in the law. We all have in mind many famous paintings of war scenes and war incidents. An artist painted the picture of Custer's Last Stand; an artist painted the picture of the Battle of Gettysburg; and in the Rotunda of the Capitol there are some very famous war pictures painted in the days of the Revolution. The War Department thought it advisable to have this class of work done. It thought it advisable to select outstanding artists and painters, commission them in the Army, let them wear the uniform and become a part of the Army, and send them abroad to do this class of work. This bill provides that none of the funds appropriated may be used to pay the salaries of such painters and artists.

The objections to this activity came about because of an incident wherein some of the painters were ordered to paint the portraits of generals. That is perhaps a questionable public activity. Had it not been for that, I think this issue would not have arisen; but, anyway, this bill provides that painters and artists engaged in this activity may not be paid. They are now in various parts of the world, some in the Aleutian Islands, some in northern Africa, some in the South Sea Islands, and some in other places.

It occurred to the committee that in any event it would be necessary to appropriate money to return these men to the United States, if their services were discontinued, and, inasmuch as again there is involved a question of policy and the Appropriations Committee is not primarily a policy-making committee, we thought that limitation was not proper on this bill. So the committee recommends that the limitation whereby no part of the funds appropriated by the bill may be used to pay the expenses and salaries of these painters and artists be eliminated. That is No. 3.

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, I have the utmost respect for the able and distinguished Senator from Oklahoma, but the measure which he is discussing is probably not going to be reached this afternoon. I have the floor, and have an amendment pending to the bill under consideration.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. If I may make one more point all four of the limitations will be covered. It will take but a moment.

Mr. TRUMAN. Very well.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The fourth limitation provides that no part of the funds appropriated in the bill shall be used to pay the expenses of training medical students for more than 2 years. Under that provision the War Department could train medical students at existing colleges except for 2 years,

which means the 2 last years of their college training. So that premedical students and first- and second-year medical students could not be trained with money appropriated by this bill. Inasmuch as this would disarrange the programs of the medical schools of the country, and as it is another matter for a legislative committee of Congress, we thought that limitation should not remain in the bill.

Those are the only four suggestions the committee makes for amendments.

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, does the Senator from Nevada withdraw his request?

Mr. McCARRAN. In view of the suggestion made by the acting leader, I withdraw the request for a unanimous-consent agreement at this time.

Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Missouri to yield to me so that I may offer an amendment to the bill.

Mr. TRUMAN. I yield for that purpose, provided no controversy ensues.

Mr. McCARRAN. If controversy arises, I shall withdraw the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 62, line 25, after the figures, insert the following: "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to pay the salary of any person at the rate of \$4,500 per annum or more unless such person shall have been appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, that provision is a part of the law at the present time. I am merely offering it as an amendment to the pending bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, I should like to make a brief explanation of the amendment which has been offered by me to the pending appropriation bill. It is the same amendment which was presented by the subcommittee of the House of Representatives to the full committee and which was voted down in the full committee, except that the college appropriation is increased from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000, at the suggestion of several Senators.

The amendment calls for the appropriation of \$48,800,000 to continue the National Youth program. Thirty-five million dollars of that is to be used along with reappropriation of some \$5,000,000, under the same set-up now in existence, for the training of men for war industries, and for the customary college courses. The high-school course and the course which interferes with the national program have been eliminated.

Much testimony was taken before the House committee and before the Senate committee. I think nearly every Senator is familiar more or less with the workings of the National Youth organization in his own State. It is doing work which, in my opinion, is absolutely essential to the war program.

I have numerous letters and telegrams from such men as Andrew Jackson Hig-

gins, of New Orleans, and Henry Kaiser, on the west coast, and several others of the great production managers in the war effort, that the National Youth Administration is of indispensable value to them.

Those who are familiar with its workings in their own States I think will find that a good job has been done in the training of the young men, and I think the amendment should be agreed to.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, California knows well the immense contribution that N. Y. A. has made to the war industries of our great State. Had it not been that thousands of workers, including many N. Y. A. trainees, had come to California at the outset of the war, we would never have been able to produce the vast amount of war material it has been our privilege to contribute to the winning of the war. Oftentimes overlooked, but a point of vital importance for the present and for the future, is the fact that the vast migration of labor made necessary by war brings with it very grave social problems, and if N. Y. A. had done no more than to provide the safeguards it has provided for the youth it has transferred, that one fact alone should cause us to place our stamp of approval upon it.

California is not alone in having a youth problem today—every State and every large city has that problem, and it is becoming graver. As more and more workers, and in particular youthful workers, migrate in order that the needs of war industry shall be served, we may be thankful indeed that we have an agency in existence which can help to keep the evils that are inherent in the situation from getting out of hand. There is no thoughtful person in the country who can do otherwise than view with alarm the growing tide of youthful delinquency. What does this portend for the future, and if, as it is now proposed, we throw N. Y. A. out the window, what agency have we that can take its place as a stabilizing force for youth? Perhaps we can destroy N. Y. A. and think we save fifty million, but if in doing it we harm the war effort, as I think it would be harmed if N. Y. A. were destroyed or disrupted, and if all youth were left on their own in this hectic war period, I am inclined to believe that we shall find the saving was entirely illusory.

True economy consists not only in preventing waste, but in wisely using money in the present, and it is my unshakable conviction that true economy warrants us in spending this money on behalf of the Nation and its youth.

In connection with the foregoing, I should like to introduce for the RECORD a letter from the citizens committee for Latin-American youth. It is of particular interest because this letter was written as far back as January 13 of this year. It bears eloquent testimony to the stabilizing influence which N. Y. A. has exercised. I think Senators will agree with me that young men and young women who are willing to undergo training in hard and dirty work, as N. Y. A. youth do, are not likely candidates for street brawls. Let me read the letter:

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FOR

LATIN-AMERICAN YOUTH,

Los Angeles, Calif., January 13, 1943.

Mr. AUBREY WILLIAMS,

National Administrator,

National Youth Administration,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The citizens' committee for Latin-American youth was appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County to plan a constructive approach to the problems of our Latin-American group in this community, following a visit to Los Angeles made by Mr. Cranston of the Office of War Information.

This committee has taken note of the outstanding program of shop training that the National Youth Administration has provided to the young people of California without regard to race, creed, or color. A large group of young Americans of Mexican descent have taken advantage of the programs offered and are now contributing to the war effort by serving in our local defense industries.

At its meeting of January 4, 1943, the committee unanimously commended the National Youth Administration program as demonstrated in California and ordered its secretary to express its appreciation to you as National Administrator.

May I take this opportunity of saying that I personally concur with the sentiments expressed by the committee.

Very truly yours,

STEPHEN J. KEATING,

Secretary.

There is no man in this Chamber who can view with equanimity the rising tide of youthful delinquency, and I say that if N. Y. A. were making no contribution to the war effort whatever, but were rendering the Nation this one service alone during the present times, we would be fully justified in making the appropriation requested.

However, important as this aspect of N. Y. A. activities is, it is a byproduct at the present moment of a much greater product—and that product is the skilled workers whom the N. Y. A. places at the disposal of war industry. The great State it is my honor to represent is favored in many ways, and in this particular hour of the Nation's crisis it is particularly proud that it is able, through its war industries, to make so vast a contribution to the war effort. And to this war effort N. Y. A. youth have made a large contribution. In the 10 months to April 1 of this year over 6,100 youth were given training, a large part of which was concerned with those skills that are indispensable in the building of planes and of ships. As in other sections of the country, N. Y. A. youth in California learn to produce by producing, and in this fiscal year, to May 21, 199,366 pieces and articles were produced, principally for the benefit of the various armed forces.

The firms who have employed these youth read like the blue book of war industry—Douglas Aircraft, Lockheed Aircraft, North American, Vultee, Kaiser Shipyards, Bethlehem Steel, California Shipbuilding, and others too numerous to mention.

The approval of N. Y. A. voiced by the Kaiser Shipyards is well known. That approval is typical of the attitude of industry generally.

Judged solely by its contribution to the war effort, I am glad to give my approval to this agency. I hope the Senate will not destroy it.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, there is on the desk of the clerk a conference report and the papers on the agricultural appropriation bill. I should like to have the report taken up at this time, if it is agreeable, in order that the bill may go back to conference early next week. There are a number of items which have not as yet been settled.

Mr. McCARRAN. I have no objection.

Mr. RUSSELL submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2481) "making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 4, 8, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 49, 53, 63, 64, 65, 66, 72, 74, 75, 101, 102, 108, and 109.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 6, 9, 23, 24, 50, 54, 68, 77, 89, 90, 95, 96, 110, 111, 112, 113, and 115, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,498,184"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,898,184"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the following: "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment or maintenance of regional or State field offices or for the compensation of employees in such offices except that not to exceed \$9,100 may be used to maintain the San Francisco radio office"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$140,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$658,843"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,127,236"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,481,502"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,826,649"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$149,595"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$4,787,376"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$282,340"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$350,170"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$223,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$165,940"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$130,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$113,820"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$4,767,340"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$620,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$257,128"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$822,829"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$472,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$169,657"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$416,131"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 67: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$14,978,537"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 69: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 71: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$940,280"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$140,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 76: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 76, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$17,531,897"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 82: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 82, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

"To enable the Secretary (1) to carry into effect, through such agencies of the Department as he may designate, the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed \$496,011) and the provisions of sections 4 (not to exceed \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed \$65,100), of the act entitled "An act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568), and Acts supplementary thereto; and (2) through the Forest Service to cooperate with and advise timberland owners and associations, wood-using industries or other appropriate agencies in the application of forest management principles to federally owned lands leased to States and to private forest lands, so as to attain sustained-yield management, the conservation of the timber resource, the productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of employment and economic continuance of forest industries, not to exceed \$101,357; in all, not to exceed \$746,168, of which not to exceed \$44,110 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia; the purchase of reference books and technical journals; not to exceed \$30,000 for the construction or purchase of necessary buildings, and other improvements: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation which is available for carrying out the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act and sections 4 and 5 of the Act approved June 7, 1924, shall be expended in any State or Territory unless the State or Territory, or local subdivision thereof, or individuals, or associations contribute a sum equal to that to be allotted therefrom by the Government or make contributions other than money deemed by the Secretary to be

the value equivalent thereof: *Provided further*, That any part of this appropriation allocated for the production or procurement of nursery stock by any Federal agency, or funds appropriated to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating States for the production or procurement of nursery stock, shall remain available for expenditure for not more than three fiscal years: *Provided further*, That in carrying into effect the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, no part of this appropriation shall be used to establish new nurseries or to acquire land for the establishment of such new nurseries."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 83: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 83, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$24,678,065"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment number 85: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 85, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "*Provided further*, That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall be used for administrative expenses connected with the sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 or the comparable price as provided by section 4 (a) of the Act of July 1, 1941 (Public Law Numbered 147, Seventy-seventh Congress): *Provided further*, That the foregoing shall not apply to the sale or other disposition of any agricultural commodity substantially deteriorated in quality or sold for the purpose of feeding, or the extraction of peanut oil, or commodities sold to farmers for seed or for new or byproduct uses: *Provided further*, That no wheat or corn shall be sold for feed at a price less than the parity price of corn at the time such sale is made: *Provided further*, That in making regional adjustments in the sale of corn or wheat the minimum price need not be higher in any area than the United States average parity price of corn"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 91: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 91, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "or any State or county information employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of information to individual farmers"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 103: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$19,130,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 104: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 104, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$20,675,136"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 105: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 105, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,069,391"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 106: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 106, and agree to the same with an amendment, as

follows: Strike out the sum of \$1,278,649 where it occurs in said amendment and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 114: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 114, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$177,520"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 117: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 117, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$364,070"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 119: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 119, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 10, 12, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 78, 79, 80, 81, 84, 86, 87, 88, 92, 93, 94, 97, 98, 99, 100, 107, 116, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, and 134.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
CARL HAYDEN,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
JOHN H. BANKHEAD,
GERALD P. NYE,
CHAS. L. McNARY,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

M. C. TARVER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
ELMER H. WENE,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,

Managers on the part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. RUSSELL. I move that the conference report be agreed to.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 2481, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,
June 23, 1943.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 10, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 78, 79, 80, 81, 86, 93, 94, 100, 118, 124, 125, and 134 to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by the said amendment insert: "\$14,198,950."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by the said amendment insert: "\$14,857,793."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by the said amendment insert: "\$24,623,443: *Provided*, That the appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained herein shall be available from and including July 1, 1943, for the pur-

poses respectively provided in such appropriations and authority: *Provided further*, That all obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1943, and the date of the enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In line 7 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment strike out all after "individuals," down to and including "amended" in line 12 and insert "including not to exceed \$10,000 per annum for an Administrator, other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in accordance with the provisions of law applicable to the appointment and compensation of persons employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, including not to exceed \$50,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 107 to said bill and concur therein with amendments as follows:

In line 11 of the matter inserted by the said Senate engrossed amendment strike out [, expansion,]; and

In line 17 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment after "consumption" insert "but no part of such funds shall be available to defray the expenses of any activity heretofore carried on by the Work Projects Administration."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 126 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

"LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION"

"To enable the Secretary through the War Food Administration to continue to provide assistance through rural rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in the United States, its Territories, and possessions, including (1) farm debt adjustment service, and making and servicing of loans and grants under this and prior laws; (2) loans to needy individual farmers; (3) grants; and (4) liquidation as expeditiously as possible of Federal rural rehabilitation projects under the supervision of the War Food Administration, \$20,000,000, which sum shall be also available for necessary administrative expenses incident to the foregoing, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; compensation of experts without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; purchase, operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and printing and binding: *Provided*, That the War Food Administrator shall transmit to the Congress semiannually a progress report with respect to the liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects, showing by name and by States all dispositions of such projects, or parts thereof, together with the amounts of Federal funds expended in the process of liquidation, and any losses incurred in the use of such funds.

"In making any grant payments under this Act, the Secretary is authorized to require with respect to such payments the performance of work on useful public projects, Federal and non-Federal, including work on private or public land in furtherance of the conservation of natural resources, and the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 796), as amended, relating to disability or death compensation, and benefits shall apply to those persons performing such work: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to

any case coming within the purview of the workmen's compensation law of any State, Territory, or possession, or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death.

"For additional funds for the purpose of making rural rehabilitation loans to needy individual farmers, who are unable to obtain credit elsewhere, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make advances to the Secretary upon his request in an aggregate amount of not to exceed \$60,000,000. Such advances shall be made (1) with interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum payable semiannually; (2) upon the security of obligations acceptable to the Corporation heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Secretary pursuant to law; (3) in amounts which shall not exceed 75 per centum of the then unpaid principal amount of the obligations securing such advances; and (4) upon such other terms and conditions, and with such maturities, as the Corporation may determine: *Provided*, That no loan shall be made out of such funds except loans which have first been offered and refused by other lending agencies (including the Emergency Crop and Feed Division of the Farm Credit Administration, the Production Credit Associations, and private lending agencies) customarily engaged in making loans of a similar character at comparable rates for the area where such loan is proposed to be made. The Secretary shall pay to the Corporation, currently as received by him, all moneys collected as payments of principal and interest on the loans made from the amounts so advanced or collected upon any obligations held by the Corporation as security for such advances, until such amounts are fully repaid. The amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which the Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under the provisions of law in force on the date this Act takes effect is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

"None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise authorized under this caption ('Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation') shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of land or for the carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing program; (2) the carrying on of any operations in collective farming, or cooperative farming, or the organization, promotion or management of homestead associations, land-leasing associations, land-purchasing associations, or cooperative land purchasing for colonies of rehabilitants or tenant purchasers, except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possible of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500; or (4) the making of loans to any cooperative association; or (5) the making of loans for the payment of dues to or the purchase of any share or stock interest in any cooperative association (except for medical, dental or hospital services) or for any expenditure other than that deemed necessary for the production of agricultural commodities.

"The Secretary of Agriculture may expend funds administered by him as trustee under the various transfer agreements with the several State rural rehabilitation corporations only for purposes for which funds made available under this caption may be expended, and the limitations applicable to such funds shall also be applicable to the expenditure of such trust funds by the Secretary of Agriculture.

"The appropriation and authorizations herein made under the heading 'Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation,' shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation under this heading during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 127 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

"FARM TENANCY"

"To enable the Secretary through the War Food Administration to carry into effect the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as follows:

"Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in connection with the making of loans under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), and the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans heretofore made under the provisions of said Act, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding as authorized by said Act, \$1,326,070.

"Loans: For loans to individual farmers in accordance with title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), \$30,000,000, which sum shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at an interest rate of 3 per centum per annum and which sum shall not be used for making loans under the terms of said act for the purchase of farms of greater value than the average farm unit of 30 acres and more in the county, parish, or locality in which such purchase may be made, which value shall be determined solely according to statistics of the farm census of 1940: *Provided*, That the amount which is available to any State or Territory for making loans under such title I shall be distributed by the Secretary, in accordance with rules prescribed by him, among the several counties or parishes in such State or Territory, except that he shall not distribute to any such county or parish in excess of two times the amount which would be distributed to such county or parish were the entire amount available to the State or Territory distributed among the several counties or parishes in such State or Territory on the basis of farm population and the prevalence of tenancy; and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to lend such sum to the Secretary upon the security of any obligations of borrowers from the Secretary under the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006): *Provided*, That the amount loaned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall not exceed 85 per centum of the principal amount outstanding of the obligations constituting the security therefor: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may utilize proceeds from payments of principal and interest on any loans made under such title I to repay the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the amount borrowed therefrom under the authority of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That the amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 128 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert:

"SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture, or any bureau, office, agency, or service of the Department, or any corporation, institution, or association supervised thereby, who makes or approves or directs or authorizes any other officer or employee of the Department or of

any such bureau, office, agency, service, corporation, institution, or association to make or approve, (1) any loan or advance under the provisions of food production financing bulletins F-1 or F-2, issued by the Farm Credit Administration operating under the Food Production Administration, Production Loans Branch, as heretofore or hereafter amended, unless (a) the applicant represents in writing and it is administratively determined that credit sufficient in amount to finance the production of the crops or livestock specified in the application is not available to him from sources other than the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation or is available from other sources only on such terms and conditions that he could not use the other credit available to the extent necessary to produce the entire quantity of such crops or livestock specified in his application and (b) the person authorized to approve the loan or advance on behalf of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation finds that a greater quantity of the crops or livestock specified in the application would be likely to be produced if the loan or advance is made than would be produced otherwise, or (2) any loan or advance under the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (12 U. S. C. 1148), as amended (other than loans or advances under bulletins F-1 and F-2 made or approved on the conditions specified in this section) except (a) in regions in which loans or advances had been made under said section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 within one year prior to December 1, 1942, or (b) in any region which the Secretary of Agriculture shall have designated as a region in which the making of such loans or advances is necessary in order to finance the production of crops or livestock that otherwise would not be produced in such region: *Provided*, That none of the limitations provided for by this section shall apply with respect to any loan or advance made or approved before the date this Act becomes effective, or to the disbursement either before or after such date of any part of the proceeds of any loan or advance theretofore made or to any loan or advance made or approved at any time for the purpose of financing the completion of production undertaken before such date or for the purpose of protecting or preserving the security for or assisting in the collection or liquidation of any loan or advance made or approved before such date."

That the House insist upon its amendments to Senate amendments numbered 12, 14, 19, 84, 107, 126, 127, and 128; and insist upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 87, 88, 92, 97, 98, 99, 116, 120, 121, 122, 123, 129, 130, 131, 132, and 133 to said bill and ask a further conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, do I correctly understand that amendment No. 128 deals with the R. A. C. C.?

Mr. RUSSELL. It has to do with the R. A. C. C.; yes.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 12, 14, 84, 107, and 128. Amendment No. 128 is the one to which the Senator from Nebraska has just referred.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. With respect to amendment numbered 128, I wish to say that when the measure was before the Senate the item in question was debated fully on the floor, and a vote was taken relative to the question of restoring the language of the House in section 2, page

95, of the bill. Considerable debate was had with respect to the Senate amendment which deleted that language. In view of the fact that during the debate on this subject, considerable discussion was had concerning the question of whether the proposed amendment should go to conference, and there accomplish the purpose of the original provisions, and in view of the form in which it has been returned from the conference, I wish to make a few comments.

During the debate suggestion was made that the R. A. C. C. be continued in operation without the extension features now operated by the Department of Agriculture. There were certain suggestions that an attempt be made to correct the situation, if the extension features were not to be continued, and the R. A. C. C. restricted to the position it occupied as originally intended by the act. As the amended section No. 128 comes back from conference, the proposed revision has not been made. I feel that the provision is broader now than it was before it went to conference.

The first part of the amendment provides that the applicant shall represent in writing and it shall be administratively determined by the chairman of the county war board, whether the applicant is eligible for a loan. That is all the applicant has to do now in order to obtain funds from the R. A. C. C. Let us say that a farmer comes in to make application for a loan. The chairman of the triple A board is in 75 cases out of 100 the chairman of the county war board. All the applicant has to do is to state in writing that he cannot borrow the money elsewhere. The chairman then administratively determines that the applicant cannot borrow the money elsewhere and makes the loan to him. There is no restriction placed on making the loan. It is a nonrecourse loan.

The second part of the amendment goes beyond the purposes of the act entirely. The act establishing the R. A. C. C. provided that it should deal with drought situations. It was an act providing for an emergency. As the amendment comes back from conference it provides that money can be loaned to anyone; it does not make any difference who the applicant is, what his credit is. The loans can be extended to cattlemen, to anyone to whom the chairman of the local war board desires to make the loan without any restriction. This is now being done on a wholesale basis, so that the R. A. C. C. will become so firmly entrenched that it cannot be terminated. I am receiving hundreds of letters from all over the country telling of loans being made to applicants without any restriction whatever. We are simply setting up another Government lending agency in direct competition with 19 other Government lending agencies, and with 15,000 private lending agencies.

Much is said about holding the line and about spiraling inflation. We have debated these subjects for nearly 2 weeks in the Senate. Yet here an organization is set up which, without any restriction at all to loan money, can pyra-

mid loans up to \$500,000,000 under the new provisions of the act.

In view of the fact that after due deliberation and debate with respect to section 2 of the bill, and that the bill and the conferees did not adopt the Senate amendment, went to conference, and now has come back to us in its present unsatisfactory form. I shall not further oppose the conference report, because in reality the issue was settled last week by vote of the Senate. I do wish to say to the Members of the Senate, however, that later on in the session I expect to bring up for consideration proposed legislation, which contains provisions to terminate this type of agency outright. In connection with the agricultural appropriation bill I attempted to do what should have been done in other cases, that is to cut off the agency entirely, but I agreed that it be continued with certain restrictions, for the period of 1 year. The conference committee has not seen fit to carry out that proposal. Its action is a broadening of the provisions of the act itself. So I wish to say to the distinguished Senator from Georgia that I cannot accept this provision of the conferees' report, but shall not make objection further at this time. I think the Senator from Georgia has done everything he agreed to do to accomplish what I wanted done in the way of restricting the provisions of the act, but I feel now that the only way to accomplish what I wish done, is not make a further attempt to restrict the R. A. C. C. by legislation in an appropriation bill, but to proceed in the alternative and deal with the question in direct legislation affecting it, on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Georgia for his kindness and what he has done. The conference committee has broadened the act, instead of restricting it, and the adoption of the conferees' amendment would now authorize the R. A. C. C. to make loans which heretofore were illegally made. I cannot accept the report but will immediately ask for consideration of Senate bill 914 and by direct legislation ask the Senate to terminate R. A. C. C.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, is the amendment with respect to the Farm Security Administration contained in the portion of the report now under consideration?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Farm Security Administration amendment is not contained in it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. I now move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 19, 126, and 127, and that the Senate further insist on the Senate amendments. I might say to the Senator from Virginia that this motion embraces the Senate amendment relating to the Farm Security Administration. The

effect of the motion would be to carry this matter back to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. I now move that the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 129, 130, 131, 132, and 133.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. I move, Mr. President, that the Senate further insist on its amendments numbered 87, 88, 92, 97, 98, 99, 116, 120, 121, 122, and 123, ask for a further conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. SMITH, Mr. NYE, and Mr. McNARY conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. McCARRAN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his motion for a moment?

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I thought that if it were agreeable, we might now temporarily lay aside the pending bill, and take up the War Department appropriation bill, and make as much progress as possible on it, with the understanding that we would not reach a final vote on it today, and that when the Senate meets on Monday, the bill now pending will automatically come up as the pending business. In other words, I suggest that the Senate temporarily lay aside the pending bill, and take up the War Department appropriation bill; that on Monday the bill now pending shall be the pending business, and that this afternoon we simply make as much progress as possible in the consideration of the War Department appropriation bill. I make the request for unanimous consent.

Mr. McCARRAN. I should like to have it distinctly understood, Mr. President, that when the Senate meets on Monday, House bill 2935 will be the pending business.

Mr. HILL. I say to the Senator that is the understanding. If under a unanimous-consent agreement we temporarily lay aside the pending bill, the Senator from Nevada, or any other Senator, can at any time demand the regular order, and automatically the pending bill will be brought back before the Senate for consideration.

Mr. McNARY. With that perfect, precise understanding, that the pending bill would go over until Monday, and that then any Senator could consider any amendment which has been written into the bill today, I should be very glad to agree to the proposition.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Alabama. The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 2996.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, does the Senator request that the pending business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 2996?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. That is my request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oklahoma that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 2996.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2996) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the amendments of the committee be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered; and the clerk will state the amendments of the committee.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Military Activities—Expediting Production", on page 3, line 12, after the name "President", to strike out the colon and following additional proviso: "Provided further, That section 403 (a) of the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act (Public, 528, 77th Cong., 2d sess.), as amended, is further amended to include the Defense Plant Corporation and the Defense Supplies Corporation, and to provide that the term 'Department' also shall mean the Defense Plant Corporation and the Defense Supplies Corporation, respectively, and, in the case of such corporations, that the term 'Secretary' also shall mean the Defense Plant Corporation and the Defense Supplies Corporation, respectively."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, inasmuch as a vote will not be had on the bill today, I ask permission at this point to submit a statement giving a rather broad interpretation of the bill and its several provisions, and to have the statement printed in the RECORD. I do not think it is worth while to take the time of the Senate to read the statement.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Military Appropriation Act for 1944, which your committee now presents for consideration, provides for the largest single

appropriation in history, by this or any other Government. This bill, as passed unanimously by the House of Representatives and as recommended to the Senate by your committee, contemplates total obligations during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1943, of approximately \$71,500,000,000, consisting of \$59,000,000,000 to be newly appropriated and a carry-over of \$12,500,000,000 from the fiscal year 1943.

Previous military budget programs have been directed largely to the construction of our defenses, the building of a powerful wartime Army, and the production of weapons of war sufficient to permit us and our allies at least to hold our own with the enemy, which had the advantage of such a substantial head start on us. Those previous budgets, even including the current 1943 budget, might well be called "Defensive Budgets," even though Guadalcanal, Tunisia, Attu, and other scenes of our battle successes, including the almost world-wide aerial combat of the Army Air Forces, strongly attest to the fact that the funds appropriated for 1943 have not been devoted exclusively to defense.

But let no one, certainly not the Axis Powers, make any mistake about this budget for 1944. This budget is for the purpose of maintaining a powerful American Army aggressively on the offensive against our enemies on the far-flung battlefields throughout the world; and also to assist the armies of our allies in pressing forward toward the complete and utter defeat of the Axis Powers, which is our common goal. I do not believe we can give it a more descriptive name than that suggested by the Deputy Chief of Staff, General McNarney, who calls it The Decisive Budget.

HIGH LIGHTS OF PROPOSED BUDGET

I will outline for you briefly what it is intended to accomplish with the money which you are now asked to appropriate. The very fact that we are in a position to undertake this program will indicate how well we have accomplished our previous objectives, but I will also include a few illustrative examples of our accomplishments thus far, of which I feel we can all be justly proud.

ARMY AIR FORCES

The largest single item, representing one-third of the entire budget, is \$23,700,000,000 for the Army Air Forces. By far the greater part of this amount, or twenty billion, six hundred million is for the procurement of airplanes, including spare engines and other spare parts. These funds will provide for the procurement of 100,000 additional airplanes, including 38,000 fighters, 36,000 bombers, and 21,000 transports and trainers, and will permit us to maintain 273 fighting groups.

Not long ago we might have doubted our ability to achieve such an ambitious program; but it does not seem too ambitious when we realize that we have produced 60,000 airplanes in the past 12 months, making a total of more than 100,000 since we began our war production program. Actually, this program is stepping up the pace, for now that we are on the offensive we must have a higher proportion of bigger airplanes—heavy bombers and long-distance fighters—in place of the defensive fighters and light bombers of our earlier programs. In fact, the average weight of planes produced this year will be nearly double the average weight of those produced as recently as January 1942. During the calendar year 1943, 911,000,000 pounds of air frames will be produced, and this will be stepped up to over 1,400,000,000 pounds of air frames during the calendar year 1944, or approximately 5 times the production during the calendar year 1942.

Over \$2,700,000,000 of the \$23,700,000,000 for the Army Air Forces is for operating expenses. Two hundred and thirty-one million is included to provide for the training of the personnel to man and maintain our vast air

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

JUNE 28, 1943.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

MR. TARVER, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2481]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate and amendments of the House to certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 97, 122, and 123.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 116, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Strike out the word "herein" where it occurs in said amendment and insert in lieu thereof the words, *in this Act*; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 120:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$6,128,600; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 121:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 121, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,349,063; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 126:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 126, and agree to the same with amendments, as follows:

In the first paragraph of said amendment in the proviso thereof, and after the word "projects" where the same first occurs in such proviso, insert the words *under his supervision*.

At the end of the first paragraph of said amendment, following the word "funds" and before the period, insert the following: : *Provided further, That during the first four months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, the Administrator of the War Food Administration may, in his discretion, authorize expenditures from this appropriation at a rate in excess of one-twelfth of the total appropriation during each of such months*

In the third paragraph of said amendment after the word "elsewhere", and before the comma, insert the following: *at comparable rates for the area where such loan is proposed to be made*

In the third paragraph of said amendment before the word "Provided" strike out the colon and insert a period, and strike out all of the proviso down to and including the word "made".

In the fourth paragraph of said amendment after the word "necessary" insert the following: *, in the discretion of the Administrator,*

At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert a new paragraph reading as follows:

No part of the appropriation herein made under the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation" shall be available to pay the compensation of any person appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws.

And the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 127:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 127, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In the third paragraph of said amendment, in the first proviso thereof, after the word "tenancy" and before the semicolon, insert the following: *, or an amount sufficient to make not more than five loans in any one State or Territory, whichever amount is the larger;* and the House agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 87, 88, 92, 98, and 99.

M. C. TARVER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,

Managers on the part of the House.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
CARL HAYDEN,
M. E. TYDINGS,
J. H. BANKHEAD,
GERALD P. NYE,
CHAS. L. McNARY,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

(Second Conference Report)

The managers on the part of the House at the second conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate and amendments of the House to certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses, as follows:

TOTALS, AND OTHER TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS

The following amendments relate to correction of totals, technical correction of text, etc.: Nos. 19, 120, and 121.

PARITY PAYMENTS

Amendment No. 97: Strikes out the language inserted by the Senate authorizing parity payments for the crop years 1943 and 1944.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT

Amendment No. 116: Appropriates \$464,115 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$400,000 as proposed by the House.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION—LOANS

Amendment No. 122: Appropriates \$20,000,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$30,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

RURAL REHABILITATION

(Farm Security Administration)

Amendment No. 126: Retains the House provision, with amendments as indicated in the following text. The portions of the House provision which have been deleted are incorporated in the text, enclosed by brackets. New language, proposed to be added, is shown in italic type.

LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

To enable the Secretary through the War Food Administration to continue to provide assistance through rural rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in the United States, its Territories, and possessions, including (1) farm debt adjustment service, and making and servicing of loans and grants under this and prior laws; (2) loans to needy individual farmers; (3) grants; and (4) liquidation as expeditiously as possible of Federal rural rehabilitation projects under the supervision of the War Food Administration, \$20,000,000, which sum shall be also available for necessary administrative expenses incident to the foregoing, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; compensation

of experts without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; purchase, operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and printing and binding: *Provided*, That the War Food Administrator shall transmit to the Congress semiannually a progress report with respect to the liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects *under his supervision*, showing by name and by States all dispositions of such projects, or parts thereof, together with the amounts of Federal funds expended in the process of liquidation, and any losses incurred in the use of such funds: *Provided further*, That during the first four months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, the Administrator of the War Food Administration may, in his discretion, authorize expenditures from this appropriation at a rate in excess of one-twelfth of the total appropriation during each of such months.

In making any grant payments under this Act, the Secretary is authorized to require with respect to such payments the performance of work on useful public projects, Federal and non-Federal, including work on private or public land in furtherance of the conservation of natural resources, and the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 796), as amended, relating to disability or death compensation, and benefits shall apply to those persons performing such work: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any case coming within the purview of the workmen's compensation law of any State, Territory, or possession, or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death.

For additional funds for the purpose of making rural rehabilitation loans to needy individual farmers, who are unable to obtain credit elsewhere *at comparable rates for the area where such loan is proposed to be made*, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make advances to the Secretary upon his request in an aggregate amount of not to exceed \$60,000,000. Such advances shall be made (1) with interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum payable semiannually; (2) upon the security of obligations acceptable to the Corporation heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Secretary pursuant to law; (3) in amounts which shall not exceed 75 per centum of the then unpaid principal amount of the obligations securing such advances; and (4) upon such other terms and conditions, and with such maturities, as the Corporation may determine [*Provided*, That no loan shall be made out of such funds except loans which have first been offered and refused by other lending agencies (including the Emergency Crop and Feed Division of the Farm Credit Administration, the Production Credit Associations, and private lending agencies) customarily engaged in making loans of a similar character at comparable rates for the area where such loan is proposed to be made]. The Secretary shall pay to the Corporation, currently as received by him, all moneys collected as payments of principal and interest on the loans made from the amounts so advanced or collected upon any obligations held by the Corporation as security for such advances, until such amounts are fully repaid. The amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which the Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under the provisions of law in force on the date this Act takes effect is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise authorized under this caption ("Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation") shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of land or for the carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing program; (2) the carrying on of any operations in collective farming, or cooperative farming, or the organization, promotion, or management of homestead associations, land-leasing associations, land-purchasing associations, or cooperative land purchasing for colonies of rehabilitants or tenant purchasers, except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possible of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500; or (4) the making of loans to any cooperative association; or (5) the making of loans for the payment of dues to or the purchase of any share or stock interest in any cooperative association (except for medical, dental, or hospital services) or for any expenditure other than that deemed necessary, *in the discretion of the Administrator*, for the production of agricultural commodities.

The Secretary of Agriculture may expend funds administered by him as trustee under the various transfer agreements with the several State rural rehabilitation corporations only for purposes for which funds made available under this caption may be expended, and the limitations applicable to such funds shall also be applicable to the expenditure of such trust funds by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The appropriation and authorizations herein made under the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation," shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation under this heading during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source.

No part of the appropriation herein made under the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation" shall be available to pay the compensation of any person appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws.

FARM TENANCY

Amendment No. 127: Retains the House provision, with an amendment shown in italic type in the following text:

FARM TENANCY

To enable the Secretary through the War Food Administration to carry into effect the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as follows

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in connection with the making of loans under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), and the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans heretofore made under the provisions of said Act, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding as authorized by said Act, \$1,326,070.

Loans: For loans to individual farmers in accordance with title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), \$30,000,000, which sum shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at an interest rate of 3 per centum per annum and which sum shall not be used for making loans under the terms of said Act for the purchase of farms of greater value than the average farm unit of thirty acres and more in the county, parish, or locality in which such purchase may be made, which value shall be determined solely according to statistics of the farm census of 1940: *Provided*, That the amount which is available to any State or Territory for making loans under such title I shall be distributed by the Secretary, in accordance with rules prescribed by him, among the several counties or parishes in such State or Territory, except that he shall not distribute to any such county or parish in excess of two times the amount which would be distributed to such county or parish were the entire amount available to the State or Territory distributed among the several counties or parishes in such State or Territory on the basis of farm population and the prevalence of tenancy, *or an amount sufficient to make not more than five loans in any one State or Territory, whichever amount is the larger*; and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to lend such sum to the Secretary upon the security of any obligations of borrowers from the Secretary under the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006): *Provided*, That the amount loaned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall not exceed 85 per centum of the principal amount outstanding of the obligations constituting the security therefor: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may utilize proceeds from payments of principal and interest on any loans made under such title I to repay the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the amount borrowed therefrom under the authority of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That the amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The managers on the part of the House report the following amendments in disagreement:

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources

Amendment No. 87: Strikes out the House language limiting the appropriation to payments "for compliances with soil-building practices and water conservation practices under the Soil Conservation and

Domestic Allotment Act, as amended" and inserts language making the appropriation available "for compliance with programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended", etc.

Amendment No. 88, incentive payments: Strikes out the House provision prohibiting incentive payments.

Amendment No. 92: Strikes out the House language limiting the program to soil-building practices and soil- and water-conservation practices, and inserts language permitting a program of broader scope, giving more emphasis to the production of food by including practices not necessarily soil-building.

Federal crop insurance

Amendments Nos. 98 and 99, Federal crop insurance: Appropriates \$7,818,748, instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the House, and strikes out the House language providing for liquidation of the corporation.

M. C. TARVER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,

Managers on the part of the House.



without any direct supervision or control.

Mr. ANGELL. I call the gentleman's attention to an extension I placed in the RECORD today from the Legion post at Portland, Oreg., protesting against the release of these Japanese.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix on three subjects and to include certain statements and excerpts.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report and statement on the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, H. R. 2481.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is ordered.

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate and amendments of the House to certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2481) "making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 97, 122, and 123.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 116; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Strike out the word "herein" where it occurs in said amendment and insert in lieu thereof the words, "in this Act"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 120: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$6,128,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 121: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 121, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,349,063"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 126: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 126, and agree to the same with amendments, as follows:

In the first paragraph of said amendment in the proviso thereof, and after the word "projects" where the same first occurs in such proviso, insert the words "under his supervision."

At the end of the first paragraph of said amendment, following the word "funds" and before the period, insert the following:

"Provided further, That during the first four months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, the Administrator of the War Food Administration may, in his discretion, authorize expenditures from this appropriation at a rate in excess of one-twelfth of the total appropriation during each of such months."

In the third paragraph of said amendment after the word "elsewhere", and before the comma, insert the following: "at comparable rates for the area where such loan is proposed to be made."

In the third paragraph of said amendment before the word "Provided" strike out the colon and insert a period, and strike out all of the proviso down to and including the word "made".

In the fourth paragraph of said amendment after the word "necessary" insert the following: "in the discretion of the Administrator."

At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert a new paragraph reading as follows:

"No part of the appropriation herein made under the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation" shall be available to pay the compensation of any person appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws."

And the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 127: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 127, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In the third paragraph of said amendment, in the first proviso thereof, after the word "tenancy" and before the semicolon, insert the following: "or an amount sufficient to make not more than five loans in any one State or Territory, whichever amount is the larger"; and the House agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 87, 88, 92, 98, and 99.

M. C. TARVER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN.

Managers on the part of the House.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
CARL HAYDEN,
M. E. TYDINGS,
J. H. BANKHEAD,
GERALD P. NYE,
CHAS. L. McNARY.

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

"(Second conference report)"

The managers on the part of the House at the second conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate and amendments of the House to certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2481) "making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

TOTALS, AND OTHER TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS

The following amendments relate to correction of totals, technical correction of text, etc.: Nos. 19, 120, and 121.

PARITY PAYMENTS

Amendment No. 97: Strikes out the language inserted by the Senate authorizing parity payments for the crop years 1943 and 1944.

U. S. WAREHOUSE ACT

Amendment No. 116: Appropriates \$464,115 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$400,000 as proposed by the House.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION— LOANS

Amendment No. 122: Appropriates \$20,000,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$30,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

RURAL REHABILITATION

(Farm Security Administration)

Amendment No. 126: Retains the House provision, with amendments as indicated in the following text. The portions of the House provision which have been deleted are incorporated in the text, enclosed by brackets. New language, proposed to be added, is shown in italic type.

LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

To enable the Secretary through the War Food Administration to continue to provide assistance through rural rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in the United States, its Territories, and possessions, including (1) farm debt adjustment service, and making and servicing of loans and grants under this and prior laws; (2) loans to needy individual farmers; (3) grants; and (4) liquidation as expeditiously as possible of Federal rural rehabilitation projects under the supervision of the War Food Administration, \$20,000,000, which sum shall be also available for necessary administrative expenses incident to the foregoing, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; compensation of experts without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; purchase, operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and printing and binding: *Provided*, That the War Food Administrator shall transmit to the Congress semiannually a progress report with respect to the liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects *under his supervision*, showing by name and by States all dispositions of such projects, or parts thereof, together with the amounts of Federal funds expended in the process of liquidation, and any losses incurred in the use of such funds: *Provided further*, That during the first 4 months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, the Administrator of the War Food Administration may, in his discretion, authorize expenditures from this appropriation at a rate in excess of one-twelfth of the total appropriation during each of such months.

In making any grant payments under this act, the Secretary is authorized to require with respect to such payments the performance of work on useful public projects, Federal and non-Federal, including work on private or public land in furtherance of the conservation of natural resources, and the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 796), as amended, relating to disability or death compensation, and benefits shall apply to those persons performing such work: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any case coming within the purview of the workmen's compensation law of any State, Territory, or possession, or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death.

For additional funds for the purpose of making rural rehabilitation loans to needy individual farmers, who are unable to obtain credit elsewhere at comparable rates for the area where such loan is proposed to be made, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make advances to the secretary upon his request in an aggregate amount of not to exceed \$60,000,000. Such advances shall be made (1) with interest at the rate of 3 percent per annum payable semiannually; (2) upon the security of obligations acceptable to the Corporation heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Secretary pursuant to law; (3) in amounts which shall not exceed 75 percent of the then unpaid principal amount of the obligations securing such advances; and (4) upon such other terms and conditions, and with such maturities, as the Corporation may determine: *Provided*, That no loan shall be made out of such funds except loans which have first been offered and refused by other lending agencies (including the Emergency Crop and

Feed Division of the Farm Credit Administration, the Production Credit Associations, and private lending agencies) customarily engaged in making loans of a similar character at comparable rates for the area where such loan is proposed to be made]. The Secretary shall pay to the Corporation, currently as received by him, all moneys collected as payments of principal and interest on the loans made from the amounts so advanced or collected upon any obligations held by the Corporation as security for such advances, until amounts are fully repaid. The amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which the Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under the provisions of law in force on the date this act takes effect is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise authorized under this caption ("Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation") shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of land or for the carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing program; (2) the carrying on of any operations in collective farming, or cooperative farming, or the organization, promotion, or management of homestead associations, land-leasing associations, land-purchasing associations, or cooperative land purchasing for colonies of rehabilitants or tenant purchasers, except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possible of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500; or (4) the making of loans to any cooperative association; or (5) the making of loans for the payment of dues to or the purchase of any share or stock interest in any cooperative association (except for medical, dental, or hospital services) or for any expenditure other than that deemed necessary, *in the discretion of the Administrator*, for the production of agricultural commodities.

The Secretary of Agriculture may expend funds administered by him as trustee under the various transfer agreements with the several State rural rehabilitation corporations only for purposes for which funds made available under this caption may be expended, and the limitations applicable to such funds shall also be applicable to the expenditure of such trust funds by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The appropriation and authorizations herein made under the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation," shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation under this heading during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source.

No part of the appropriation herein made under the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation" shall be available to pay the compensation of any person appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws.

FARM TENANCY

Amendment No. 127: Retains the House provision, with an amendment shown in italic type in the following text:

FARM TENANCY

To enable the Secretary through the War Food Administration to carry into effect the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C., 1000-1006), as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in connection with the making of loans under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C., 1000-1006), and the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans heretofore made under the provisions of said act, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and

elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding as authorized by said act, \$1,326,070.

Loans: For loans to individual farmers in accordance with title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), \$30,000,000, which sum shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at an interest rate of 3 per centum per annum and which sum shall not be used for making loans under the terms of said Act for the purchase of farms of greater value than the average farm unit of thirty acres and more in the county, parish, or locality in which such purchase may be made, which value shall be determined solely according to statistics of the farm census of 1940: *Provided*, That the amount which is available to any State or Territory for making loans under such title I shall be distributed by the Secretary, in accordance with rules prescribed by him, among the several counties or parishes in such State or Territory, except that he shall not distribute to any such county or parish in excess of two times the amount which would be distributed to such county or parish were the entire amount available to the State or Territory distributed among the several counties or parishes in such State or Territory on the basis of farm population and the prevalence of tenancy, *or an amount sufficient to make not more than five loans in any one State or Territory, whichever amount is the larger*; and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to lend such sum to the Secretary upon the security of any obligations of borrowers from the Secretary under the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006): *Provided*, That the amount loaned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall not exceed 85 per centum of the principal amount outstanding of the obligations constituting the security therefor: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may utilize proceeds from payments of principal and interest on any loans made under such title I to repay the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the amount borrowed therefrom under the authority of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That the amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The managers on the part of the House report the following amendments in disagreement:

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

Amendment No. 87: Strikes out the House language limiting the appropriation to payments "for compliances with soil-building practices and water conservation practices under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended" and inserts language making the appropriation available "for compliance with programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended", etc.

Amendment No. 88, incentive payments: Strikes the House provision prohibiting incentive payments.

Amendment No. 92: Strikes out the House language limiting the program to soil-building practices and soil- and water-conservation practices, and inserts language permitting a program of broader scope, giving more emphasis to the production of food by including practices not necessarily soil-building.

Federal crop insurance

Amendments Nos. 98 and 99, Federal crop insurance: Appropriates \$7,818,748, instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the House, and

strikes out the House language providing for liquidation of the corporation.

M. C. TARVER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,

Managers on the part of the House.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, H. R. 2714.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2714) "making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House to Senate amendment numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Omit all of the matter proposed to be stricken out by such amendment and omit all of the matter proposed to be inserted in lieu thereof by action of the Senate and House of Representatives; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by such amendment, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 304. No part of any appropriation, allocation, or fund (1) which is made available under or pursuant to this Act, or (2) which is now, or which is hereafter made, available under or pursuant to any other act, to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States, shall be used, after November 15, 1943, to pay any part of the salary, or other compensation for the personal services, of Goodwin B. Watson, William E. Dodd, Junior, and Robert Morris Lovett, unless prior to such date such person has been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided*, That this section shall not operate to deprive any such person of payment for leaves of absence or salary, or of any refund or reimbursement, which have accrued prior to November 15, 1943: *Provided further*, That this section shall not operate to deprive any such person of payment for services performed as a member of a jury or as a member of the armed forces of the United States nor any benefit, pension, or emolument resulting therefrom."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 61.

CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JED JOHNSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
GERALD P. NYE,
H. C. LODGE, JR.,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

EXHIBIT B

Reports of State health departments¹ on the status of registrants found with evidence of syphilis under the Selective Service blood-testing program—Continued

States	Total number of registrants found with evidence of syphilis	Estimated distribution of registrants with syphilis by race		Distribution of registrants with syphilis by treatment status	
		White	Negro	Under treatment	Not under treatment
Michigan.....	11,200	7,500	3,700	3,200	8,000
Minnesota.....	1,900	1,800	100	600	1,300
Mississippi.....	25,200	2,900	22,300	20,900	4,300
Missouri.....	10,600	6,800	3,800	5,500	5,100
Montana.....	500	500		100	400
Nebraska.....	1,200	1,000	200	800	400
Nevada.....	400	400		200	200
New Hampshire.....	300	300		200	100
New Jersey.....	10,000	5,500	4,500	5,000	5,000
New Mexico.....	3,000	2,800	200	1,500	1,500
New York.....	12,000	7,400	4,600	7,000	5,000
North Carolina.....	28,000	7,000	21,000	14,000	14,000
North Dakota.....	400	400		200	200
Ohio.....	11,600	8,000	3,600	9,300	2,300
Oklahoma.....	8,100	5,400	2,700	4,800	3,300
Oregon.....	1,500	1,500		1,000	500
Pennsylvania.....	20,000	13,000	7,000	12,000	8,000
Rhode Island.....	700	600	100	500	200
South Carolina.....	13,900	2,800	11,100	8,600	5,300
South Dakota.....	300	300		100	200
Tennessee.....	16,700	6,700	10,000	9,900	6,800
Texas.....	50,000	24,500	25,500	26,000	24,000
Utah.....	200	200		100	100
Vermont.....	100	100			
Virginia.....	20,000	5,800	14,200	7,700	12,300
Washington.....	2,000	1,900	100	800	1,200
West Virginia.....	8,000	6,200	1,800	4,000	4,000
Wisconsin.....	2,000	1,800	200	1,400	600
Wyoming.....	300	300		100	200
Chicago.....	11,200	7,500	3,700	7,900	3,300
New York City.....	18,800	12,600	6,200	7,500	11,300
Total.....	524,400	235,300	289,100	279,300	245,100

¹ For the period Nov. 1, 1940, to Dec. 31, 1942.

² Estimated

³ Less than 50.

EXHIBIT C

Funds budgeted and activities reported for venereal-disease control in States and Territories for the fiscal years 1940-43

	1940	1941		1942		1943 ¹		
	Amount or number	Amount or number	Percent increase, 1940-41	Amount or number	Percent increase, 1941-42	Amount or number	Percent increase, 1942-43	Percent increase, 1940-43
I. Funds budgeted for venereal-disease control.....	\$10,645,183.20	\$13,153,498.76	23.6	\$15,432,508.77	17.3	\$18,052,980.00	17.0	69.6
A. Federal.....	4,656,528.20	6,362,218.76	36.6	8,447,924.25	32.8	10,595,880.00	25.4	127.5
B. State and local.....	5,988,655.00	6,791,280.00	13.4	6,984,584.52	2.8	7,457,100.00	6.8	24.5
II. Venereal-disease control activities:								
A. Syphilis:								
1. Cases reported to State health departments.....	487,464	494,813	1.5	489,172	-1.1	590,604	20.7	21.2
2. Admissions to clinic service.....	288,778	340,615	18.0	343,312	.8	430,302	25.3	49.0
3. Average monthly patient load in clinics.....	290,982	384,478	32.1	400,198	4.1	445,702	11.4	53.2
4. Treatments administered in clinics.....	8,313,796	10,661,259	28.2	10,682,137	.2	12,506,784	17.1	50.4
(a) Arsenicals (doses).....	3,719,880	4,885,736		4,928,484		5,891,080		58.4
(b) Heavy metals (doses).....	4,593,916	5,775,523		5,753,653		6,615,694		44.0
5. Arsenical drugs (doses) distributed by State health departments.....	6,895,837	8,161,491	18.4	8,727,964	6.9	10,813,934	23.9	56.8
6. Serologic tests in laboratories.....	10,216,978	16,520,591	61.7	20,173,769	22.1	30,895,328	53.1	202.4
B. Gonorrhea:								
1. Cases reported to State health departments.....	180,383	198,432	10.0	220,432	11.1	282,815	28.3	56.8
2. Admissions to clinic service.....	66,811	84,418	26.4	104,421	23.7	133,784	28.1	100.2
3. Average monthly patient load in clinics.....	30,392	26,487	-12.8	25,536	-3.6	33,153	29.8	9.1
4. Treatment visits in clinics.....	851,694	712,164	-16.4	801,267	-12.5	764,315	-4.6	-10.3
5. Sulfanilamide drugs (tablets) distributed by State health departments.....	5,179,586	7,218,617	37.3	13,836,985	91.7	23,102,238	67.0	346.0
6. Tests (for detection of gonococcus) in laboratories.....	1,038,086	1,224,227	17.9	1,369,663	11.9	1,559,408	13.9	44.8
C. General:								
1. Publications distributed by State health departments.....	3,324,358	4,158,008	25.1	4,342,633	4.4	2,710,299	-37.6	-18.5
2. Clinics treating venereal disease.....	2,454	3,245	32.2	3,569	10.0	3,704	3.8	50.9

¹ Estimate based on first 6 months of fiscal year.

² Percent decrease.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his suggestion of the absence of a quorum for a moment?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I shall be very glad to withhold the suggestion of the absence of a quorum for a moment. Let me say to the Senator from Georgia that in view of the importance of the decision on the National Youth Adminis-

tration amendment, and the fact that it was decided by four votes, if there is anything I can do to have the bill go over until tomorrow or next day, until the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] may be present. I think I am justified in doing so. I will say to the Senator from Georgia that it is my intention to suggest the absence of a

quorum every time I have the right to do so under the rules, and to make a motion to reconsider.

Mr. RUSSELL. I desire to submit a conference report.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I am glad to withhold the suggestion of the absence of a quorum for that purpose.

Mr. RUSSELL. The conference report will involve a record vote before we conclude.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I am glad to withhold the suggestion of the absence of a quorum.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. RUSSELL submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate and amendments of the House to certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 97, 122, and 123.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 116; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Strike out the word "herein" where it occurs in said amendment and insert in lieu thereof the words "in this act"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 120: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$6,128,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 121: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 121, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,349,063"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 126: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 126, and agree to the same with amendments, as follows:

In the first paragraph of said amendment in the proviso thereof, and after the word "projects" where the same first occurs in such proviso, insert the words "under his supervision."

At the end of the first paragraph of said amendment, following the word "funds" and before the period, insert the following: "Provided further, That during the first four months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, the Administrator of the War Food Administration may, in his discretion, authorize expenditures from this appropriation at a rate in excess of one-twelfth of the total appropriation during each of such months."

In the third paragraph of said amendment after the word "elsewhere", and before the comma, insert the following: "at comparable rates for the area where such loan is proposed to be made."

In the third paragraph of said amendment before the word "Provided" strike out the colon and insert a period, and strike out all of the proviso down to and including the word "made."

In the fourth paragraph of said amendment after the word "necessary" insert the following: ", in the discretion of the Administrator."

At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert a new paragraph reading as follows:

"No part of the appropriation herein made under the heading 'Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation' shall be available to pay the compensation of any person appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws."

And the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 127: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 127, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In the third paragraph of said amendment, in the first proviso thereof, after the word "tenancy" and before the semicolon, insert the following: ", or an amount sufficient to make not more than five loans in any one State or Territory, whichever amount is the larger"; and the House agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 87, 88, 92, 98, and 99.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
CARL HAYDEN,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
JOHN H. BANKHEAD,
GERALD P. NYE,
CHAS. L. MCNARY,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

M. C. TARVER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I move that the conference report be agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL].

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. REVERCOMB. What is this report?

Mr. RUSSELL. This is a partial conference report on the annual supply bill for the Department of Agriculture. The conference report which has been submitted is not complete. It deals with many provisions of the bill, but there are a couple of matters still in disagreement. For the information of the Senate, probably I should state that the conference report which has been submitted disposes of the appropriation for the Farm Security Administration. The items in disagreement relate to the soil-conservation payments and to the program of crop insurance.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. How does the conference report dispose of the Farm Security Administration?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senate conferees very reluctantly accepted the House provision, with minor amendments as to restrictions on the use of the appropriation.

The Senator from Missouri is aware of the fact that when the bill reached the floor of the House a substitute for the Senate amendment was offered, which retained the substance of the Senate amendment and the amount of appropriation of the Senate amendment for the tenant purchase program, but which drastically reduced the appropriation for rural-rehabilitation loans and grants and administration.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. What is the net result?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am coming to that. The report carries the same amount of appropriation for the tenant-purchase loans as was contained in the Senate amendment, which was \$30,000,000. The

appropriation for administrative expenses, \$1,326,070, was also agreed to.

There was a change made, in that an appropriation was made to the Administrator of Food Production and Distribution rather than to the Secretary of Agriculture, as has been the case heretofore.

In connection with the appropriation for rural-rehabilitation loans, the Senate provision carried an appropriation of \$97,500,000. The conferees adopted the House provision of \$60,000,000 for such loans.

The Senate amendment appropriated \$29,607,573 for administration for the coming year. The House appropriated \$20,000,000. The conferees agreed to the \$20,000,000, with language which will permit, for the first 4 months of the fiscal year 1944, the expenditure at a rate in excess of one-twelfth of the total appropriation during each of such months. That language was inserted in the bill because of the fact that at the present time the House Standing Committee on Agriculture has under consideration the whole matter of legislation affecting the Farm Security Administration. We were advised that a bill will be reported at an early date which will clearly define the activities of the Farm Security Administration and its authority, as well as make authorization for appropriations, something that should have been done some time ago.

That is practically the only matter of any importance that is in the conference report now before the Senate.

Mr. President, I move that the conference report be agreed to.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I have no disposition to delay action on the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill, but in view of my expressed desire that House bill 2935 be not acted upon tonight, I feel it is incumbent upon me to suggest the absence of a quorum preceding the motion of the Senator from Georgia. In other words, Mr. President, I think the vote on the National Youth Administration amendment is close enough to entitle us to have a vote of the full Senate. I propose to exercise every parliamentary right which I can think of to prevent a final vote being had on the bill tonight.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, in view of what has transpired, it seems to me that perhaps time would be saved by allowing the vote on House bill 2935 to go over until tomorrow.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. House bill 2935?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is the bill pending before the Senate.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that House bill 2935, the unfinished business, go over until the reconvening of the Senate tomorrow.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. HATCH. Did not the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] move that the conference report be agreed to?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Pending that, Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. There are three or four conference reports awaiting action by the Senate.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I will say to the Senator from Kentucky that I have no disposition to interfere with any of them.

Mr. BARKLEY. I understand. In addition, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] desires to bring up a bill which will probably not create any opposition. He wishes to have it acted upon by the Senate before an appropriation bill is reported to the Senate. So I think that no time would be lost if the pending bill should go over until tomorrow, and we may gain some time by proceeding on other matters that are ready for disposition.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Chair state the present parliamentary situation?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nevada has made the unanimous-consent request that the pending bill (H. R. 2935) be postponed until tomorrow. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada?

The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The question now recurs on agreeing to the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, certain amendments are still in disagreement.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so that I may ask whether the Farm Security Administration was involved in the report?

Mr. RUSSELL. It was.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the conference report was agreed to be reconsidered, so that I may make a brief statement. I should like to have the statement come before the agreement on the report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Wisconsin that the vote by which the conference report was agreed to be reconsidered?

The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I realize that in the present temper of the Senate there is no possibility of upsetting the conference report, but I wish to state for the record that I think the amendments which the conference committee has agreed to are crippling in character. So far as I am personally concerned, I should prefer to see the Farm Security Administration killed and given a decent burial, rather than have it strangled over a period of time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question recurs on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] that the conference report be agreed to.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, there are certain amendments which are in disagreement at the present time. I desire to have them considered and to have action taken on them.

Mr. President, there are still in disagreement amendments numbered 87, 88, 92, 98, and 99. Amendments numbered 87, 88, and 92 all relate to the so-called soil-conservation and domestic allotment appropriation. We are in an anomalous position with respect to the appropriation. The Senate by a record vote, as I recall, of approximately 53 to 25, allowed the full amount of the Budget estimate of \$400,000,000. The conferees could not agree on the item when they met, and the House sent the amendment back for a second vote. Incidental to the appropriation of \$400,000,000 there was in the bill certain language which provided that funds could be expended in the manner provided and for the purposes announced last December by the Secretary of Agriculture. Senators will recall that in the debate on the bill the position of the committee was that this was an obligation to the farmers for payments to be made in accordance with the terms of the announcement on last December 5. When the bill reached the House, the House by a record vote adopted the provision for the full \$400,000,000 by a majority of about 11. However, when the language of the bill providing for the expenditure of funds in accordance with the announcement of the Secretary of Agriculture was read in the House there were about 20 less votes on the second vote than on the first, and the Senate amendment providing for the expenditure of the funds for which the House had agreed to appropriate was defeated by a slight margin in the House, throwing around the appropriation the restrictions which the House threw about them in the first instance, which would prevent compliance with these contracts. I think the Senate should have a record vote. It is the integral part of the amendment which the Senate approved by a vote of 53 to 25.

The whole point at issue was whether or not the Congress would keep faith with the farmers who had made out their work sheets in December of last year. Both Houses have appropriated the money. The Senate authorized the payments, but the House, by a small vote, did not adopt the Senate amendment authorizing the payments.

Certainly we should not leave the matter in that position. I therefore move that the Senate insist upon its language to complete this whole transaction, as found in amendment numbered 87 of the bill as it passed the Senate. I hope the Senate will give us a record vote on this question. I think perhaps if that is done, the matter might possibly be settled. I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. TAFT. What is the question?

Mr. RUSSELL. That the Senate insist on its amendment with regard to the Senate appropriation.

Mr. TAFT. The \$400,000,000 appropriation?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; it is the language which authorizes the payments. The \$400,000,000 has been approved by the House, but the House has not receded from its language.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The yeas and nays having been ordered, the Clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] is absent attending the funeral of his brother.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is a member of the special committee of the Senate attending a meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association, at Ottawa, Canada, and is therefore necessarily absent.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are detained on official business.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are detained on important public business.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] has a general pair with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN].

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] are absent as members of the special committee of the Senate attending a meeting of the Canada branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association at Ottawa, Canada.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] is unavoidably absent.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] is absent on official business as a member of the Indian Affairs Committee.

The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are absent on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 68, nays 2, as follows:

YEAS—68

Aiken	Eastland	Langer
Andrews	George	Lucas
Ball	Gerry	McCarran
Bankhead	Green	McClellan
Barkley	Guffey	McFarland
Bilbo	Gurney	McKellar
Bridges	Hatch	McNary
Butler	Hawkes	Maloney
Capper	Hayden	Maybank
Caraway	Hill	Mead
Chandler	Holman	Millikin
Chavez	Johnson, Colo.	Murdock
Clark, Mo.	Kilgore	Murray
Danaher	La Follette	Nye

O'Daniel	Scrugham	Van Nuys
O'Mahoney	Shipstead	Wagner
Overton	Stewart	Wallgren
Pepper	Taft	Wheeler
Radcliffe	Thomas, Okla.	Wherry
Reed	Thomas, Utah	White
Revercomb	Truman	Willis
Robertson	Tunnell	Wilson
Russell	Vandenberg	

NAYS—2

Ferguson

Lodge

NOT VOTING—26

Austin	Byrd	Moore
Bailey	Clark, Idaho	Reynolds
Barbour	Connally	Smith
Bone	Davis	Thomas, Idaho
Brewster	Downey	Tobey
Brooks	Ellender	Tydings
Buck	Gillette	Walsh
Burton	Glass	Wiley
Bushfield	Johnson, Calif.	

So the Senate insisted on its amendment numbered 87.

Mr. RUSSELL. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments numbered 88 and 92. They are amendments dealing with the soil-conservation program. I expect that from the vote the Senate just took it would necessarily follow that the whole item should be left in disagreement, even though the vote just taken is that which controls the expenditure of \$400,000,000, which the Senate approved.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator tell us what the difference is in the language, or what we are voting on?

Mr. RUSSELL. I undertook to explain the amendment, but perhaps due to the lateness of the hour I did not go into as much detail as I should have done.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to know what clarification is brought about by the language. What does the Senator want done?

Mr. RUSSELL. I was moving that the Senate insist upon its amendments and adhere to the position taken heretofore. I think it might be well to have the clerk report the two amendments, numbered 88 and 92. The amendments have to do with the formulation of the program for 1944. Both the House language and the Senate language limit next year's program to \$300,000,000, but there is a difference in the way the program is to be set up under the two provisions. The House language confines the program strictly to a soil- and water-conservation program. In other words, no payment could be made except for building a terrace, planting a tree, or pursuing some other recognized and accepted soil-conservation program.

The Senate amendment likewise limited the appropriation for next year to \$300,000,000, which, as Senators know, is a reduction of \$200,000,000 below the amount made available for years. The Senate amendment does give the Department of Agriculture discretion in establishing the program for the expenditure of the funds. There is no difference in the amount of the money that can be expended, but the House language ties it strictly to a soil conserving program, whereas the Senate language would give the department some leeway in announcing the program, whereby it might encourage the production of crops of some commodities especially needed, and would not confine the payments to strictly soil conservation practices.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Perhaps some of that money might be used for incentive and subsidy payments.

Mr. RUSSELL. It all depends on what are called incentive payments.

Mr. WHERRY. That is what I am asking about.

Mr. RUSSELL. I would not attempt to describe an incentive payment. One of the motions I shall make in a moment is based on the fact that the House language specifically prohibits any incentive payments. I have never seen any legal definition of an incentive payment to a farmer. In my judgment, a soil-conservation payment is an incentive payment, and if such general language is placed in the bill, it would likely destroy the entire soil-conservation program. One of the amendments I shall move that the Senate insist upon, is an amendment which strikes out the language in the House bill:

That no part of said appropriation or any other appropriation carried in this bill shall be used for incentive payments.

That language was put in on the floor of the House. I do not know what it means. I do not believe any other person could predict with any degree of certainty as to how a court would construe that language, or how the Comptroller General might construe it, because, as I stated a moment ago, any payment that was made to a farmer, whether made in lime, or in nitrates, or in trees, is in the nature of an incentive payment to distribute that lime or to plant those trees. Of course, I do not think there is any question but that the House had in mind trying to prevent the incentive payments which were requested by the President in a special budget estimate asking for \$100,000,000 for making what the Department of Agriculture or the Bureau of the Budget designated as incentive payments. That money is not appropriated in the bill.

I am perfectly willing to accept language, if the House sees fit to offer it, or to agree to it, which would provide that no incentive payments, as defined in the message of the President some time in February, which is House Document 101, shall be made from these funds. If it is proposed to say that no incentive payments should be made, there is grave doubt in my mind, and I think in the Senator's mind, that even a soil-conservation payment could be made, because such payments are all in the nature of incentive payments. I think we should be careful to define what payments we are making.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Do I understand correctly that all the Senator from Georgia is asking the Senate to do now is to approve what the Senate has heretofore done?

Mr. RUSSELL. All I am asking is that the Senate insist upon the position the Senate previously took when it voted this language out on the floor of the Senate a few days ago.

Mr. LUCAS. In other words, the Senate has already passed on the question, and the Senator from Georgia insists that the language remain just as the Senate adopted it.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am asking the Senate that it adhere to its former action taken when this question was before the Senate previously.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. KILGORE. The House amendment provides ironclad language, whereas the Senate amendment would leave some discretionary powers as to the possibility of soil conservation, rotation of crops, and such measures as would aid in the war effort?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from West Virginia is correct.

Mr. KILGORE. What the Senator from Georgia proposes does not specifically create an incentive, but the Department of Agriculture can determine what is conservation under this language.

Mr. RUSSELL. Within the terms of legislation the Congress has enacted, the Department could not bring in any new practice, but it could operate under the existing law. The effect of the House limitation is to repeal all provisions of the act not related directly to soil-conservation practices. We are merely saying that the Secretary may operate under the statute enacted by the Congress.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. Russell].

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. There is one other amendment, although two are really involved, and that is relating to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. Senators will recall that the action of the House on the bill had the effect of repealing the Crop Insurance Act. The House language provided that no part of the appropriation should be used except in connection with the liquidation of outstanding contracts of crop insurance. The House has voted on this proposition a second time since the first conference, and by a record vote has adhered to its former position, which seeks to liquidate and annul the Crop Insurance Act. It is up to the Senate to decide what it wants to do with respect to crop insurance in the future. I have given the facts in the case as best I know them.

This program has been in effect for 4 years as applied to wheat, and 1 year as applied to cotton. During that period there have been losses aggregating approximately \$17,000,000 of the capital structure of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. About sixteen and one-quarter million dollars of that loss was incurred with respect to wheat, and something like five or six hundred thousand dollars with respect to cotton.

Though I am not particularly wedded to crop insurance, I think it is entitled to a fair trial. In my opinion, a splendid case was made through days of hearings before the subcommittee that would justify a continuation of this program in an effort to arrive at a basis of operations under which the Government will not

suffer any loss, and the farmers will have protection.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I agree with the Senator from Georgia. I was not particularly wedded to this particular policy in the first place, but does not the Senator think that taking it by and large, it is about as beneficial money as the Government has spent in connection with agriculture over a period of years? I believe it is, at least since I have been in the Senate and the Senator from Georgia has been chairman of the great subcommittee dealing with agriculture in the Appropriations Committee. Does not the Senator think that has been a really beneficial appropriation?

Mr. RUSSELL. I stated when the measure was debated on the floor in the first instance, that in my judgment without crop insurance it would have been necessary to make out of the Treasury relief appropriations which would at least have aggregated the amount of the losses of this Corporation. If a great disaster should ever occur in an agricultural section the Congress will see to it that those farmers do not suffer. If the farmers are aided through insurance the cost will be prorated among farmers all over the country. In my opinion over a long period of years the crop-insurance program will save money to the Federal Treasury.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Will the Senator again yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator from Georgia that at the present time I have a bill pending in the Appropriations Committee which I intend to offer as an amendment to another bill proposed by the Senator from Illinois and reported from the Committee on Commerce, to make an appropriation of \$15,000,000 for direct relief for damage directly suffered this year as the result of floods in the Missouri Valley, the Mississippi Valley, and the Ohio Valley. I think that is an extremely moderate estimate. If that whole amount had been covered into the crop insurance which the Senator is discussing, such a direct appropriation would not be necessary.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. Am I correct in the assumption that over a protracted period of time all the Federal Government does is to pay the overhead of operating the crop insurance programs, and that the cost of the programs is distributed among the owners of the crops insured?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is the way we hope to have the program operate. Of course, there have been some capital losses up to now. We hope to get the program operating in the way the Senator from Florida has stated. Of course when we established this corporation we created a capital of \$100,000,000. So we anticipated there would be some loss. But I wish to point out that in the hearings before the committee it developed that without exception all the old line

companies, all the mutual companies, have experienced losses in the first 4 or 5 years of their operation.

Today we have had the experience of 4 years of operation with wheat and 1 year of operation with cotton. We have changed the system of insurance. For the first 3 years we had a 1-year policy; and, of course, in an area where there had been a great deal of rain and snow and where the season was not unfavorable, the farmer would not insure his crop; but where the prospects were a little gloomy, the farmer would insure his wheat crop. It was interesting how it was possible to spot the crop failures around the country by following the number of insurance policies issued in those sections.

Now a 3-year period has been adopted. Only a 3-year policy is sold. That requires the extension of the risk over 3 years. In my opinion the losses which have been incurred are the principal losses we shall sustain under the program, and in a short time it will be absolutely self-sustaining.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. I agree with what the Senator has said with reference to the benefits of crop insurance. So far as the wheat areas in my State are concerned, where drought and hail have occurred, crop insurance has been exceedingly beneficial. If it had not been for crop insurance, in some years some of the farmers who raised wheat in the drought areas would have had to apply to the Federal Government for direct appropriations to be used for feeding them.

The program has been of great benefit, and all the farmers in my State, without exception, take the position that the program is one upon which they all agree, and they consider it to be most beneficial. I certainly hope provision for it will be retained in the bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. We are profiting by experience. The losses have been reduced, and the number of insurers has been increasing. Of course, Senators are aware of the fact that no farmer can put 100-percent insurance on his crop. The amount of insurance is limited to 75 percent of the farmer's crop, is based on his 5-year average, and is under the supervision of the local committees of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. I do not think we should abandon the program at the present juncture.

Mr. MAYBANK and Mr. REED addressed the Chair.

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield first to the Senator from South Carolina and then to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I expected to ask the distinguished Senator from Georgia a question which he has now explained. The answer is this: With the 3-year insurance policy program and with the many safeguards the Department of Agriculture, through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, has thrown around crop insurance, crop insurance is good business not only for the farmers, but for all the American people. I only wish that a law providing for such a program had been in effect

many years ago; and I certainly hope the present program will be maintained.

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield now to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I desire to add a few very brief remarks to what the Senator from Georgia has said. I do not want to detain the Senate, but I desire to call the Senate's attention to the difference between a crop insurance program and most of the other programs we have been talking about, all of which, except the crop insurance program, are to some extent taking on the nature of a subsidy program or a charity program.

What those of us who have lived with the crop-insurance program for several years are trying to do is to put the farmer on his feet, if we can do so, by means of a system of crop insurance for which the farmer, not the Government, pays. We have had 4 years' experience. That is not sufficient. In my opinion, it will be necessary to carry forward the crop-insurance program on wheat for at least 3 years more before we can acquire sufficient experience in order to determine whether the program should be made permanent. I hope it will be made permanent.

Let me call attention to the fact that for the first 3 years of operation, 165,000 contracts were made with wheat farmers. In the next year, 360,000 contracts were made. In 1943, 371,000 contracts were made with wheat farmers. Today, approximately 25 percent of the entire wheat crop is growing under the crop-insurance program.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield for a question of the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Let me ask the Senator what crops are insurable.

Mr. REED. The law passed in 1938 provided for crop insurance on wheat alone. The wheat crop insurance program has been operated in 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, and 1943. Two years ago, I think, cotton was added. We have had 1 year's experience with cotton.

Mr. FERGUSON. Has the Government lost every year on the insurance?

Mr. REED. The Government has lost every year on wheat-crop insurance, for reasons which I now shall point out: The original law restricted wheat-crop insurance to a term of 1 year, which was the worst mistake which could have been made. The need for crop insurance applies principally in the Hard Wheat Belt, the areas where both winter wheat and spring wheat are raised, in the States of Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, North Dakota, Montana, and Oklahoma. In my section of the country, when a farmer sows his wheat along about September, in the fall, if he finds the soil thoroughly devoid of moisture, under the 1-year program he insures his crop. If there is ample moisture in the soil the chances are that the farmer will get a crop, so he does not insure his crop. So, one of the lessons we learned was to make a 3-year term contract.

Mr. FERGUSON. Why did it take 5 years to find that out?

Mr. REED. The statute required administration on the basis of a 1-year contract. That was the law as the bill passed this body. But we are learning as we go along as best we can.

Mr. FERGUSON. Let me ask another question. How long does the Senator think it will be until the Government finds out what should be the premium, so that at least it will come out nearly even?

Mr. REED. Let me inform the Senator from Michigan that the premium is determined on the basis of the experience on the particular farm on which the crop is insured. There is no fixed premium. The premium varies with the degree of risk assumed, and properly so.

Another point is that originally in the administration of the crop insurance law the corporation took wheat in payment of the premium. It spent approximately \$1,800,000 in paying storage charges on wheat. The corporation has gotten away from that. It now takes a note from the farmer whose crop is insured. The note is payable at harvest time. At harvest time the farmer can pay the note in wheat, if he desires to do so, or in money, if he desires to do that. If the note is paid in wheat, the wheat is immediately cashed on the market, so as to avoid incurring any storage charges.

In other words, in 3 years of experience several important blunders have been discovered.

I desire to say for the wheat crop insurance program—and then I shall conclude—that in the administration of the program the expenses have been kept down to a point lower than the expenses of the large insurance companies themselves. Of the money spent in the first year, a sum equal to 41 percent of the premiums paid was incurred in expenses. The next year, the sum was only 26 percent. In 1941, it was only 21 percent. The large insurance companies incur greater expenses than that.

So, Mr. President, I appeal to the Senate to make a distinction, to use discrimination, to recognize the fact that the program is no subsidy, no charity. We are not asking for a subsidy or a charity. One of the great risks the farmer always incurs is the risk of a crop failure. If we can work out, as I hope we can, a valid, sound, solvent system of crop insurance, we shall have done the farmer more good than will be done for him by many of the programs which are more in the nature of charity.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. Will the Senator tell me what provision is made to cover the losses of the 75 percent of the wheat which is not insured?

Mr. REED. Crop insurance will not be made to cover more than 75 percent of the average crop on any particular farm.

The farmer himself carries the risk upon the other 25 percent.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. REED. Certainly.

Mr. DANAHER. Can the Senator tell me whether or not the Government may pay losses in wheat or in dollars, at its option?

Mr. REED. I think the losses are paid in dollars. Originally they were paid in wheat. If the premiums were paid in wheat, the losses were paid in wheat. My impression is that the losses may be paid either way.

Mr. DANAHER. It has reached the point where we are now making up a loss of \$17,000,000 in capital.

Mr. REED. Seventeen million dollars is the aggregate of 3 years' losses, not 1 year's losses.

Mr. DANAHER. But it is in dollars and not in wheat.

Mr. REED. That is correct.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. BUTLER. Can the Senator tell me what percentage of the farmers make use of the insurance?

Mr. REED. There is no way that I can tell exactly. We started with 10 percent of the wheat crop under insurance. We now have 25 percent of the wheat crop under insurance. As I stated awhile ago, the number of contracts with individual farmers started with 165,000. In 1940 it was 360,000; in 1941 it was 317,000; and my impression is that the present number of contracts exceeds 450,000.

Mr. BUTLER. If it is not in the nature of a subsidy, then why do not insurance companies take the business?

Mr. REED. So wise and successful a businessman as the Senator from Nebraska ought not to ask such a foolish question. [Laughter.]

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments numbered 98 and 99.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] is absent attending the funeral of his brother.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is a member of the special committee of the Senate attending a meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association at Ottawa, Canada, and is therefore necessarily absent.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from North Caro-

lina [Mr. REYNOLDS], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VAN NUYS] are absent on official business.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are detained on important public business.

I further announce that the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] has a general pair with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN].

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] are absent, as members of the special committee of the Senate attending a meeting of the Canada branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association at Ottawa, Canada.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] is unavoidably absent.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] is absent on official business as a member of the Indian Affairs Committee.

The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are absent on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 10, as follows:

YEAS—49

Aiken	La Follette	Pepper
Ball	Langer	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Lucas	Reed
Barkley	McCarran	Russell
Capper	McClellan	Scruggam
Caraway	McFarland	Shipstead
Chandler	McKellar	Stewart
Chavez	McNary	Taft
Danaher	Maloney	Thomas, Okla.
Eastland	Maybank	Tunnell
Green	Mead	Vandenberg
Gurney	Millikin	Wagner
Hatch	Murdock	Wallgren
Hill	Murray	Wheeler
Holman	Nye	White
Johnson, Colo.	O'Mahoney	
Kilgore	Overton	

NAYS—10

Bridges	Gerry	Robertson
Butler	Hawkes	Wherry
Byrd	Lodge	
Ferguson	Revercomb	

NOT VOTING—37

Andrews	Connally	Smith
Austin	Davis	Thomas, Idaho
Bailey	Downey	Thomas, Utah
Barbour	Ellender	Tobey
Bilbo	George	Truman
Bone	Gillette	Tydings
Brewster	Glass	Van Nuys
Brooks	Guffey	Walsh
Buck	Hayden	Wiley
Burton	Johnson, Calif.	Willis
Bushfield	Moore	Wilson
Clark, Idaho	O'Daniel	
Clark, Mo.	Reynolds	

So Mr. RUSSELL's motion was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. I move that the Senate request a further conference with the House on the amendments still in disagreement, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. SMITH, Mr. NYE, and Mr. Mc-

NARY conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. O'MAHONEY submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2513), making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, having agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 13, 14, 15, 17, 22, 40, and 71.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 60, 61, 62, 63, 66, 67, and 69; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$95,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$80,676"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$122,730"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$8,840,400"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$977,107"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$237,610"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$145,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$261,740"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 1 of said amendment, and after the comma, strike out the word "and" and insert in lieu thereof the word "the"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$244,360"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 4, 26, 27, 32, 45, 57, 58, 59, 68, 70, and 72.

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
ELMER THOMAS,
PAT MCCARRAN,
GERALD P. NYE,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

GEORGE H. MAHON,
JOHN M. COFFEE,
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
KARL STEFAN,
BEN F. JENSEN,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 2513, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
UNITED STATES,
June 28, 1943.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 25, 27, 45, 57, 58, 59, 68, and 70 to the bill (H. R. 2513) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In the last line of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment, after "Columbia" insert ": *Provided further*, That the appropriations and authority contained in this act shall be available from and including July 1, 1943, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority: *And provided further*, That all obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1943, and the date of the enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by said amendment insert "\$755,760"; and

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 72 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lines 7 and 8 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment strike out "to continue available until expended."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I move that the Senate concur in the House amendments to Senate amendments numbered 4, 32, and 72.

The motion was agreed to.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER NATIONAL MONUMENT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 647) to provide for the establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. HATCH. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. HATCH, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. WALLGREN, Mr. HOLMAN, and Mr. THOMAS of Idaho conferees on the part of the Senate.

MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE, GARRISON, N. DAK.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 650) to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of North Dakota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Missouri River at or near Garrison, N. Dak.," approved February 10, 1932, which were on page 1, line 4, to strike out "an Act" and insert "Acts"; on page 1, line 5, after "1936", to insert "March 24, 1937"; on page 2, line 4, to strike out "one year" and insert "two years"; and on page 2, line 5, to strike out "three" and insert "four."

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

THADDEUS C. KNIGHT—VETO MESSAGE
(S. DOC. NO. 86)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying bill, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate:

I return herewith, without my approval, S. 414, a bill for the relief of Thaddeus C. Knight.

It is the purpose of the bill to authorize the President to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the said Thaddeus C. Knight, a captain in the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, with the same longevity and rank on both the relative and promotion lists as he would have attained had he not been separated from the service.

In view of the approved findings and sentence of a court of competent jurisdiction in the case of this former officer, I do not feel justified in approving, and thereby establishing an undesirable precedent, special legislation the effect of which would be to set aside the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction by legislative action.

I am, however, directing the Secretary of War to appoint a board of officers to investigate Mr. Knight's entire record and his present qualifications for appointment as an officer and shall take such action with reference to a new appointment as the facts may warrant.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 28, 1943.

AMENDMENT OF FLOOD CONTROL ACT

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consid-

eration of Senate bill 1134, to amend section 5 of the Flood Control Act, approved August 18, 1941. I have consulted with the majority and minority leaders, and it is satisfactory to them that I make the request.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I am very sorry that I must object to the present consideration of the bill. I wish to investigate it further. I notice that in one place it makes provision for a loan to the railroads of \$100,000,000 without interest. Farmers, as well as merchants, and small businessmen are paying high rates of interest. For that reason I object to the consideration of the bill at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is heard.

INTERSTATE COMPACT TO CONSERVE OIL AND GAS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying document, referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a certified copy of an agreement, executed by the Governors of the States of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Kentucky, to extend for 4 years, commencing September 1, 1943, the Interstate Compact to Conserve Oil and Gas.

The original of the Interstate Compact to Conserve Oil and Gas, in accordance with a provision contained therein, has been deposited in the archives of the State Department.

The compact between the States of Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Illinois, Colorado, and Kansas was first executed in February 1935, and received the consent of the Congress in August 1935. Since that time the compact, with the consent of the Congress, three times has been extended and renewed for 2-year periods, the last extension period expiring September 1, 1943.

The compact designed to promote State legislation relating to the conservation of petroleum and gas also has resulted in an effective collaboration of the oil-producing States which are parties thereto upon oil problems of general import. In view of the worthy purposes of the compact, it is particularly heartening to note that the compact, first ratified by 6 States, has been ratified by 12 of the States.

I suggest that the Congress, by appropriate legislation, sanction this extension agreement as required by article I, section 10, of the Constitution of the United States.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 28, 1943.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, if any other Senator wishes to bring any matter before the Senate at this time I shall yield to him. If not, I now ask for recognition in order to submit a conference report. Half a dozen times this afternoon I asked for recognition, and

each time the Vice President looked at me and recognized some other Senator. Therefore, if no Senator desires to bring up any other matter at this time, and if the Vice President will deign to recognize me, I shall be very glad to have him do so in order that I may lay before the Senate a conference report. Am I recognized, Mr. President?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator is now recognized, and may always be recognized any time he desires recognition.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Vice President. It is a very great condescension on his part.

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2714) "making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment Numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House to Senate amendment numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Omit all of the matter proposed to be stricken out by such amendment and omit all of the matter proposed to be inserted in lieu thereof by action of the Senate and House of Representatives; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by such amendment, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 304. No part of any appropriation, allocation, or fund (1) which is made available under or pursuant to this act, or (2) which is now, or which is hereafter made, available under or pursuant to any other act, to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States, shall be used, after November 15, 1943, to pay any part of the salary, or other compensation for the personal services, of Goodwin B. Watson, William E. Dodd, Junior, and Robert Morris Lovett, unless prior to such date such person has been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided*, That this section shall not operate to deprive any such person of payment for leaves of absence or salary, or of any refund or reimbursement, which have accrued prior to November 15, 1943: *Provided further*, That this section shall not operate to deprive any such person of payment for services performed as a member of a jury or as a member of the armed forces of the United States nor any benefit, pension, or emolument resulting therefrom"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 61.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
GERALD P. NYE,
H. C. LODGE, JR.
CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JED JOHNSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, at the proper time I desire to make a point of order against the conference report. I do not necessarily wish to do so tonight if the Senator from Tennessee does not desire to pursue the matter tonight. I shall be glad to have it go over as the unfinished business, and I will make my point of order against the conference report at the earliest opportunity tomorrow. However, if the Senator from Tennessee wishes to continue tonight, I shall be glad to make the point of order now.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, it will be recalled that a conference report was made a few days ago and rejected by the Senate. Today it comes in a different form. I believe that every Senator knows what it is. Several hundred thousand employees are without pay, which is being held up by reason of the fact that three employees of the Government are accused of subversive activities.

I believe that every Senator knows something about the subject, and knows how he will vote upon the report. I should like to see the Government employees who are entitled to their salaries receive them. The bill carries an appropriation of approximately \$143,000,000 to pay the salaries of employees of the Government. I should like to see the conference report voted upon this afternoon, because we may have to hold several more conferences with regard to the matter.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me, I desire to make the point of order and argue it at some length, at least so far as the Chair will indulge me. Failing in that, I shall desire to argue the merits of the conference report.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have no objection to consideration of the report being postponed.

Mr. BARKLEY. It is a privileged matter, and will remain the unfinished business, inasmuch as it is before the Senate, and I think we might therefore suspend at this point.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The conference report will lie on the table.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, there is no Executive Calendar, so it is not necessary to hold an executive session.

I therefore move that the Senate take a recess until 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 7 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 29, 1943, at 11 o'clock a. m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 28 (legislative day of May 24), 1943:

June
1871



pense, unless they actually are found to need it.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield.

Mr. BARDEN. They will be entitled to rehabilitation service, but how many of them does the gentleman think will ever ask for it? There may be millionaires who are serving on oil tankers who are injured, but for all practical purposes I am wondering how many of them would ask for rehabilitation.

Mr. JUDD. I doubt that many millionaires will be serving on oil tankers; and the grounds for rehabilitation of men in the merchant marine are different from those serving in the voluntary civilian services. The former have insurance, and in addition they have higher wages; they receive up to \$600 a month to take care of such contingencies. Some groups have workmen's compensation benefits in case of injury. I think they ought not to be certified for vocational rehabilitation unless it is found that they need financial assistance in order to get it.

Surely it is strange for us to require that disabled civilians show financial need before they get 50-percent Federal aid, but do not require that war-disabled civilians show any financial need whatsoever in order to get 100-percent Federal payment for their rehabilitation services.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CHENOWETH].

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, along with my colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO], I refused to sign this conference report. I think whenever a conferee is in position that he cannot sign a conference report he should explain his position to the House. I agreed to all of the Senate amendments except 8, 9, 13, and 30.

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] has already made a statement as to our attitude. I think perhaps I ought to explain the history of this legislation. We have had a vocational rehabilitation law in the United States for over 23 years, the first act having been passed on June 2, 1920. This law provides vocational rehabilitation for all civilians. No groups or classes are recognized. All are treated alike, who can qualify for this training. That is what the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] and myself are now insisting should still be done.

However, for some reason, which I have not been able to ascertain, there is an influence seeking to place certain groups of civilians in the same category with disabled war veterans who are coming back from the battle fronts. These veterans receive rehabilitation training at solely Government expense. Civilians are rehabilitated by the States, with the Government contributing one-half of the cost. We believe that vocational rehabilitation is a State function, except for the disabled war veterans, and that there should be no change in the policy that has proved so successful for the past 23 years.

We are not arguing against the rehabilitation of these groups. They are entitled to it, if they are injured, and will receive this training under the present bill without the Senate amendments. We merely say that all civilians should be treated alike.

The Committee on Education had this matter up when this bill was first considered. You will recall that originally this bill also included veterans. Vigorous protests were made by veterans' organizations. It was the general sentiment that veterans should be considered separately from civilians. Subsequently, a bill was passed providing for vocational rehabilitation of disabled war veterans only. This left only civilians in the bill. Our committee then eliminated the sections creating these groups of civilians. The House passed the bill in this form.

The bill went over to the Senate where the provisions were reinserted. This is the controversy before us.

Let me call attention to the rather absurd situation in which we find ourselves today. We are called upon to provide for rehabilitation training for certain groups of civilians who may render a Federal service of one kind or another if they sustain injuries in line of duty. At the same time, to my knowledge, not one single act has been passed providing any medical or hospital care in such an event.

I submit that it is ridiculous to provide rehabilitation training for these special groups at straight Government expense, when there is no provision to even pay their doctor or hospital bills in case of accidents.

As I have mentioned before, any person in any of these classes named in the Senate amendment is eligible for this training under the program now in effect, and which is continued by this bill.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHENOWETH. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. An air-raid warden tomorrow night is injured in his own automobile going to his station as a result of a test black-out. He secures damages from the person who ran into his automobile; yet under this bill it would still be the responsibility of the Federal Government to pay for his rehabilitation.

Mr. CHENOWETH. That is right. It sets up these civilian groups in the same category as disabled war veterans. I maintain that persons entitled to rehabilitation should be divided into only two groups. One is the veterans to whom we owe a primary obligation to rehabilitate at wholly Federal expense. The other, the civilian group, which will include air wardens and the other classes herein named. The Federal Government will contribute one-half of the expense. In this bill, we are also providing that the administrative expense shall be paid 100 percent by the Federal Government. Heretofore it has been 50 percent. Another clause in this bill would provide that if any State runs out of money the Government can advance the whole amount necessary to carry on the program. Surely we are being more than liberal with the States.

Another singular thing. Not one word of testimony was given before our committee that any State had requested that this provision be inserted. The States are willing to pay their share of this expense and are satisfied with the bill as it passed the House.

As far as the maritime group is concerned I think it would be a mistake to set them up as a separate class. Perhaps they are in a little different category, but I believe it is a mistake to establish any classification of civilians for this rehabilitation training. Everyone involved should be treated alike. All will be taken care of. The States are not asking to be relieved of this obligation.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHENOWETH. I yield.

Mr. SPRINGER. Do the hearings show the number of these particular groups who come within the provision of this bill who would be entitled to this service? The States are not asking for this?

Mr. CHENOWETH. There was no testimony that any State was asking for such a classification or that it is necessary. I do not recall a single witness who appeared before our committee in support of the proposal.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

(Mr. CHENOWETH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

(Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK].

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, only this morning I have talked with the gentleman from my own State who has in charge this program and with some Representatives of other States who are interested in the program in those States. They approve this conference report and they want it adopted.

I can understand the point of view of the gentleman from Michigan and some of the others here who are not satisfied with it, but did you ever see a conference report which was entirely satisfactory to both sides? By the nature of the action it is the giving and the taking between the two Houses in order that we may have a bill. If you send this conference report back the chances are 9 out of 10 that this Congress will adjourn for the summer with no legislation on this subject. This Congress is getting ready to take a recess for the summer but the States need a continuation of this program. They do not need it for the interest of the States particularly; they need it for the interest of the war effort. They are training these people to work in the shipyards and factories where they are making munitions of war, and they need it now when there is such a shortage of manpower. The physically handicapped and the disabled can be trained to fit in the program and reduce the manpower shortage. It seems to me to be a great mistake to quibble about this mere difference here as to whether the Federal Government is go-

ing to pay 100 percent of the cost or 50 percent of the cost for certain classes of people who are rendering a Federal service. Members of the Civil Air Patrol are doing the same thing that the Air Corps does in the Army and Navy, guarding our shore line. Service in the merchant marine of this country is certainly just as hazardous as any service that can be rendered in the interest of the welfare of this country. It seems to me, therefore, Mr. Speaker, that we ought to adopt this conference report and let this program go forward and let these people be trained by the Vocational Rehabilitation Service of each State. We need the services of these people. As far as I am concerned I am perfectly willing to see the Federal Government pay the entire cost of these services because the services referred to are really in the interest of the war effort. If, of course, these people are not certified for 100-percent participation they will still be eligible for 50-percent participation under the general statute. It seems to me we are making a mountain out of a molehill. I think the conference report should be adopted and this act put into effect.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LANHAM). The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article by Raymond Moley.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute to make an explanation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say to the Members that the real fight in the conference committee and the thing which we cherished most was this provision which kept in the States the right to run this program. The amendment was originally offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

Your committee after considerable effort worked out that amendment to leave the control of it absolutely in the States. The Senate amended that. They wanted to put in a merit system and so forth which would have put the control back in Washington where we do not want it. We stuck solidly for this amendment and agreed to recede on amendment No. 30. We have in this bill what we most wanted and what the Senate has failed to recede from certainly is not injurious to it.

I hope the House will adopt this conference report because it needs to be in effect by July 1.

Mr. MASON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. Would not the gentleman say that by insisting upon State

control of this program that we have secured at least 90 percent of what we wanted?

Mr. BARDEN. Absolutely and I will say that this is the best piece of States rights legislation that has gone through the Congress since I have been here and even one who did not like the bill could not say to the contrary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LANHAM). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. DONDERO rose.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. For what purpose does the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] rise?

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I was going to ask for a division of the House.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I think the motion comes too late. I do not like to make that point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The motion having been made to reconsider and to lay it upon the table, the Chair thinks that it is not at liberty to exercise any further option in the matter.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I will not insist on it.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Duke, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate disagrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill 2714, entitled "An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate further insists upon its amendments, Nos. 5, 60, and 61 to said bill, disagreed to by the House, asks a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. NYE, and Mr. LODGE to be conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agencies:

1. Department of the Navy.
2. Department of War.
3. National Archives.
4. Federal Security Agency.
5. Smithsonian Institution.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1134. An act to provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had ordered that Mr. RADCLIFFE be appointed a conferee on the part of the Senate, vice Mr. WAGNER, resigned, to the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2869) entitled "An act to continue Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, increase its borrowing power, revise the basis of the annual appraisal of its assets, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the agency:

United States Maritime Commission.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made a while ago on this subject.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD]?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. JONKMAN]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the conference report. (For conference report and statement of managers on the part of the House, see proceedings of June 28, 1943.)

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, there is no disagreement among the conferees in reference to the items in the agricultural appropriation bill which are disposed of in the conference report and so far as I know there is no objection to the conference report. Unless some Member desires to discuss the matter, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 87: Page 69, strike out lines 12 to 18, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "to remain available

until June 30, 1945, for compliance with programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and the act of February 29, 1936, as amended, pursuant to the provisions of the 1943 programs carried out during the period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1943, inclusive."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist on its disagreement to Senate amendment numbered 87. I understand that the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER] desires to offer a preferential motion and I yield to him for that purpose.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 5 minutes.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of the Members of the House that we are getting down to the time when we are trying to recess, and that we only have three amendments in disagreement. I cannot understand just why any Member would not want to agree to my motion.

We have retained the \$100,000,000, making the total amount \$400,000,000. All the Senate amendment, which I am asking your concurrence in, does is to leave this money available through the period 1945 to be used in connection with soil conservation, tied in with production. Why would you put the \$100,000,000 in and then write in some language that might prevent using same? So I am hoping that we will have no trouble in agreeing to my motion so that the Senate amendment, which is short and definite, will be carried out in line with the purpose of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Act. That is, that it shall remain for the proper period so as to continue the program which has been running successfully for several years.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that is all I want to say at this time. I cannot understand why we should not agree to this Senate amendment, which is fair. I would like to make one further statement. In a great many instances during the past months, instead of the Congress doing something definite in the interest of being helpful, what you have been doing is cutting appropriations and putting in amendments to destroy programs and various agencies. If and when some of these agencies fail, which they are going to do, then where will the responsibility lie? You have not passed any legislation and when these programs and agencies fail, the Congress will be held responsible. If we cannot give them something definite, like I proposed in my bill, H. R. 2837, giving definite power to the Food Administrator, then let us not by cutting appropriations and putting in amendments hamper various programs and what they are trying to do so that if and when they should fail, these agencies, along with the President, will not be in a position to put the blame on Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my motion will prevail.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate that a feeling of fatigue has settled upon this deliberative body. I am just as anxious to go home as any Member of this body. I am just as anxious to find a bit of respite and relaxation from what in all modesty I can say has been a rather arduous labor on the Appropriations Committee for the last 6 months. But no matter how inclement or hot the weather in Washington, and no matter what fatigue of spirit and mind I may experience, it is not sufficiently impelling to sacrifice or to surrender the principle which I long ago espoused.

The boys in Africa are fatigued, too, and the boys in the Pacific and the boys everywhere, yet they must carry out their duty even as we must carry out our legislative responsibility.

So I find myself in disagreement with the preferential motion that was submitted by the gentleman from South Carolina, and I do so simply because it is a matter of deep conviction.

It is years now since I have been contending in the well of this House that the salvation of the American farmer is a substantial price in the open market place. That will mean a free agriculture, that will mean a free farmer, who is the backbone of the country. I do not propose now or at any other time to forsake that principle or to forsake that position, for any other decision will simply mean the alternative, namely, Government control.

Perhaps it is not telling tales out of school to say that sometime in the course of this session the Secretary of Agriculture appeared before one of the committees of the House and, when the question was submitted as to why he did not let the farmer alone to obtain parity prices in the open market, by inference and almost expressly he stated that it would mean the losing of control of the American farmer. That is involved here now as it has been in every palliative that has ever been voted by this and by the other body. There can be no free and traditional agriculture unless there be free and uncontrolled farmers who are not held in dependency upon Federal aid. That means that there must be adequate prices. Palliatives such as here proposed are no substitute for adequate prices.

Now it is proposed by the gentleman from South Carolina to strike the House language so that the funds that are carried in this bill can be used for purposes other than for soil compliances and water conservation practices. Those are things that run to the soil, those are things that run to the enrichment of a natural resource. Everything else, of course, is on an individual basis in the form of a production payment or an incentive payment. There is ample money in this bill for soil compliances; in fact, it would require only \$200,000,000, yet on the basis of the vote of this body the other day there is \$400,000,000 carried in this bill, but the money cannot be expended unless the House chooses today to vote down its earlier position and adopt the language whereby the money can be used for incentive and for production payments.

I contended that there was no obligation on the part of the Congress in this respect, and I went back to find the official document of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration which was issued on the 3d day of December 1942. I read you this language from this official document as indicated on page 36:

The provisions of the 1943 program are necessarily subject to such legislation affecting said program as the Congress of the United States may hereafter enact; the making of the payments herein provided are contingent upon such appropriation as the Congress may hereafter provide for such purpose.

That was as early as December 1942, when the program was first announced.

On the 3d day of June 1943 there was a summarization of the whole program in a very effective brochure, and there again on page 40 appears this language:

The provisions of the 1943 program are necessarily subject to such legislation affecting said program as the Congress of the United States may hereafter enact; the making of the payments herein provided are contingent upon such appropriation as the Congress may hereafter provide for such purpose.

There never was any question at any time in any of the official literature of the Department of Agriculture that this was a wholly contingent program. That is reason number one why I stand by the House position.

Reason number two is this. Every quota on every commodity with the exception of cotton has been suspended. Let me repeat that. Every quota on basic commodities with the exception of cotton has been suspended.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. I think the gentleman is in error. Quotas are now in effect on tobacco, and it would be very unfortunate if those quotas were lifted. It would be calculated to completely destroy the food program for the Nation, because the farmers in our section of the country prefer to grow tobacco.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Quotas are still in operation on corn, unless a farmer plants 90 percent of the war crop goals.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Of course, that is right, but I am speaking of the basic quotas on corn and wheat as contemplated under the 1938 act. The lid has been taken off.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman is mistaken on that.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The gentleman is not mistaken. The gentleman has for his authority the words of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency before our committee itself. The Agricultural Adjustment Act Administrator has testified time and time again that those quotas has been taken off. I grant you, of course, that there has to be a 90 percent compliance with the so-

called war quota, but I am speaking about the amount of corn that the farmer can raise or the amount of wheat that a farmer can raise if he is disposed to do so. In that respect the gentleman from Illinois is correct. If this needs further argument, I respectfully refer any member of this House to pages 710, 711, and 712 of the House hearings where the testimony of the Administrator can be found. I rely upon the record.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. One point that has never been covered to my satisfaction or never attempted to be covered, as far as I can understand, and I think it is important, is whether the farmers themselves understood, first, that the Secretary of Agriculture had the authority to promise this payment and, second, whether they understood that it was contingent upon an appropriation by the Congress that might not be made.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The Secretary of Agriculture has stated that his authority is derived from the two basic acts, but has always stated at all times, in the press, over the radio, and through the instrumentality of departmental bulletins, that it was always contingent upon appropriations hereafter to be made by the Congress.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. In fairness, does not that situation obtain with regard to every other commitment which has been made in the past? Are not all of these commitments contingent upon the Congress, in good faith carrying out the commitments made by the Secretary?

Mr. DIRKSEN. There are two differences. Let me point out what they are. The first is that at no time in the past have the quotas been taken off. The very purpose of acreage allotment payments was to offset diminished acreage by a payment from the Treasury. The very purpose of the payment was to secure compliance with the acreage plan. The quotas have now been lifted. The second difference lies in the fact that under Executive order, every payment made hereunder will be credited in determining parity prices under the Price Act. In one moment we tell the farmer that here is a payment on a limited amount of your crop. In the next breath we say that it will be deducted from a determination of parity prices on his whole crop. Do you consider that a service to the farmer?

So, first of all, this was contingent; second, the quotas have been suspended; third, this is a palliative which has been repudiated by the House on several occasions only last week. Finally, it does not run to the soil. It does not enrich a natural resource. The other thing is this, and I point this out particularly to the gentleman from North Carolina, under the directive issued by the President of the United States, which was the provocation for the introduction of the Bankhead bill, the President said that in determin-

ing ceiling price for a commodity, every payment made to the farmer would be deducted for the purpose of that calculation.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Is that still in?

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is, by Presidential fiat. Of course, they undertook to undo it by means of the Bankhead bill, but as the gentleman will remember, it failed in the Senate in overriding the veto.

So these payments will be deducted. So what good do they do? If we are going to be consistent in the position we took last week, then the thing to do is to vote down the preferential motion of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER] under which he proposes that the House recede from its earlier and very consistent position.

I can only reaffirm the position which I have consistently taken for a long time. Pay the farmer for those practices which enrich and conserve the soil. That is fair and proper. That conserves and rebuilds a great natural resource.

Thereafter give him the fullest measure of freedom in operating his land. Assure him a fair price for his products and he will do the rest. The whole history of farm production stands as eloquent testimony to the capacity, the resourcefulness, the patriotism, and the diligence of the American farm in producing food and fiber. He needs no bureaucratic control from Washington.

Yet here are these ever present lures of small payments as a substitute for adequate prices. Every payment has a string to it. That is the string of Federal control.

None of them will serve as a substitute for good prices in the open market place. As Governor Townsend, the A. A. A. Administrator expressed it to the committee: The greatest incentive in the world is a good big price. You cannot beat it.

Is it not high time that we forsake these efforts to control the farmer and give him the fullest measure of freedom to work out his own destiny. He will do it because he has always done it.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has again expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY].

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, as I understand the present situation, if this House is to be consistent, we must vote for the Fulmer motion because just last week the House approved \$400,000,000 for the purpose of redeeming the good faith of the Government to the extent that the good faith of the Government was involved in these commitments. The very adroit argument made by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] would lead this House to believe that the proposition of subsidies is involved here. A subsidy, as it is usually understood, is not here involved. These payments are made under the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, and this Congress authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to make the commitments.

Now, in good faith, the Congress ought to direct the Secretary to carry out the commitments he has made. By calling it a subsidy the opposition hopes to bring the proposition into disrepute because subsidies at the present time appear to be in the "doghouse," so far as Congress is concerned. There is but one outstanding thing involved in this matter, and that is the good faith of the Government and the morale of our farmers. The payments are being made under the Soil Conservation Act which the Congress passed. I have never regarded these payments as subsidies. The payments are for the purpose of encouraging an improvement of the topsoil of the agricultural lands of America which will inure to the benefit of generations yet unborn. It is a national investment in the greatest national resource.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman knows that the Solicitor for the Department of Agriculture has held that this soil conservation money can be used for incentive or subsidy payments?

Mr. COOLEY. Well, you can call it incentive or subsidy or whatever you want to call it. It is payment for compliance, and compliance means the diversification of crops.

Mr. FULMER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. FULMER. In the very next section we take care of that. I propose to offer an amendment that not one dime of this money can be used for incentive payments. That ought to be satisfactory to every Member of the House.

Mr. COOLEY. I am serious about this. I think that in good faith we ought to keep these commitments.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. If the Fulmer motion is adopted, it will result in substantially the same payments being made for compliance for soil improvement as have been made in previous years under the A. A. A. program?

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman is entirely correct. We certainly should provide the money without any restrictions upon it.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

[Mr. CASE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE].

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I think the fundamental issue here was well stated by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE]. That issue is whether the Federal Government will carry out the commitments which it has made to the farmers of this country.

It is true that commitments which the Department of Agriculture may make in advance of appropriations are subject to whatever action Congress may take in making the appropriation. That is true

in the case of every appropriation we make. The men in the Army of the United States getting \$50 a month do not get their pay unless we appropriate the money; we take them into the Army, we tell them they will get \$50 a month, but if we fail to appropriate the money they will not get it.

There has been as much of a commitment in connection with the payment of those sums of money to farmers for carrying out their part of the farm program as there could possibly be in connection with any dealings which the Federal Government has with its citizens. These farmers who signed up in our present farm program understood when they signed up that there were to be certain definite payments made. They had every reason to believe these commitments would be kept. For years these promises and agreements had been made and kept on the part of the Federal Government.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Is it not true that the Department of Agriculture was authorized under the law to make these commitments?

Mr. HOPE. The Department of Agriculture is authorized, under the Triple A Act of 1938, to make commitments, just as fully as any Government agency is authorized to make any commitments.

There is a provision still in conference which states that for next year these commitments are not to be made. That is all right. I am in favor of not making commitments for another year, but there we serve notice in advance; we modify the fundamental law in that particular; but as long as we have that law on the statute books authorizing commitments to be made and as long as the Secretary of Agriculture, acting under that law, has gone out and made these commitments, as long as farmers have signed up contracts relying on those assurances, then I say that in good faith we ought to go ahead and appropriate the money.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. HOPE. We really passed on that question last week when we agreed to the Senate amendment increasing the amount of the appropriation from \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000.

It will not take anything like \$400,000,000 to make practice payments; it will take less than \$200,000,000. The remainder of the money can be used only for making the regular triple A payments. I am satisfied that when a majority of the House voted to increase the amount they meant that these triple A payments should be made. The fact that on a later vote the purpose for which the \$400,000,000 could be used was limited to practice payments indicates that some Members misunderstood the issue on which they were voting and the purpose for which the increase was made.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield.

Mr. LECOMPTE. What is the other payment to be made except soil conservation payments?

Mr. HOPE. The payment which is made to farmers who comply with the program, such as adjusting their acreage of the basic crops—and planting the required acreage of war crops.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON].

[Mr. LAMBERTSON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER].

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, may I state for the information of the Members of the House that the next amendment to be voted on is amendment No. 88. I propose to move to recede and concur with the following amendment:

In lieu of the language stricken by the amendment insert: Provided no part of said appropriation or any other appropriation carried in this bill shall be used for an incentive payment as defined in House Document 101, Seventy-eighth Congress, first session.

This amendment should be satisfactory and I am going to ask your approval of same.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, one thing in which I am interested in connection with this subject matter is that we if possible perfect a bill for transmission to the President before the end of the fiscal year. We have now reached the point where the two houses have agreed upon every matter of controversy contained in the bill with the exception of the limitations upon the use of the \$400,000,000, upon the amount of which both Houses have agreed, for soil conservation and production payments; and the matter of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation appropriation which is still in dispute. Everything else with the exception of these two subject matters has been agreed to by both Houses, and if it is possible for this House without doing violence to any conscientious convictions that its membership may entertain to agree to a procedure which will result in an agreement and in the sending of the bill to the President, I would be very glad for that end to be achieved.

I offered the motion to further insist upon our disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 87. There are three amendments in disagreement which relate to this \$400,000,000 which Congress by action of both Houses proposed to make available for soil conservation payments and production payments. We are now consid-

ering the first one. The second one will be the limitation imposed when the bill was in the House with relation to the making of incentive payments. There is still a third amendment, No. 92, by which the Senate undertook to strike out language which was included in the House bill which would limit the program for next year to soil conservation and water conservation benefits, and the over-all amount of the commitments that can be made next year to \$300,000,000.

I made the motion on behalf of the committee because it represented the views of a majority of the committee that the House further insist upon its disagreement to Senate amendment numbered 87, but I think that factor does not preclude me from stating to you what I think would be a fair basis of compromise for the positions of the two Houses. The other days, as you will recall, this House voted by a majority of 10 not to recede from its disagreement to Senate amendment numbered 87. The Senate yesterday, voting on the same question, insisted upon its position, with only two Senators voting to the contrary. So you will observe that a tremendously greater majority of the Senate is insisting upon the Senate provision than there is of the House insisting upon the House position. The House was almost evenly divided.

I think a fair compromise of this matter would be to recede from our disagreement to Senate amendment numbered 87, to recede with the amendment offered by Mr. FULMER and concur in Senate amendment numbered 88, and then to insist upon our position with regard to Senate amendment numbered 92. If you do that, I have assurances that the Senate will then recede on amendment numbered 92, which is the amendment that limits the program for the next year. If you take these actions, the effect will be that you will permit this program of the Secretary announced last fall to be carried out in accordance with his commitments for the present year. At the same time you will serve notice you will limit his authority for the next year by this language stricken out by Senate amendment numbered 92. You will serve notice on the farmers of the country that next year they will not be able to get the same types of payments they got heretofore, that they will not be able to get any type of payments except for soil-conservation and water-conservation practices.

That, in my judgment, is all right so far as next year is concerned. But so far as this year is concerned when the Secretary of Agriculture under the authority of law, section 16 of the Domestic Allotment and Soil Conservation Act, has committed the Government up to \$400,000,000 for the types of payment that have been made heretofore and which were contemplated this year, and after the farmers have executed their farm plans accepting the proposal of the Secretary, I do not think it is good conscience to repudiate that obligation. Next year, all right, we have the right to make such plans and such limitations as we deem proper for next year.

The gentleman from Illinois referred to this as a matter of principle. It is a matter of principle with me. I think the Government of the United States ought to comply with its promises to everybody to whom it makes promises or to whom any official of the Government makes promises by authority of law and no question has ever been raised by anyone, so far as I know, but that the Secretary of Agriculture had the authority of law to make the promises that he made on December 5, 1942, to the farmers of this country to make to them certain types of payments, and I say we ought to make good on them.

We should then limit the program for the next fiscal year by insisting upon the language which the Senate struck out in amendment numbered 92. You talk about incentive payments. I do not know whether anyone has a clear idea of what an incentive payment is or not, but on page 734 of the hearings there is a statement in detail of the type of payments which it is intended to make out of this \$400,000,000 which the House language might not allow to be made. In other words, the House, if its position should continue as it has been would be taking an attitude of appropriating the money, then refusing to allow the payments to be made if a narrow definition of "incentive payments" should be adopted. The Secretary's plan provides for the payment on cotton of \$77,223,000, to corn \$50,293,000, to wheat \$59,884,000, and to tobacco and other crops in stated amounts as you will observe from reading the hearings. These payments have been promised by the Secretary of Agriculture under authority of law to the producers of these various commodities throughout the United States and it seems to me that we would not be acting in good faith to repudiate his promise.

I hope, therefore, that the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER] to recede and concur in Senate amendment numbered 87 will prevail. I expect to vote for it myself, and I expect to vote for his motion with regard to Senate amendment No. 88 to recede and concur with an amendment which will prohibit the payment of incentive payments of the type which were estimated for in House Document No. 101. Let us not make any mistake; it was House Document No. 101 that the committee refused to approve. House Document No. 101 and the \$100,000,000 which was estimated therein is not in this bill and never has been in this bill, so that if we adopt the motion which the gentleman from South Carolina has offered with reference to Senate amendment numbered 88, it will prohibit the making from this fund of incentive payments as described in that House document.

Just what is an incentive payment? If you pay a man to terrace his farm or to improve his farm, is that an incentive payment? It is open to some difference of opinion, but, at any rate, if you take these actions you will take what has been the viewpoint of the majority of the House and you will enable the farmers of the country to receive the money that has been promised to them, at the same time you will limit the program for next year so that nothing but soil-conserva-

tion and water-conservation payments can be made for the next year. I want to heartily approve the nonpartisan arguments which have been advanced from both sides of the aisle by members of the Committee on Agriculture.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 additional minute.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], than whom there is no more loyal friend of agriculture in the House, has advocated concurring in the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina, and on the Democratic side the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER], chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, is supported by his Democratic colleagues. It seems to me that there is every good reason, especially in view of the fact we are approaching the end of the fiscal year and that the Senate has yielded to us on many important items in this bill, that we ought to be able to agree to the motion offered by the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, settle this matter once and for all and get this bill out of the way and send it down to the White House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Is it not about time that we stop the Department of Agriculture from making promises in advance on something where the money is not appropriated?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I can subscribe to that statement. Too many commitments have been made not only by the Department of Agriculture but also other Federal officials before these officials came to the Congress to secure consent for what they did. Then they try to bind us not only on their domestic commitments but also on commitments made to foreign countries.

I think the best service we could perform here today would be to shake loose the dependency of the farmers upon the United States Treasury. The farmers do not want money out of the United States Treasury, they do not want subsidies, nor do they want incentive payments.

We all believe in soil conservation, and the money that is provided in this act should be used exactly for that purpose. We know that if the funds are approved without the House amendment the Secretary of Agriculture and his Solicitor will rule that they can use the money for incentive or subsidy or any other type of payment. The farmers do not want this money. They want fair and decent prices at the market places and they want to be free from bureaucratic domination from Washington. We can perform that service today. I do not know of a single farmer who feels that a commitment has been made to him for funds out of the United States Treasury.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. When Governor Townsend, the Administrator, was before the committee I asked this question: "What in your judgment, Governor, is the best incentive for securing production?" His answer was, "A good big price. You cannot beat it."

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The farmers are well satisfied with the prices they are receiving today, and they will gladly waive any payment that they might receive as an incentive or subsidy from the United States Treasury. Let us vote to make the farmers free, and give them a square deal in the market place for the things they produce.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, last Friday we had up the Commodity Credit Corporation bill to prohibit subsidies. That prohibition was approved by a large majority of the Congress. But do you know what you did? You wrote in there, although the subsidies had never been authorized by law, that any commitments which had been made up to the time of the passage of the act should be carried out.

I am asking you here today to take care of the farmers who acted on this handbook which was distributed to them months ago. You did the honorable thing last Friday and I believe you are going to do the honorable thing now. You said last Friday, "Those subsidies were not authorized by law. We are against them. But we hereby authorize you to carry out any commitments you have made up to the time of the passage of this act." That is exactly what the gentleman from South Carolina is asking you today, to carry out the commitments that have been made up to this time, and then say later in this bill that you are not going to do it any more.

You noticed in the correspondence between Chester Davis and the President yesterday that Mr. Davis said he had the farm program for 1944 in shape where it could be announced on the 15th day of July. That is the program for next year. This year's program was worked out last June, July, and August, and in the fall it was announced to the farmers.

I say to you, I believe you should feel as I feel, you being the keeper of your conscience as I am the keeper of mine, that we owe it to the farmers of this Nation, having permitted the program to be announced and told them, for instance, that for each bushel of wheat they produce they will receive a payment of 9.2 cents provided they produce certain war crops, which they have planted and which they are producing today. I say we cannot escape it. I do not like it. I do not like it a bit, because they are going to take that 9 cents away from him when he goes to sell his wheat, unless we can change the program; but at this hour I have some hope that within 30 days we will change that situation and that 9 cents will not be deducted from the market price.

Above everything else, I ask you today to do no more than you did last Friday

when you protected the canners and packers on any commitments which have been made on subsidies. How can you escape the responsibility of protecting every farmer in this Nation on the commitment that was made to them, not 3 weeks ago, but months and months ago?

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the preferential motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER] to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DIRKSEN) there were—ayes 92, noes 112.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 197, nays 174, not voting 60, as follows:

[Roll No. 115]

YEAS—197

Abernethy	Gore	Newsome
Allen, La.	Gorski	Norrell
Andersen,	Gossett	Norton
H. Carl	Grant, Ala.	O'Brien, Mich.
Anderson,	Green	O'Connor
N. Mex.	Gregory	O'Konski
Barrett	Hagen	Outland
Beckworth	Hare	Pace
Bland	Harless, Ariz.	Patman
Bonner	Harris, Ark.	Patton
Boykin	Harris, Va.	Peterson, Fla.
Bradley, Pa.	Hart	Peterson, Ga.
Brooks	Hays	Pfeifer
Brown, Ga.	Heffernan	Poage
Bryson	Hendricks	Price
Bulwinkle	Hill	Priest
Burch, Va.	Hobbs	Rabaut
Burchill, N. Y.	Hoch	Ramspeck
Burdick	Hoeven	Randolph
Camp	Holmes, Wash.	Rankin
Cannon, Fla.	Hope	Richards
Carlson, Kans.	Hull	Robertson
Case	Jackson	Robinson, Utah
Celler	Jarman	Robison, Ky.
Chapman	Johnson,	Rogers, Calif.
Clark	J. Leroy	Rowan
Coffee	Johnson,	Sabath
Colmer	Lyndon B.	Sadowski
Cooley	Johnson, Okla.	Sasser
Cooper	Kee	Satterfield
Costello	Kefauver	Sauthoff
Courtney	Kelley	Sikes
Cox	Kennedy	Smith, Va.
Cravens	Keogh	Smith, W. Va.
Creal	Kerr	Snyder
Crosser	Kirwan	Sparkman
Cullen	Klein	Spence
Cunningham	Lane	Starnes, Ala.
Curley	Lanham	Steagall
Curtis	Larcade	Stefan
D'Alesandro	Lea	Stewart
Davis	Lemke	Stockman
Dawson	Lesinski	Sullivan
Delaney	Lynch	Sumner, Ill.
Dickstein	McCord	Summers, Tex.
D'es	McCormack	Talle
Dilweg	McGehee	Tarver
Dingell	McGranery	Thomas, Tex.
Domengeaux	McKenzie	Thomason
Doughton	McMillan	Vincent, Ky.
Drewry	McMurray	Voorhis, Calif.
Eberhart	Maaden	Walter
Elliott	Magnuson	Ward
Feighan	Mahon	Weaver
Fernandez	Maloney	Weiss
Fisher	Manasco	Wene
Flannagan	Mansfield,	Welchel, Ga.
Fogarty	Mont.	White
Forand	Marcantonio	Whitten
Fulbright	Martin, Iowa	Whittington
Fulmer	Miller, Nebr.	Wickersham
Gale	Mills	Winstead
Gathings	Monroney	Woodrum, Va.
Gavagan	Mundt	Worley
Gibson	Murdoch	Wright
Gilchrist	Murphy	Zimmerman
Gillie	Murray, Tenn.	
Gordon	Myers	

NAYS—174

Allen, Ill.	Graham	Mruk
Anderson, Calif.	Grant, Ind.	Murray, Wis.
Andresen,	Griffiths	Norman
August H.	Gross	O'Brien, Ill.
Andrews	Gwynne	O'Brien, N. Y.
Angell	Hale	O'Neal
Arends	Hall,	Pittenger
Arnold	Leonard W.	Ploeser
Auchincloss	Halleck	Poulson
Baldwin, Md.	Hancock	Powers
Beall	Harness, Ind.	Pracht
Bell	Heidinger	Ramey
Bender	Herter	Reece, Tenn.
Bennett, Mich.	Hess	Reed, Ill.
Bennett, Mo.	Hinshaw	Reed, N. Y.
Bishop	Hoffman	Rees, Kans.
Blackney	Holmes, Mass.	Riz'ey
Bolton	Horan	Rockwell
Boren	Howell	Rodgers, Pa.
Brehm	Jeffrey	Rogers, Mass.
Brown, Ohio	Jenkins	Rohrbough
Buffett	Jennings	Rolph
Busbey	Jensen	Rowe
Butler	Johnson,	Schiffier
Canfield	Anton J.	Schutzer
Cannon, Mo.	Johnson,	Schwabe
Carson, Ohio	Calvin D.	Scott
Carter	Johnson, Ind.	Shafer
Chenoweth	Jones	Simpson, Ill.
Chiperfield	Jonkman	Simpson, Pa.
Church	Judd	Slaughter
Clason	Kean	Smith, Maine
Clevenger	Kearney	Smith, Ohio
Cole, N. Y.	Keefe	Smith, Wis.
Compton	Kilday	Springer
Crawford	Kinzer	Stearns, N. H.
Day	Knutson	Stevenson
Dewey	Kunkel	Sundstrom
Dirksen	LaFollette	Taber
Disney	Lambertson	Talbot
Ditter	Landis	Taylor
Dondero	LeCompte	Thomas, N. J.
Douglas	LeFevre	Tibbott
Durham	Lewis	Towe
Dworshak	Ludlow	Troutman
Ellis	McCowen	Vursell
Ellison, Md.	McGregor	Wadsworth
Ellsworth	McLean	Wasielewski
Elmer	McWilliams	Welch, Ohio
Elston, Ohio	Maas	Welch
Engel	Martin, Mass.	West
Fenton	Mason	Wigglesworth
Fish	May	Wiley
Gamble	Merrow	Wilson
Gavin	Michener	Winter
Gearhart	Miller, Conn.	Wolcott
Gerlach	Miller, Mo.	Wolverton, N. J.
Gifford	Miller, Pa.	Woodruff, Mich.
Gillette	Monkiewicz.	
Goodwin	Mott	

NOT VOTING—60

Baldwin, N. Y.	Gallagher	O'Leary
Barden	Granger	O'Toole
Barry	Hall	Philbin
Bates, Ky.	Edwin Arthur	Phillips
Bates, Mass.	Hartley	Plumley
Bloom	Hébert	Rivers
Bradley, Mich.	Holfield	Russell
Buckley	Izac	Scanlon
Burgin	Johnson,	Sheppard
Byrne	Luther A.	Sheridan
Capozzoli	Johnson, Ward	Short
Cochran	Kilburn	Somers, N. Y.
Cole, Mo.	King	Stanley
Culkin	Kleberg	Tolan
Eaton	Luce	Treadway
Fay	Mansfield, Tex.	Van Zandt
Fellows	Merritt	Vinson, Ga.
Fitzpatrick	Morrison, La.	Vorys, Ohio
Folger	Morrison, N. C.	Wheat
Ford	Nichols	Wolfenden, Pa.
Furlong	O'Hara	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Morrison of Louisiana for, with Mr. Phillips against.

Mr. Fitzpatrick for, with Mr. Baldwin of New York against.

Mr. Luther A. Johnson for, with Mr. Hartley against.

Mr. Bloom for, with Mr. Eaton against.

Mr. Vinson of Georgia for, with Mr. Treadway against.

Mr. Pay for, with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall against.

Mr. Ford for, with Mr. Short against.
Mr. Merritt for, with Mr. Kilburn against.
Mr. Scanlon for, with Mr. Cole of Missouri against.

Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Somers of New York for, with Mr. Stanley against.

Mr. Byrne for, with Mr. Gallagher against.

General pairs:

Mr. Rivers with Mr. Wheat.

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Bates of Massachusetts.

Mr. Holifield with Mr. Ward Johnson.

Mr. Barry with Mr. Vorys of Ohio.

Mr. Cochran with Mrs. Luce.

Mr. King with Mr. Van Zandt.

Mr. Capozzoli with Mr. Culkin.

Mr. Philbin with Mr. Plumley.

Mr. O'Toole with Mr. O'Hara.

Mr. Tolan with Mr. Fellows.

Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Speaker, I was in the Hall and listening and heard my name called, but I could not get up here in time to answer. That is the position I am in.

The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman in the Hall, and did he hear his name called?

Mr. FOLGER. I was; yes, sir. I tried to get up here so that the Clerk could hear me, but I could not make it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman did not answer?

Mr. FOLGER. No, sir.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman says he was in the Hall and listening and failed to hear his name called, he qualifies.

Mr. FOLGER. I was listening and heard my name called, but I could not answer.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman does not qualify.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 2714, the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, disagree to the Senate amendment to the House amendment to Senate amendment No. 5; insist on further disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 60 and 61, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may we have an explanation of what amendment is being disagreed to?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There are two amendments still in disagreement. One amendment relates to restrictions upon expenditures from the President's fund, and the other relates to the denial of salary to three men charged with subversive affiliations.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 88: Page 69, line 20, strike out all of lines 24 and 25 and the words "incentive payments" on page 70.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist upon its disagreement to Senate amendment numbered 88.

I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER] for the purpose of offering a preferential motion.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FULMER moves that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment numbered 88 with an amendment, as follows: "In lieu of the language stricken by the amendment insert 'Provided, That no part of said appropriation or any other appropriation carried in this bill shall be used for incentive payments as defined in House Document 101, Seventy-eighth Congress, first session.'"

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER] 2 minutes.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I do not care to take very much time on this motion. The language written in by the Senate speaks for itself. I believe it is in line with the wishes of the Members of the House. It is certainly in line with my ideas in connection with the operation of the soil-conservation and domestic-allotment program. The reason I have advocated the retention of the \$400,000,000 was to carry out different contracts with farmers in connection with the soil-conservation and production program, and for the further reason that I do not believe, in the midst of this great emergency, when the farmers are having everything on the face of the earth to contend with, that this is the time to break faith with these farmers.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULMER. I yield.

Mr. CASE. What is the definition of "incentive payments" as given in this House document?

Mr. FULMER. The House document refers to various crops other than the major crops that would receive benefits under this appropriation in connection with the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. The purpose of this amendment is not to use any of this money for incentive payments, referred to by the Secretary of Agriculture last spring.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, in February the Secretary of Agriculture came before the Subcommittee on Agriculture and asked for \$125,000,000 with which to pay incentive payments. One hundred million dollars of that was to be taken out of the moneys that are provided under the authority carried herein. There was another source for \$25,000,000, making

in all \$125,000,000. The money was to be used for a very specific purpose, namely, for some 16 crops, which included Irish potatoes and sweetpotatoes, carrots and onions, soya beans, and various other types of commodities. House Document 101, to which the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER] refers, would provide \$125,000,000 for incentive payments on this particular assortment of commodities. That proposal was rejected by the subcommittee by a vote of 6 to 1. Nothing thereafter happened. However, when this bill came on the floor, we wrote in this proviso, which was subsequently approved by the House:

Provided, That no part of said appropriation or any other appropriation carried in this bill shall be used for incentive payments.

That is reasonably definite language. That means that not a single dollar in the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1944 can be used for the purpose of making incentive payments. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER] proposes an amendment in lieu of the language that was carried in the bill, and in lieu of the language that was stricken by the Senate. He, in substance, provides that no part of any appropriation in this bill shall be used to pay incentive payments as defined in House Document 101. That means that no money in this bill shall be used for the payment of incentive payments on the 16 various crops that were defined to us in that House document. But you see what it will do?

It does, therefore, indirectly place the seal of approval on the payment of incentive payments for others than those agreed to or identified in House Document 101.

I personally cannot go along with that sort of thing because it offers an opportunity for discretionary action, and in fact it would permit the use of money for incentive payments for other than those crops; it would leave within administrative discretion of the Secretary, as advised by the solicitor of the Department, on which of the crops incentive payments might be paid, and that places the seal of approval on the limitation that has been rejected time and time again by the House, and so I hope that the motion will be defeated.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. In view of the vote the House has just taken with reference to the payments that were promised, and in view of the fact that in the eyes of some there is a question of what an incentive payment is, does not the gentleman think that this language would permit, perhaps, the same treatment, at least, avoid conflicts. I think that is the real purpose of the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina, to avoid complications because of this other prohibition, and then authorized the payments that we have voted should be made.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The gentleman from Georgia, I am sure, agrees with me, that we are validating and approving a prin-

ciple of incentive payments with respect to anything within the discretion of the Secretary, except the sixteen-odd commodities mentioned in House Document 101.

Mr. PACE. If it is left to the Solicitor of the Department, that may be correct.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It is left to administrative discretion.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. I think the question arises as to what is an incentive payment.

Now, in the light of the whole legislative history, in the light of the fact that the action of the subcommittee served notice in February that no appropriations for the payment of incentive payments would be made, and as a matter of fact, with the legislative history of the bill, does the gentleman think he can give us a proper interpretation of incentive payments?

Mr. DIRKSEN. My definition is this: That any payment which inures to the enrichment of the soil or for water conservation practices must necessarily be considered as an incentive payment.

Let me therefore summarize the situation. Time and time again we have rejected the principle of incentive payments on the ground that they are but a palliative for adequate prices for farm products. We restated that position in this bill. The Fulmer motion now proposes to approve incentive payments provided they are not paid on the various crops outlined in Document No. 101. This motion should therefore be defeated.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the last remark made by the gentleman from Illinois was very significant and I hope that it did not escape your attention. He said that his contention is that any payment not made for the purpose of encouraging the improvement or conservation of the soil is an incentive payment. I cannot agree with that contention. In view of statements made in the House when the language stricken by Senate amendment No. 88 was adopted, I think "incentive payment" may be construed to be more restrictive in meaning.

The House has just voted to permit types of payment which are not payments for the improvement of the soil or for the conservation of the soil. It has just voted to permit production adjustment payments. Last week we voted to appropriate \$400,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$300,000,000 as proposed by the House, in order to make that particular type of payment as well as soil conservation and water conservation payments. Now the question is: Do you want to vote for a continuance of the inhibition against incentive payments in the language in the same section of the bill or do you want to permit the making of the type of payments for which the House and Senate have just appropriated the money and of which you have by two roll-call votes indicated your approval?

I do not agree with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] concerning his interpretation of the language of the Fulmer amendment. The gentleman says that the language of the motion made by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER] means that it permits incentive payments except for such payments as were contemplated by House Document 101, Seventy-eighth Congress, first session. I think that clearly is not a correct construction of the language contained in the motion of the gentleman from South Carolina. His motion reads:

Incentive payments as defined in House Document 101, Seventy-eighth Congress, first session.

In other words, that document defines what was expressly referred to therein as incentive payments, and any type of payment on any type of agricultural commodity which comes within that definition is inhibited by the terms of the Fulmer motion. At the same time, the votes of the House in agreeing to Senate amendments Nos. 86 and 87 indicate the purpose of the House to provide for payments of the Government's obligations under the program announced by the Secretary of Agriculture under authority of law on or about December 5, 1942.

All that you would do if you adopt the Fulmer motion would be to say to administrative authorities that "the type of incentive payment you want authority to make in this House Document 101 with reference to some types of commodities, that type of payment as defined therein you shall not make from this \$400,000,000 fund for any commodity"; but you have provided in the previous language that payments can be made to carry out the obligations of the Government as created under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and of the Domestic Allotment and Soil Conservation Act by the announcement made last fall by the Secretary of Agriculture. Now, is not that what you want to do? And it is what I suggested we ought to do in my judgment to endeavor to arrive at an agreement with the Senate and send this bill to the White House in discussing the first motion which was offered. If the House should not adopt this motion after having adopted the motion of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER], with reference to amendment No. 87, it would clearly be adopting two utterly inconsistent positions, although I do not think that even if the House language stricken by Senate amendment No. 88 remains in the bill payment for the program announced last fall can be prevented.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I think we should make this clear. Does the gentleman feel that if the motion of the gentleman from South Carolina is now adopted it would still permit the payment of these incentive payments on the 16 crops referred to in this House document?

Mr. TARVER. Certainly not. I think if the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina is adopted it will

expressly prohibit the making of payments of that kind.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 additional minutes.

I think, however, it will permit the carrying out of the program announced on December 5, 1942, under which certain production payments on cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, and other commodities were promised by the Secretary, and that if you do not adopt the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER] it will still be a matter of some doubt as to whether or not the Government will be able to make those payments although the House has twice voted, once last week and again this afternoon, that it desired those types of payment made.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Is not the effect of the Fulmer amendment to ratify and confirm what the Committee on Appropriations did when it denied and refused to make available \$125,000,000 for incentive payments?

Mr. TARVER. Absolutely so, and I think it is so clear that there ought to be no mistake about it. The discussion in the House has all been directed to the problem of whether or not we were going to carry out these commitments the Government, through the Secretary of Agriculture, announced in the fall of 1942. If the motion of the gentleman from South Carolina is adopted it is clearly apparent that we will be providing and that it will be construed to have been the intention of Congress to provide for the carrying out of that program which was promulgated last fall and at the same time to prohibit the making of the type of payments which were outlined in House Document 101, Seventy-eighth Congress, first session, which the committee refused to approve. Without the Fulmer amendment language some doubt is cast on the Secretary's program although I still believe it could be carried out.

If you adopt this amendment, Mr. Speaker, with the exception of one other subject matter it completes the agricultural appropriation bill and I sincerely hope the vote of the House on this motion may be in line with the last two votes of the House relating to the same subject matter and that it may approve the motion of the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. As long as the House has decided to permit these payments we should permit them to be made on these war crops which are needed in connection with the war effort rather than to confine them to cotton, corn, wheat, and these basic crops.

Mr. TARVER. The position of the House as I understand it from the last two votes has been that we should keep our contracts that were made last fall

and limit payments in future the soil and water conservation practices. We have another Senate amendment in the bill, No. 92, upon disagreement with which it is hoped the House will insist, which proposes to strike out language which would limit the payments for next year to soil conservation and water conservation practices. We think that language ought to stay in the bill.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, we grow weary of well doing. The House long ago took an emphatic position, a consistent position, on this question and through this entire session, has sustained its opposition to subsidies. And now some of those who have voted repeatedly against subsidies and for permanent stabilization of farm prices are advocating an amendment to undo all that has been accomplished.

Mr. Speaker, the debate this afternoon has been by the lawyers of the House rather than the farmers of the House. And it has been a typical small town justice of the peace debate. They have quibbled over hair-splitting technicalities and definitions—whether somebody agreed or did not agree—whether there was an implied contract or no contract—whether notice was given or not given, and so forth. And in the plethora of argument have completely lost sight of the one question before us—a square deal for the farmer.

May I interrupt this learned discussion by the legal lights of the House long enough to humbly submit the views of a farmer?

I sold my wool clip yesterday and got 2 cents a pound less than I got before the war. Now will you name any non-agricultural commodity—or any product of labor or industry—that is selling for less today than it sold for before the war?

Wheat slumped on the Chicago market following announcement of a Government loan 5 or 6 cents below the market just as harvest is starting. The corn crop in Missouri is a failure and there is no feed grain or protein supplement for sale. Livestock is down and the cost of production steadily mounting. Farmers are sending their stock to market half finished and are shipping their brood sows and herd cows. The Producers News Bulletin reports the largest hog run in history. Farmers are discontinuing feeding and local auction sales are off 20 to 40 percent.

The farmer alone is being pushed around. Nobody else is being penalized. The products, prices, and income of no other groups in the Nation are being rolled back. And yet there is neither beef nor pork to be had in many of the markets of this city. It will be realized when it is too late that meat has been rolled back and prices are low—but there is no meat.

And here is an amendment to authorize payment of subsidies and sabotage the program for stabilization of farm prices we have been working so long to establish.

Mr. Speaker, the House and the Congress have repeatedly denied subsidies. And every group in the country which wants cheap food and is seeking to exploit agriculture and lower the price of farm products is advocating subsidies.

Every member of the committee reporting this bill except one has voted against incentive payments and all other forms of subsidies every time the question has been voted on by the committee.

I trust the House will continue its opposition to subsidies and its demand for fair prices for farm products in the open market along with everybody else both now and after the war.

Mr. Speaker, I hope this motion will be voted down.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the pending motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TARVER) there were—ayes 37, noes 114.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that there is not a quorum present and I make the point of order there is not a quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify the absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 177, nays 187, not voting 67, as follows:

[Roll No. 116]

YEAS—177

Abernethy	Domegoux	Keogh
Allen, La.	Doughton	Kerr
Anderson,	Eberharter	Kirwan
N. Mex.	Feighan	Klein
Baldwin, Md.	Fernandez	LaFollette
Barden	Flannagan	Lane
Bates, Ky.	Folger	Lanham
Beckworth	Forand	Lemke
Bland	Fulmer	Lynch
Bonner	Gale	McCord
Boykin	Gathings	McCormack
Bradley, Pa.	Gavagan	McGehee
Brooks	Gibson	McGranery
Brown, Ga.	Gilchrist	McKenzie
Bryson	Gillie	McMillan
Bulwinkle	Gordon	McMurray
Burch, Va.	Gore	Madden
Burchill, N. Y.	Gorski	Magnuson
Burdick	Grant, Ala.	Mahon
Camp	Green	Maloney
Cannon, Fla.	Gregory	Manasco
Carlson, Kans.	Hagen	Mansfield,
Celler	Hare	Mont.
Chapman	Harless, Ariz.	Marcantonio
Clark	Harris, Va.	Martin, Iowa
Coffee	Hays	Miller, Nebr.
Colmer	Heffernan	Monroney
Cooley	Hendricks	Mott
Cooper	Hill	Murdock
Costello	Hobbs	Murphy
Courtney	Hoch	Murray, Tenn.
Cox	Hoeven	Myers
Cravens	Holmes, Wash.	Newsome
Creal	Hope	Nichols
Crosser	Jackson	Norton
Cullen	Jarman	O'Brien, Mich.
Cunningham	Johnson,	O'Connor
D'Alesandro	J. Leroy	Outland
Davis	Johnson,	Pace
Dawson	Lyndon B.	Patman
Delaney	Johnson, Okla.	Patton
Dickstein	Kee	Peterson, Fla.
Dies	Kefauver	Peterson, Ga.
Dilweg	Kelley	Pfeifer
Dingell	Kennedy	Price

Priest
Rabaut
Ramspeck
Randolph
Rankin
Richards
Robertson
Robinson, Utah
Rogers, Calif.
Rowan
Sadowski
Sasscer
Satterfield
Sauthoff
Sikes
Smith, Va.

Smith, W. Va.
Snyder
Sparkman
Spence
Starnes, Ala.
Steagall
Stefan
Stewart
Stockman
Sullivan
Tarver
Thomason
Vincent, Ky.
Voorhis, Calif.
Walter
Ward

NAYS—187

Allen, Ill.
Andersen,
H. Carl
Anderson, Calif.
Andresen,
August H.
Andrews
Angell
Arends
Arnold
Auchincloss
Barrett
Beall
Bell
Bender
Bennett, Mich.
Bennett, Mo.
Bishop
Blackney
Bolton
Boren
Brehm
Brown, Ohio
Buffett
Busbey
Butler
Canfield
Cannon, Mo.
Carson, Ohio
Carter
Case
Chenoweth
Chipherfield
Church
Clason
Clevenger
Cole, N. Y.
Compton
Crawford
Curley
Curtis
Day
Dewey
Dirksen
Disney
Ditter
Dondero
Douglas
Drewry
Dworshak
Elliott
Ellis
Ellison, Md.
Ellsworth
Elmer
Elston, Ohio
Engel
Fellows
Fenton
Fish
Fisher
Fulbright
Gamble
Gavin

Gerhart
Gerlach
Gifford
Gillette
Goodwin
Gossett
Graham
Grant, Ind.
Griffiths
Gross
Gwynne
Hale
Hall
Leonard W.
Halleck
Hancock
Harness, Ind.
Harris, Ark.
Heidinger
Herter
Hess
Hinshaw
Hoffman
Holmes, Mass.
Horan
Howell
Hull
Jeffrey
Jenkins
Jennings
Jensen
Johnson,
Anton J.
Johnson,
Calvin D.
Johnson, Ind.
Jones
Jonkman
Judd
Kean
Kearney
Keefe
Kilday
Kinzer
Knutson
Kunkel
Lambertson
Landis
Lea
LeCompte
LeFevre
Lewis, Ohio
Ludlow
McCowan
McGregor
McLean
McWilliams
Maas
Martin, Mass.
Mason
May
Morrow
Michener
Miller, Conn.

Weaver
Weiss
Wene
West
Whelchel, Ga.
White
Whitten
Whittington
Wickersham
Winstead
Woodrum, Va.
Worley
Wright
Zimmerman

Thomas, Tex.
Tolan
Treadway

Van Zandt
Vinson, Ga.
Vorys, Ohio

Wastelewski
Wheat
Wolfenden, Pa.

So the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Morrison of Louisiana for, with Mr. Phillips against.

Mr. Fitzpatrick for, with Mr. Baldwin of New York against.

Mr. Luther A. Johnson for, with Mr. Hartley against.

Mr. Bloom for, with Mr. Eaton against.

Mr. Vinson of Georgia for, with Mr. Treadway against.

Mr. Fay for, with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall against.

Mr. Ford for, with Mr. Short against.

Mr. Izac for, with Mr. Kilburn against.

Mr. Scanlon for, with Mr. Cole of Missouri against.

Mr. Tolan for, with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Sheppard for, with Mr. Stanley against.

Mr. Byrne for, with Mr. Gallagher against.

Mr. Lesinski for, with Mr. Scott against.

General pairs:

Mr. Rivers with Mr. Wheat.

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Bates of Massachusetts.

Mr. Holifield with Mr. Ward Johnson.

Mr. Barry with Mr. Vorys of Ohio.

Mr. Cochran with Mrs. Luce.

Mr. King with Mr. Van Zandt.

Mr. Capozzoli with Mr. Culkin.

Mr. Philbin with Mr. Plumley.

Mr. Merritt with Mr. O'Hara.

Mr. Somers of New York with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 92: On page 70, line 22, strike out the following: "Provided further, That such amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection with the formulation and administration of the 1944 programs of soil building practices and soil and water conservation practices, under the act of February 29, 1936, and programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the total expenditures of which, including administration, shall not exceed \$300,000,000."

And insert in lieu thereof the following: "Provided further, That such amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection with the formulation and administration of the 1944 programs or plans now or hereafter authorized under section 7 or 8, or both, of said act of February 29, 1936, or under said provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the total expenditures of which including administration, shall not exceed \$300,000,000."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist upon its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 92.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Senate amendments numbered 98 and 99, which relate

NOT VOTING—67

Baldwin, N. Y.
Barry
Bates, Mass.
Bloom
Bradley, Mich.
Buckley
Burgin
Byrne
Capozzoli
Cochran
Cole, Mo.
Culkin
Durham
Eaton
Fay
Fitzpatrick
Fogarty
Ford
Furlong
Gallagher

Granger
Hall
Edwin Arthur
Hart
Hartley
Hébert
Holifield
Izac
Johnson,
Luther A.
Johnson, Ward
Kilburn
King
Kleberg
Larcade
Lesinski
Luce
Mansfield, Tex.
Merritt
Morrison, La.

Morrison, N. C.
O'Hara
O'Leary
O'Neal
O'Toole
Philbin
Phillips
Plumley
Rivers
Russell
Sabath
Scanlon
Scott
Sheppard
Sheridan
Short
Slaughter
Somers, N. Y.
Stanley
Sumners, Tex.

to the same subject matter, the Federal Crop Insurance Act, be considered together.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 98: On page 76, line 17, strike out "\$3,500,000" and insert "\$7,818,748."

Amendment No. 99: On page 76, line 21, strike out the following: "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for or in connection with the insurance of wheat and cotton crops planted subsequent to July 31, 1943, or for any other purpose except in connection with the liquidation of insurance contracts on the wheat and cotton crops planted prior to July 31, 1943."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist upon its disagreement to the Senate amendments numbered 98 and 99.

Mr. Speaker, this subject matter was very fully discussed in connection with the conference report considered last week, and I do not care to add anything to what I said at that time. If any Member desires to address the House on this subject, I shall be glad to yield him time.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendments.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER].

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I believe I was the first man to offer a bill in Congress to put into operation crop insurance. Let me tell you why I offered that bill several years ago.

Out of my long experience in farming and in dealing with farmers, I found every year in some section crop failures because of hailstorms, floods, drought, boll-weevil infestation, or something like that. Because of crop failure, for which farmers were not responsible, many of the smaller farmers were put out of business. I felt sure that we could, if given proper time, work out a satisfactory program which would do two things; stop voting relief for those farmers whose crops were destroyed, and, second, continue them as successful farmers.

During the years before we had insurance, what happened? From year to year we would come to Congress and appropriate money purely for the relief for those people, as high as \$60,000,000 in some instances. We have voted millions to take care of that situation. You should look up the relief record, money appropriated by Congress to say nothing about millions spent by the Red Cross for relief because of crop failure.

Besides that, without protection of crop insurance, the class of people we want to help would go out of business on account of those crop losses, and then what happens? Why then you would have them come to the Farm Security Administration, giving them 100-percent loans to buy land, with the hope we may be able to make land owners out of them? It does not make any difference to many of you how many millions we may lose under the land-purchase program, including grants in a great many instances.

When this program was put into op-

eration it was definitely understood that we would pay the expenses until we were able to work out, on a fair and sound basis, crop insurance, therefore, you should not refer to the expense of this program as losses. You are spending billions for plants and plus-profit contracts, and industry and contractors are not taking any chances, but when it comes to farms, that is different. During the 4 years under the wheat program we have had losses of only \$17,000,000. During the 1 year with cotton we have had losses of about \$4,500,000. Under the 3-year contract with wheat farmers our losses are becoming much smaller, and we want to put cotton on a 3-year basis.

The thing I want to get over to you is this, we should not do this at this time in this great emergency.

I realize there will have to be some revamping of this legislation. That is true with other farm legislation. But I want to ask you seriously, Is this the time to do it? The farmers are up against every type of problem that you can mention right in the midst of the greatest emergency in which we have ever been engaged. If we do not continue this insurance program, we will be simply telling the farmer next year, "You will not have an opportunity to pay a premium for insurance; you must plant your crop and take your chances." If you want to wipe out this program, why not wait until after this emergency? Why not wait until we have had time to work out a sound, satisfactory program? Suppose it would take 10 years, would not it be worth the price? There are other crops that will be taken in as we go along under this program.

There are a number of large farmers in this country who oppose this legislation. They do not take any insurance. Why? Because they are able to take the risk. If they have a short crop, they can double up with fertilizer and everything next year to make good their losses. But millions of small farmers and sharecroppers who could be protected and kept on the farm and off relief, as well as out of the hands of the Farm Security Administration under the rehabilitation and land-purchasing program, will be forced out of their present farm operations. When these small farms lose out, why, those large farms will take them over on their large farms as renters or sharecroppers.

The plea that I make to this House, regardless of the merits or demerits of this program, is not to wipe out this program now in the midst of this great emergency.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, as this bill was reported to the House in the first instance the subcommittee recommended liquidation of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. It provided the necessary funds to meet all commitments for that liquidation. The Senate, however, struck the House language and proposes now to provide an administrative fund of something in excess of \$7,000,000 to continue the Corporation.

I have repeatedly expressed my objection to carrying on this experiment further, for this reason: We have insured wheat for 4 years. Adding the administrative expense and the losses, we lost \$41,000,000 on wheat. We have insured cotton for 1 year. For that 1 year we lost one and one-third million dollars. The experiment has gone forward far enough. We should not endanger the Treasury now by letting this program run so that flax, fruit, corn, and other commodities will be added, only to increase the losses to the Federal Treasury. Four years is enough as an experiment, so it should be liquidated now. If this were so popular and if millions of farmers were involved, as the gentleman from South Carolina says, why is it that only one out of every three wheat farmers in the country has undertaken in 4 years to take out crop insurance? If this is so popular why is it that only 1 out of every 10 cotton farmers has bothered to take out crop insurance on cotton? The losses are growing larger year after year. Taking the loss, plus the administrative expense, the Treasury was out six and three-quarters millions in 1939; it was out ten and a half million in 1940; it was out \$12,000,000 in 1941, and \$12,000,000 in 1942. That is a sufficient experiment at the expense of the Public Treasury. It should be stopped now. The motion of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER] should be voted down. This was defeated by an overwhelming majority of this House last week. It should be defeated now by an even greater majority, so that we can serve notice on the Senate as to how the House feels about it at the present time.

Mr. FULMER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. FULMER. I want to state to the gentleman that the total amount stated by the gentleman in every instance included the expenses of the program.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I mentioned that.

Mr. FULMER. And the total amount lost over the 4 years is only \$17,000,000. We have voted as high as 50 and 60 million for relief prior to this time.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The whole story is that the difference between the premiums collected and the indemnity paid was a loss of \$17,000,000 to the Treasury. Then if you add \$24,000,000 for administrative expenses, the United States Treasury, meaning the taxpayer, was out \$41,000,000 on this program. Those facts cannot be controverted.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY].

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois has stated that this program has thus far cost the Federal Government \$40,000,000. Even this is not out of line with the original understanding. My recollection is that the crop-insurance bill authorized an appropriation of \$100,000,000, and it was clearly understood in the beginning that the Government would defray all administrative costs which might be incurred by the experiment in the field of all-risk

crop insurance. It was likewise clearly understood that the Government would suffer losses as it has suffered in the prosecution of this program. The losses suffered have not been altogether disappointing.

All-risk crop insurance was an experiment. We knew that it was an experiment and we knew that it was an experiment which no private corporation in America could or would undertake. No private corporation was in a position to accumulate the information and the data which of necessity had to be accumulated. Prior to the inauguration of an insurance program the Federal Government and only the Federal Government was in a position to obtain the necessary information and but for the tremendous Agricultural Adjustment Administration set-up which we at that time had in this country, we could never have collected the necessary information.

Congress authorized this experiment and now because forsooth the experiment has not proven to be a grand and a complete success, we are urged to abandon it. Will we go up the hill and down again because in the operation of the cotton program for 1 year we have lost \$1,000,000? As participation in the program increases premium rates decrease. It is hardly reasonable to expect the administrators of this program to develop an actuarially sound program on cotton within the short space of 1 year. The gentleman from Illinois says that they have had 4 years' experience on wheat. Yes; that is true. But we were told in the beginning, and the Congress and the country knew that it would probably take 10 years to work out a sound, businesslike, self-sustaining program for crop insurance.

Practically every other person engaged in various and sundry vocations and avocations of private life can obtain insurance upon their businesses and property, and even upon their talents. Even a chorus girl can insure her voice and a tap dancer can insure her toes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. Not at this time.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The chorus girl will pay for it if she does not have some "sugar daddy" to pay for it for her.

Mr. COOLEY. Maybe the chorus girl will have a "sugar daddy" to pay for it for her. The gentleman may be an authority on that but I am not. Neither am I asking Uncle Sam to finance this program forever, but I do insist that it not be liquidated at this time. The gentleman from Detroit objects, but certainly this is not the first thing he has objected to. The crop-insurance program is a very important part of a well-considered and well-rounded farm program.

Mr. DINGELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. DINGELL. Which gentleman from Detroit objected?

Mr. COOLEY. I was under the impression that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] was from Detroit. I am sorry if I was in error. Perhaps he lives outside of Detroit, but at any rate we know that he is from the State of Michigan.

In all earnest, I am looking at this program purely from an unselfish standpoint. As I have said many times, it does not mean anything at all to the people of my district, but if it is continued even they may at some future date be greatly benefited by it. Certainly it means much to many farmers of the Nation at the present time.

It cannot actually be said that we are losing money. The money is not lost. The benefits are paid to distressed farmers and the money goes to farmers who have suffered a loss of 75 percent by reason of crop failure, either on account of pests or drought or floods or some other catastrophe which has befallen them. We have annually spent millions upon millions for relief in distressed agricultural areas.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. I want to congratulate the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] and also the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER] for sponsoring this splendid movement.

Is it not just as important as it is to give war-risk protection to our merchant shipping?

Mr. COOLEY. I agree with the gentleman's statement. We are now writing war-risk insurance and this is a very hazardous undertaking.

Even if the Government suffers loss by this all-risk crop-insurance program, only farmers in distress are benefitted by it, and I hope that the program may be continued and that the amendment of the gentleman from South Carolina will prevail.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, we have discussed this matter of crop insurance until we are thoroughly familiar with the fact that the farmer is the only large producer in this country who does not have an opportunity to secure some form of insurance. In all other cases where we need insurance to take care of a national need the Federal Government has provided it.

I have a \$10,000 United States Government insurance policy that the United States Government issued to me in the last war. On this policy the Government has paid all administrative expenses for 25 years. A great many other Members of his body hold similar policies. And, every man who comes back from this war is going to have Government insurance, and the United States Government will pay every dollar of administrative expenses. You would not come before this House and claim that we are giving these men something they should not have in providing insurance at cost because the United States Government needs these men to fight.

In like manner the United States Government needs the farmers of this country to produce crops and all this amendment does is to give them an opportunity to produce those crops with some reasonable degree of assurance that they are going to get some little return when the season is over. That they are going

to have some little something to show for their work when the season is over. I fear we are not going to get the crops produced which we need unless we can give the farmers a more efficient, a cheaper and a sounder way to protect their crops, and there is no sounder way than to provide some of the administrative expenses to take care of the system of crop insurance whereby our farmers may know that regardless of the season they will at least have something to see for their labor when the season is over.

But it is said that under this program there has not been as much paid in as has been paid out during the last 4 years, and that is perfectly true. But is there a Member of this House who has had any opportunity of observing the organization of any form of insurance company, whether it be life, fire, or casualty, who would expect such an organization has made a profit during the first 4 years?

I want to say that there never has been such an insurance company, fire or life, or old-line insurance of any kind, that could show a profit during the first 4 years.

You know and I know that any sound insurance company always will have a certain period of time in which it does not make a profit.

On the basis of that same reasoning you cannot expect farm insurance, which has never been successfully carried before in the history of the world, to show a profit during the first 4 years. But at the same time we have got to provide some kind of assurance, before the farmers begin to grow their crops, before these men start their production, that when the season is over they are going to have some return at the end of the year, and we have to furnish crop insurance, just as we are giving Government insurance to other businesses and commercial interests in this country to protect them from unexpected losses. We must provide the farmers against unexpected losses in producing their crops if we are to expect these crops to be produced in the quantities we desire.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE].

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, assuming that there have been losses sustained by the Government in the last 3 or 4 years in its crop insurance policy, have we stopped to think whether or not the losses sustained have been more than the expenditures would have amounted to had we not had this insurance policy? In other words, it has been the policy of this Government for the last quarter of a century to assist agriculture when large areas of crops have been destroyed by natural causes or causes over which the farmers had no control.

In the last quarter of a century, or the last 25 years, we have expended upwards of a billion dollars aiding those whose crops were lost by drought, hail, storms, floods, hurricanes, or other natural causes. However, for the last 3 or 4 years the Congress has not spent money to aid farmers for crops that have been lost in that way. The Congress had a group of farmers before it last year and year be-

fore last from areas that had suffered untold losses on account of excessive rains, and they asked for \$20,000,000 in one area, and in other areas \$40,000,000 in the way of relief. The Congress said to them: "No, we have now established a policy of insuring crops and we have abandoned the policy of contributing to the support of farmers who have lost their crops by natural causes."

We have saved the amount contributed heretofore in the way of relief, and the amount we have lost on insurance has not been equal to the average annual amount lost on contributions.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Is it not a fact that the Crop Insurance Corporation was authorized to enter into 3-year contracts with the wheat growers of the country and that thousands upon thousands of those 3-year contracts have not been completed?

Mr. HARE. I think the gentleman is right, and in fairness, good conscience, and equity the Congress is bound to carry out these contracts.

And if the contracts are abrogated by this vote we take here they will charge we have broken faith with these farmers who entered into the three-year contracts.

And the Government would still be the loser. I think in all fairness and in justice to those who worked out this scheme of insurance, that they should have sufficient time to see whether or not under fair conditions, under normal conditions, it will work. You cannot determine a policy in 1 year, you cannot determine a policy in 2 years; it "takes more than one swallow to make a summer" and it takes more than 2 years or 3 years to determine whether or not this plan of insuring crops can be effectively, efficiently, and economically carried out. I therefore feel it would be inadvisable to discontinue the policy at this time.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. If, as the gentleman states, it takes 3 or 4 years to complete the experiment, how does the gentleman justify the 3-year contracts that were entered into?

Mr. HARE. I understand there has been no loss on those, but you are breaching those contracts on which the time has not expired; in other words, the period for which they were entered into has not expired, yet you are terminating the contracts.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. I realize that, but if it is based upon experience which has been gained during a period of years, it does not seem they should have entered into contracts for a period of 3 years not knowing what the results would be.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. FULMER. I may say for the benefit of the gentleman from Illinois that they have had less losses on the 3-year contracts than any others.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, no doubt there have been losses in the way of administrative costs, but this was reasonably anticipated for a few years or possibly several years, when Congress enacted the original law. My thought is that within a few years the administrative costs should be reduced to a minimum or to a point where there would be little or no losses over a period of years. There are administrative expenses, or losses if you prefer to call it, in all the Government activities where an effort is made to provide insurance or annuities of any kind.

I have not had an opportunity to make inquiry but I doubt very much whether the premiums paid by our veterans are sufficient to pay losses and administrative expenses. I am quite certain that the deductions from salaries of Government employees are sufficient to pay retirement annuities and all administrative expenses, and that is a program that has been in operation for a period of upward of 20 years and yet no committee has recommended that this policy be abolished. But simply because the farmers have not been able to perfect a program of insurance within 1 or 2 years that will pay all losses and administrative expenses and leave a surplus in the Treasury some Members suddenly become economy-minded and now insist that the whole scheme be abolished. Apparently, some have been recently bitten by the economy bug, because I see some of those opposing this motion stood here 2 months with tears in their eyes pleading for the oppressed income-tax payers and urging that they be forgiven their income taxes for 1942 to the tune of approximately \$8,000,000,000 when more than one-half of that amount had already been paid into the Treasury. Still they insist that ten or fifteen million dollars a year in the way of administrative expenses is too great a burden for the Federal Government to bear in assisting farmers to work such a crop-insurance plan. I agree that probably this is a heavy burden, but when we take into consideration the appropriations made by the Congress for the relief of farmers when crops are destroyed on account of rains, floods, hail, storms, insect pests, and so forth, these amounts sink into insignificance, and in support of this statement and in justification of my argument, I want to quote from the report of the President's Committee on Crop Insurance submitted in House Document No. 150 in the first session of the Seventy-fifth Congress showing expenditures for agricultural relief during the 10-year period ending June 30, 1936, where the amount totaled \$615,937,000.

The report says:

Distressed farmers in 48 States, together with farmers in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska received relief from the net Federal expenditures totaling \$615,937,000 during the 10-year period ending June 30, 1936, as follows:

Alabama	\$11,420,000
Arizona	3,088,000
Arkansas	14,125,000
California	11,365,000
Colorado	19,584,000
Connecticut	222,000

Delaware	\$104,000
Florida	9,446,000
Georgia	13,381,000
Idaho	7,995,000
Illinois	8,698,000
Indiana	4,223,000
Iowa	8,646,000
Kansas	32,102,000
Kentucky	4,302,000
Louisiana	10,013,000
Maine	2,674,000
Maryland	4,007,000
Massachusetts	489,000
Minnesota	31,911,000
Michigan	4,966,000
Mississippi	10,611,000
Missouri	21,903,000
Montana	24,718,000
New Hampshire	609,000
New Jersey	3,693,000
New Mexico	14,744,000
New York	3,451,000
Nebraska	21,739,000
Nevada	2,119,000
North Carolina	11,466,000
North Dakota	63,132,000
Ohio	7,403,000
Oklahoma	19,907,000
Oregon	3,789,000
Pennsylvania	3,691,000
Rhode Island	94,000
South Carolina	11,434,000
South Dakota	53,352,000
Tennessee	6,236,000
Texas	71,803,000
Utah	11,586,000
Vermont	741,000
Virginia	6,890,000
Washington	5,363,000
West Virginia	5,386,000
Wisconsin	12,463,000
Wyoming	10,560,000
Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Alaska	4,043,000
District of Columbia	245,000
Total	615,937,000

Mr. Speaker, these contributions were made by the Federal Government to farmers for losses sustained on account of rains, floods, storms, hurricanes, and so forth, over a period of 10 years without insurance. If this 10-year period was representative of other 10-year periods it would pay the losses and administrative expenses under the crop-insurance program for more than 20 years. Now which is the cheaper to the Federal Government, the crop-insurance program or the crop-relief program?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

(Mr. HARE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS].

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, one of the best arguments I ever heard made for crop insurance is implicit in an episode in real life on a plantation in Hale County, Ala. One of the best Negro farmers in that county came to see the owner of the plantation to get his "advances" agreed on for Christmas and the next year. As soon as the mission had been revealed, the owner said: "Why, Charlie, we just had our settlement for this year two weeks ago. You had paid your account in full and had \$700 coming to you. I paid you that and suggested that you put it in the bank. You said you were going to do so. You didn't owe a cent in the world,

and ought to have \$700 in the bank. That's more money than I have. Why borrow money to run on next year, on which you'll have to pay interest, when you have your home, your mules, your cows, your chickens, meat, and everything else you need and more money than you could possibly need to finance your farming operations all next year? What's become of your money?" Charlie replied: "It's still in the bank, Captain. That's where it's going to stay. You don't think I'm fool enough to risk my own money on next year's crops, do you?"

That is exactly why we need crop insurance, because no one who knows the perils of farming would take the risk if he could avoid it. No one farmer can be sure of a crop. He must run the risks of drought, floods, excessive rains, pests, and other contingencies. But a hundred thousand farmers can each be sure of an average crop if they could pool their interests and their efforts on widely separated tracts, so that good and bad weather and infestation of pests may be averaged. That is the simple reason for crop insurance. The spread of the coverage makes the insurance safe and takes the gamble out of the occupation. No farmer nor group of farmers can do the insuring. The Government can, and without risk of loss over a period of years if a sufficient number are insured to obtain the necessary spread of coverage. The Cotton Belt over, or the Wheat Belt over, or the Corn Belt over, the risks will be equalized, spread, and three-fourths of an average crop may be safely guaranteed. A small premium, in kind, will pay the losses and the expense of operation.

Mr. Speaker, the Senate has faith in the sound venture of crop insurance. Its action is in disagreement with ours. This is now the only thing which separates us from a finished enactment. Every other segment of the Nation's interest has been taken care of except agriculture. We are begging of you to do this not in any sense as a gratuity—it is not—but because it is a sound business proposition. It will cost you \$2 for every one you save if you scuttle this ship. You have been paying out forty, fifty, or sixty million dollars a year in crop-failure gratuities. We are asking you to continue this experiment in the soundest of all institutions, insurance; give it a chance to prove itself and save money while you are so doing.

Mr. ELSTON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. I am glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman.

Mr. ELSTON of Ohio. Does not the gentleman believe, if it is a sound proposition, that private insurance companies would have taken it up a long time ago?

Mr. HOBBS. Certainly not; because as long as Congress deals out gratuities no sufficient number of farmers can be expected to insure their crops at their own expense. No private institution can charge a premium for doing what the Government gives gratuitously. If, however, we stick to our guns and prove by our continued support of our institution of crop insurance, through the

test period of 10 years, that we mean business, and will not supply the dole, then private insurance companies would be glad to insure crops just as cheerfully as they now insure lives, health, and property.

Crop insurance is actuarially sound. It will prove a safe business activity if we support it during its infancy. It can be made self-sustaining, or even profitable. Let us give it a fair chance. Let us not kill our own child!

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON].

[Mr. LAMBERTSON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, there seems to be some misapprehension on the part of those who have spoken in favor of this amendment. One of them referred to "the leadership on the other side." The truth about the matter is that the leadership in opposition to this amendment is from this side of the aisle. Every member of the subcommittee on the agricultural appropriation bill originally reporting this bill and constituting the conference committee submitting this conference report, both majority and minority Members, after hearing the representatives of the Crop Insurance Administration and all others interested and sifting the evidence and the statistics, decided unanimously—without a dissenting vote at any stage of the proceedings—that crop insurance ought to be abolished. And now an amendment is offered from the floor seeking to overturn the carefully considered judgment of those who have given more study to the subject than anyone else here this afternoon, and its proponents are endeavoring to sustain their position by charging that the leadership in opposition to their unofficial amendment comes from the other side of the aisle.

Let me repeat, that every member of the subcommittee which heard and studied the cost and results of crop insurance, both Democrats and Republicans, has consistently opposed continuation of this ill-starred activity.

And for a very good reason, Mr. Speaker. The United States Treasury has taken an awful beating on crop insurance, and is in for a still worse beating in the years ahead if it is continued. I realize it is popular to turn to the United States Treasury on every occasion for every deficit in order to cover up the errors and mistakes in every utopian failure. It is a simple and popular remedy. Just pay it out of the Treasury. It is perfectly all right to take any amount out of the United States Treasury at any time. And that has worked for the time being. But the war and the heavy demand for revenue to support the war have awakened the country to the effect of these unwarranted drafts on the pub-

lic funds. The people are at last becoming Treasury conscious. And all the more these last few weeks since we have raised taxes and since taxpayers have made their second quarterly payment and have begun to get the reaction from the pay-as-you-go plan.

This House may not be interested, but the taxpayers will be interested to learn that the cost of this Dean Swiftian project exceeds the cost of any of these relief projects in relation to benefits derived. It costs the Government \$2 for every dollar paid the farmer. The losses are stupendous and continuous. No private company would consider such absurd ratios. It is the most uneconomic, unbusinesslike, impractical proposition ever seriously suggested even in Government finance, and it grows steadily worse.

Mr. HARE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. HARE. Speaking of it from an economical standpoint, under the report of the President's committee, Document 150 of the First Session of the Seventy-fifth Congress, it is reported there in table IV that for the 10-year period ending June 30, 1936, the Federal Government had spent \$615,937,000 for farm relief in the way I have referred to already. This would carry the insurance that we now have in force for a peak of 15 years without costing the farmer 1 cent.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That has nothing in the world to do with the proposal before us. It does not have the slightest relation from any point of view. And if you really want to consider it as a relief project why not give the money directly to the farmer and thereby save half of the cost to the Government?

But still more surprising—the farmers themselves do not want crop insurance. We have been given the impression by some of these ardent advocates of continuing crop insurance that the farmer will pine away if he can get insurance. What do the reports of the Crop Insurance Corporation itself show? They show that notwithstanding the efforts of the employees of the Department to recruit patrons and sell insurance, the number taking insurance steadily dwindles from year to year. The farmers do not want it. They are not taking it. Those who have taken it are discontinuing it notwithstanding the efforts of the Department to retain them as clients. Outside of the employees of the Department who will lose their jobs if crop insurance is discontinued and a few here on the floor, who from that point of view are serving the employees rather than the farmer, there is no demand for this huge expenditure.

And regardless of whom those advocating this amendment represent, they do not represent the taxpayers. I challenge you to stop any taxpayer on the street or on the farm and ask him about saddling this heavy burden on the Treasury. The farmers do not want it. The taxpayers do not want it. The members of the committee which has studied the project do not want it. And I trust the

Members will show by their vote that the House does not want it.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the amendment be voted down.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FULMER) there were—ayes 82, noes 142.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. Thirty-four Members have risen, not a sufficient number. So the yeas and nays were refused.

The motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. TARVER, a motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions in connection with the conference report was laid on the table.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist upon its disagreement to the Senate amendments that are still in disagreement and agree to the conference asked by the Senate, and that conferees be appointed.

The motion was agreed to.

The Speaker appointed the following conferees: Messrs. TARVER, CANNON of Missouri, SHEPPARD, WENE, LAMBERTSON, DIRKSEN, and PLUMLEY.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 275), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, etc., That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the bill H. R. 2714, with Senate amendments thereto, be, and the same is hereby, taken from the Speaker's table; that the House further insists on disagreement to the Senate amendments and agrees to the further conference requested by the Senate.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 275, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House consider the resolution?

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MARCANTONIO) there were—ayes 229, noes 21.

So, two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, the House agreed to consider the resolution.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I take it that every Member knows what this resolution calls for. It permits the taking from the Speaker's table the urgent deficiency appropriation bill (H. R. 2714), with the Senate amendments thereto, in complying with the Senate request for a further conference. The resolution provides that the House should further insist on disagreement to the Senate amendments.

Objection on the part of the gentleman from New York to granting the Senate request for a further conference makes this resolution necessary. I was appealed to only about 20 minutes ago to call a meeting of the Rules Committee

for the reporting out of this resolution. I complied not because I have been in favor of the House further insisting on disagreeing with the Senate amendments.

Notwithstanding the overwhelming vote of the House, I am of the opinion that the House has acted unwisely in the matter of this disagreement in denying to appropriate for the salaries of three Government employees alleged to have been guilty of un-American activities. I am satisfied that in the near future, when prejudice will no longer prevail, these three gentlemen, none of whom I have ever met—Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, Dr. Goodwin B. Watson, and Dr. William E. Dodd, Jr.—will be found to be loyal, patriotic, and sincere American citizens.

I am indeed gratified that each of these three men is of old American stock, and certainly they have the right under the Bill of Rights and the Constitution to express their views in opposition to the Nazi-Fascist influences in our country, as they have done, and that is all they are actually guilty of.

On careful investigation and sane examination of the activities of these men, in the days to come, the prejudice that has been created against them will be found to have been entirely unfair and unjustifiable and that they have only acted within their rights and in the interests of our country under the Bill of Rights and the Constitution.

I regret exceedingly that the conditions prevailing at this particular time have impelled me to take this action in bringing this resolution before the House.

In all the years of my service I have never felt as regretful of my action as I do at this particular time, and I hope the Senate will remain steadfast in the position it has taken. My action was prompted by the necessity for preventing delay in payment of the salaries of over 400,000 Government employees.

Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to take up any more time. I yield to the gentleman from New York the same amount of time I have consumed.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, this rule is reported unanimously by the Committee on Rules. As one Member of the House objected to sending the urgent deficiency appropriation bill to conference, it was necessary for the Committee on Rules to bring in a rule in order to expedite consideration of the bill and get it to conference as speedily as possible. This rule is brought in to expedite consideration of the bill because we have almost reached the last day of our fiscal year, which will be tomorrow. I am surprised that anyone, particularly my distinguished colleague from New York, should have objected, because this bill carries the salaries of some 400,000 civil-service employees, and if it does not go through either tonight or tomorrow morning there will be wailing and gnashing of teeth.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. Certainly I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. First of all, the gentleman knows that those salaries can

be protected by a continuing resolution. Second, the unanimous-consent request that was submitted by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] provided that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendments. I say that the Senate amendments take out of this bill a matter which is not only extraneous but unconstitutional. The responsibility for holding up those salaries rests on you.

Mr. FISH. The gentleman refers to an amendment upon which this House has passed almost unanimously two or three times. The rule simply provides that the House further insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendments and send the bill to conference. The amendments in question are Senate amendments numbered 5 and 60, amendment No. 5 relating to the President's control over the emergency funds with certain limitations upon them and No. 60 is the so-called subversive salary amendment affecting the pay of three gentlemen on the Government pay roll, Messrs. Watson, Dodd, and Lovett. I hope the rule will be adopted unanimously.

Mr. Speaker, although I have taken only 2 minutes, I have agreed to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN]. I think he will not take the whole 3 minutes. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

TIME TO QUIT FOOLIN'—APPOINT HOOVER

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, Congress should end—and end now—the indecision, the hesitancy, the vacillation, which are typical of this administration.

Even though, prior to the war, the President's experiments were certain to bring us national bankruptcy, the temporary destruction of individual opportunity, and the American way of life as our forefathers had known it, all hope of recovery was not obliterated.

But, with the coming of the war, the President's egotism, his refusal to delegate tasks and authority to men of known ability and independence, are characteristics which must be counteracted if the war is to be won, the welfare of our people and our national existence preserved.

The history of this administration from its inception down to the present moment is one of crisis following crisis, emergency succeeding emergency, each manufactured and each used as an excuse for the grasping of additional power, the expenditure of additional billions.

The President has met every simulated emergency by the creation of a board or a commission or the appointment of some so-called czar. Boards, commissions, and czars have followed each other in rapid succession. Patriotic, self-sacrificing, independent men, each of whom had demonstrated his ability in his particular field, have been called to Washington by the President, each in turn having been assured that

he would have opportunity to correct some glaring fault in our national economy or Government, and each—with but one exception—has found himself unable to perform the task allotted him because he has been denied the authority to follow his own judgment; because he has been hampered by the quarreling and bickering among the President's little would-be dictators.

The one exception is Jeffers, who, when the bureaucrats attempted to hamstring him, asserted himself and has brought order out of the confusion in the rubber program.

The stumbling block over which competent executives, called to aid in the solution of our problems, have tripped and fallen is the President's egotism; his firm conviction that he is indispensable; a superman, possessed of a master mind. Never was an individual more mistaken.

Chester Davis, like others who preceded him, like some who are still in Washington, is a man of ability. Left alone, given authority, the chances are that he would have solved the problem given him. But Chester Davis has gone the way of all those men of energy, of demonstrated capabilities, and he is out.

Another man, a man of admirable character; a man we all admire and respect, Marvin Jones, our former colleague, will now step up and be sacrificed on the altar of the President's self-assurance.

It is time to quit "foolin'." Congress should take charge. The President played politics with the labor situation until it threatened serious impairment of our war efforts. Then, goaded by the people, the Congress acted.

The food problem is, or soon will become, as serious, or for that matter, more serious, than was the labor problem. Again, the President is playing politics, toying with the idea of subsidies, of drawing upon the general tax fund to appease certain pressure groups.

Again Congress should assert itself. Congress should create the office of director of production, processing, transportation, and distribution of food. It should give the director the power to solve the food problems, free from interference by the Chief Executive or any of his subordinates.

Congress should name as that director a man of unquestioned patriotism, who has demonstrated his ability to solve the problem. That man is Herbert Hoover.

Before any recess or any adjournment, we should assure the country, by legislation of that character, that we mean to do our part to enable the people to do their part on the home front, insofar as feeding our civilian population, our armed forces, and the forces of our allies is concerned.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, believing that those opposed to any proposal in the House should have the right to be heard, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO].

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, my objection to the unanimous-consent request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], was not made in a spirit of obstruction or for the purpose of holding up legislation in this House. I objected for the reasons I stated when

the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] had the floor, that the request of the gentleman from Missouri and the motion which we are now considering directs the House conferees to further insist upon the House disagreement with the Senate amendments.

One of the Senate amendments eliminates that provision which prohibits the payment of salaries to three individuals now on the Government pay roll, Messrs. Dodd, Watson, and Lovett. Those of us who oppose this provision certainly could not permit the unanimous-consent request to be granted without objection, nor can we support this motion. As we have never had any opportunity to vote on a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment, I feel that this is an opportunity to express ourselves again on this issue particularly because events since this prohibition was inserted in the bill emphasize all the more the reasons to eliminate it.

Since the House took the position it did we have had a decision from the United States Supreme Court in the case of William Schneider against the United States dealing with the basic issue involved here. I wish you would read the decision in that case.

I read some very pertinent portions of this historic ruling of the Supreme Court:

The constitutional fathers, fresh from a revolution, did not forge a political strait-jacket for the generations to come. Instead, they wrote article V, and the first amendment, guaranteeing freedom of thought, soon followed. Article V contains procedural provisions for constitutional change by amendment without any present limitation whatsoever except that no State may be deprived of equal representation in the Senate without its consent (cf. *National Prohibition Cases* (253 U. S. 350)).

* This provision and the many important and far-reaching changes made in the Constitution since 1787 refute the idea that attachment to any particular provision or provisions is essential, or that one who advocates radical changes is necessarily not attached to the Constitution (*United States v. Rovin* (12 F. (2d) 942, 944-945)).

As Justice Holmes said, "Surely it cannot show lack of attachment to the principles of the Constitution that [one] thinks it can be improved" (*United States v. Schwimmer*, supra (dissent)).

Criticism of and the sincerity of desires to improve the Constitution should not be judged by conformity to prevailing thought, because "if there is any principle of the Constitution that more imperatively calls for attachment than any other, it is the principle of free thought—not free thought for those who agree with us, but freedom for the thought that we hate." (Id. See also Chief Justice Hughes, dissenting in *United States v. Macintosh*, supra, p. 635.)

Whatever attitude we may individually hold toward persons and organizations that believe in or advocate extensive changes in our existing order, it should be our desire and concern at all times to uphold the right of free discussion and free thinking to which we as a people claim primary attachment. To neglect this duty in a proceeding in which we are called upon to judge whether a particular individual has failed to manifest attachment to the Constitution would be ironical indeed.

I submit that attachment to the Constitution is the only requisite for employment in government.

And again, in the same majority opinion the Supreme Court said:

"With regard to the constitutional changes he desired, petitioner testified that he believed in the nationalization of the means of production and exchange with compensation, and the preservation and utilization of our 'democratic structure—as far as possible for the advantage of the working classes.' He stated that the 'dictatorship of the proletariat' to him meant 'not a government, but a state of things' in which 'the majority of the people shall really direct their own destinies and use the instrument of the state for these truly democratic ends.' None of this is necessarily incompatible with the 'general political philosophy' of the Constitution as outlined above by the Government. It is true that the fifth amendment protects private property, even against taking for public use without compensation. But throughout our history many sincere people whose attachment to the general constitutional scheme cannot be doubted have, for various and even divergent reasons, urged differing degrees of governmental ownership and control of natural resources, basic means of production, and banks and the media of exchange, either with or without compensation. And something once regarded as a species of private property was abolished without compensating the owners when the institution of slavery was forbidden. Can it be said that the author of the Emancipation Proclamation and the supporters of the thirteenth amendment were not attached to the Constitution? We conclude that lack of attachment to the Constitution is not shown on the basis of the changes which petitioner testified he desired in the Constitution.

You are here legislating out of office three men whose only crime has been that of being anti-Fascist. They belonged to organizations that were engaged in what? They were engaged in aiding republican Spain, in aiding China, and in fighting fascism. I say there is not an American soldier today who would not get on his knees and thank God if we had aided China and had not sent scrap iron and oil to Japan, or if we had aided Loyalist republican Spain, which would have been in this war on our side, instead of abetting a Franco Fascist Spain which is doing the work of our Axis enemies, or if we had stood up collectively with other nations against fascism and nazi-ism instead of having given our blessing to a policy of appeasement at Munich and its consequent strengthening of Hitler and his satellites.

You have not only adopted a precedent which is contrary to every concept of democracy but you have also acted in violation of the Constitution. You have invaded the power of the Executive to appoint. You are now saying to the Executive whom he may appoint and whom he may not appoint. You have distorted the Constitution.

Further, the preponderant majority of the press has been condemning your action editorially all over the country. Here you are, holding up the salaries of thousands of Government employees simply because you insist on carrying on a witch hunt against men whose attitude and whose conduct has been 100 percent anti-Fascist, and you who insist on this disgraceful action, must take the responsibility for holding up the salaries of thousands of employees. It is your insistence on an undemocratic, unconstitutional, and irrelevant provision in an appropriation bill which will cause

hardship to so many faithful Government employees. I also ask you, Why do you not pass a continuing resolution so that these people may be paid?

I say that a vote against this motion at this time will serve notice that the House does not insist on the position that it took—a position which is contrary to the fundamental concepts of democracy, and, what is more, not in keeping with the anti-Fascist character of this war.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MCANTONIO) there were—ayes 205 and noes 22.

So the resolution was agreed to; and the Speaker appointed the following conferees: Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, Mr. LUDLOW, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. RABAUT, Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. LAMBERTSON, and Mr. DITTER.

FEDERAL AID IN CONSTRUCTION OF RURAL POST ROADS

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that two additional conferees be appointed for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2798), to amend the act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes", approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. RANDOLPH and Mr. MOTT.

The Clerk will notify the Senate.

INTERSTATE OIL COMPACT TO CONSERVE OIL AND GAS

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 139, consenting to an interstate oil compact to conserve oil and gas.

The Clerk read the title of the House joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, this is simply a renewal of the oil pact that the House has renewed on several other occasions?

Mr. BOREN. This is the fifth time that the House has taken this action.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. And it is a unanimous report from the committee?

Mr. BOREN. It is a unanimous report both from the Petroleum Committee and the full Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby given to an extension and renewal for a period of 4 years from September 1, 1943, of the Interstate Compact to Conserve Oil and Gas, executed in the city of Dallas, Tex., the 16th day of February 1935, by the representatives of Oklahoma, Texas, California, and New Mexico, and thereafter recommended for ratification by the representatives of the States of Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, and Michigan, and subsequently ratified by the States of New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, Illinois, Colorado, and Texas, which said compact was deposited in the Department of State of the United States, and thereafter such compact was, by the President, presented to the Congress and the Congress gave consent to such compact by House Joint Resolution 407, approved August 27, 1935 (Public Res. No. 64, 74th Cong.), and which said compact was thereafter extended and renewed for a period of 2 years from September 1, 1937, by an agreement executed in New Orleans, La., the 10th day of May 1937, by the representatives of the States of Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, and New Mexico, and was duly ratified by the States of Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, New Mexico, Illinois, and Colorado, and was deposited in the Department of State of the United States, and thereafter such extended and renewed compact was, by the President, presented to the Congress and the Congress gave consent to such extended and renewed compact by Senate Joint Resolution 183, approved August 10, 1937 (Public Res. No. 57, 75th Cong.), and which said compact was thereafter extended and renewed for a period of 2 years from September 1, 1939, by an agreement duly executed and ratified by the States of Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Michigan, and was deposited in the Department of State of the United States, thereafter such extended and renewed compact was, by the President, presented to the Congress and the Congress gave consent to such extended and renewed compact by House Joint Resolution 329, approved July 20, 1939 (Public Res. No. 31, 76th Cong.), and which said compact was thereafter extended and renewed for a period of 2 years from September 1, 1941, by an agreement duly executed and ratified by the States of Texas, Oklahoma, California, Kansas, and New Mexico, and was deposited in the Department of State of the United States, and thereafter such extended and renewed compact was, by the President, presented to Congress and the Congress gave consent to such extended and renewed compact by House Joint Resolution 228, approved August 21, 1941 (Public Law 246, 77th Cong.).

The extended and renewed compact dated the 1st day of April 1943, duly executed by the representatives of the States of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Kentucky, and which extended and renewed compact has been deposited in the Department of State of the United States, reads as follows:

AN AGREEMENT TO EXTEND THE INTERSTATE COMPACT TO CONSERVE OIL AND GAS

Whereas, on the 16th day of February 1935, in the city of Dallas, Texas, there was executed "An Interstate Compact to Conserve Oil and Gas" which was thereafter formally ratified and approved by the States of Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Illinois, Colorado, and Kansas, the original of which is now on deposit with the Department of State of the United States, a true copy of which follows:

"AN INTERSTATE COMPACT TO CONSERVE OIL AND GAS"

"Article I

"This agreement may become effective within any compacting State at any time as

prescribed by that State, and shall become effective within those States ratifying it whenever any three of the States of Texas, Oklahoma, California, Kansas, and New Mexico have ratified and Congress has given its consent. Any oil-producing State may become a party hereto as hereinafter provided.

"Article II

"The purpose of this compact is to conserve oil and gas by the prevention of physical waste thereof from any cause.

"Article III

"Each State bound hereby agrees that within a reasonable time it will enact laws, or if laws have been enacted, then it agrees to continue the same in force, to accomplish within reasonable limits the prevention of:

"(a) The operation of any oil well within an inefficient gas-oil ratio.

"(b) The drowning with water of any stratum capable of producing oil or gas, or both oil and gas in paying quantities.

"(c) The avoidable escape into the open air of the wasteful burning of gas from a natural gas well.

"(d) The creation of unnecessary fire hazards.

"(e) The drilling, equipping, locating, spacing, or operating of a well or wells so as to bring about physical waste of oil or gas in the ultimate recovery thereof.

"(f) The inefficient, excessive or improper use of the reservoir energy in producing any well.

"The enumeration of the foregoing subjects shall not limit the scope of the authority of any state.

"Article IV

"Each State bound hereby agree that it will, within a reasonable time, enact statutes, or if such statutes have been enacted then that it will continue the same in force, providing in effect that oil produced in violation of its valid oil and/or gas conservation statutes or any valid rule, order or regulation promulgated thereunder, shall be denied access to commerce; and providing for stringent penalties for the waste of either oil or gas.

"Article V

"It is not the purpose of this compact to authorize the States joining herein to limit the production of oil or gas for the purpose of stabilizing or fixing the price thereof, or create or perpetuate monopoly, or to promote regimentation, but is limited to the purpose of conserving oil and gas and preventing the avoidable waste thereof within reasonable limitations.

"Article VI

"Each State joining herein shall appoint one representative to a commission hereby constituted and designated as

"THE INTERSTATE OIL COMPACT COMMISSION, the duty of which said Commission shall be to make inquiry and ascertain from time to time such methods, practices, circumstances and conditions as may be disclosed for bringing about conservation and the prevention of physical waste of oil and gas, and at such intervals as said Commission deems beneficial it shall report its findings and recommendations to the several States for adoption or rejection.

"The Commission shall have power to recommend the coordination of the exercise of the police powers of the several States within their several jurisdictions to promote the maximum ultimate recovery from the petroleum reserves of said States, and to recommend measures for the maximum ultimate recovery of oil and gas. Said Commission shall organize and adopt suitable rules and regulations for the conduct of its business.

"No action shall be taken by the Commission except: (1) By the affirmative votes of the majority of the whole number of the compacting States represented at any meeting, and (2) By a concurring vote of a majority in interest of the compacting States at said meeting, such interest to be determined as follows: Such vote of each State shall be in the decimal proportion fixed by the ratio of its daily average production during the preceding calendar half-year to the daily average production of the compacting States during said period.

"Article VII

"No State by joining herein, shall become financially obligated to any other State, nor shall the breach of the terms hereof by any State subject such State to financial responsibility to the other States joining herein.

"Article VIII

"This compact shall expire September 1, 1937. But any State joining herein may, upon 60 days' notice, withdraw herefrom.

"The representatives of the signatory States have signed this agreement in a single original which shall be deposited in the archives of the Department of State of the United States, and a duly-certified copy shall be forwarded to the Governor of each of the signatory States.

"This compact shall become effective when ratified and approved as provided in article 1. Any oil-producing State may become a party hereto by affixing its signature to a counterpart to be similarly deposited, certified, and ratified.

"Done in the city of Dallas, Tex., this 16th day of February 1935.

"Whereas said interstate compact was heretofore duly renewed and extended for 2 years from September 1, 1937, its original expiration date, to September 1, 1939; and

"Whereas said interstate compact was again duly renewed and extended for 2 years from September 1, 1939, its second expiration date, to September 1, 1941; and

"Whereas said interstate compact was again duly renewed and extended for 2 years from September 1, 1941, its third expiration date, to September 1, 1943; and

"Whereas it is desired to again extend and renew said interstate compact to conserve oil and gas for another period of 4 years from September 1, 1943, its present expiration date, to September 1, 1947: Now, therefore, this writing witnesseth:

"It is hereby agreed that the said compact entitled 'An Interstate Compact to Conserve Oil and Gas' executed in the city of Dallas, Tex., on the 16th day of February 1935, and now on deposit with the Department of State of the United States, a correct copy of which appears above, be and the same hereby is, extended for a period of 4 years from September 1, 1943, its present date of expiration, this agreement to become effective within those States joining herein when executed by any three of the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Arkansas, Louisiana, Kentucky, and New Mexico, and consent thereto is given by Congress.

"The signatory States executed this agreement in a single original which shall be deposited in the archives of the Department of State of the United States and a duly certified copy thereof shall be forwarded to the Governor of each of the signatory States.

"Executed as of this 1st day of April 1943, by the several undersigned States, at their several capitols, through their proper officials thereunder duly authorized by statutes, resolutions, or proclamations of the several States."

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal the provisions of section 1 is hereby expressly reserved.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read

the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein the leading editorial from the New York Times of today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, Mr. BECKWORTH was granted permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made on the subject of crop insurance which was debated today.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a speech made by Gen. C. S. Adams.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a communication on the meat situation in Butte, Mont.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include certain correspondence.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a speech.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(By unanimous consent, Mr. SABATH and Mr. DIRKSEN were granted permis-

sion to revise and extend their own remarks.)

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made and to include excerpts from the decision of the United States Supreme Court.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

HON. MARVIN JONES

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, Judge Marvin Jones has been appointed by the President as Food Administrator to take the place of Mr. Chester Davis. Judge Jones was general chairman of the so-called United Nations Food Conference held at Hot Springs, Va. As I have pointed out heretofore, that assemblage was composed almost entirely of devotees of the planning cult, that its primary purpose was not the consideration of food but the planning of a new world order along communistic lines and a superstate to rule it.

It will be interesting now to observe what part Judge Jones will play in this movement as food administrator of the United States. How and to what extent will he use the highly strategic position he now holds to regiment our American farmers as well as our whole population in accordance with the underlying schemes of the world planners?

Will Judge Jones use his high position to intensify the present New Deal controls and interferences in agriculture that already have our farming population in a state of virtual slavery? Will he also inaugurate more direct measures for communizing agriculture in the United States? Should it be surprising to anyone if he should use the high office to which he has been appointed to carry out these ends, knowing that he presided over the Hot Springs conclave where the Russian delegation was given top position and which by his actions he heartily approved?

CORRECTION OF THE ROLL

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 113, June 23, I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "aye." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal may be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, Mr. GRANT of Alabama was granted permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

June
10



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL,
1944

JUNE 30, 1943.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. TARVER, from the committee of conference, submitted the
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2481]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 92.

Amendment numbered 88:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: *Provided, That no part of said appropriation or any other appropriation in this Act shall be used for incentive or production adjustment payments, except for soil conservation and water conservation payments and payment of acreage allotment commitments on commodities as defined in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and as enumerated and set forth in the "1943 Agricultural Conservation Program" bulletin, dated December 3, 1942; and the Senate agree to the same.*

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 98 and 99.

M. C. TARVER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
ELMER H. WENE,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,

Managers on the part of the House.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
CARL HAYDEN,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
J. H. BANKHEAD,
E. D. SMITH,
GERALD P. NYE,
CHAS. L. McNARY,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

(Third Conference Report)

The managers on the part of the House at the third conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate and amendments of the House to certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment No. 88, incentive payments: Strikes out the House provision prohibiting incentive payments. The House recedes with an amendment, restoring the matter stricken by the Senate, amended to read as follows:

Provided, That no part of said appropriation or any other appropriation in this Act shall be used for incentive or production adjustment payments, except for soil conservation and water conservation payments and payment of acreage allotment commitments on commodities as defined in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and as enumerated and set forth in the "1943 Agricultural Conservation Program" bulletin, dated December 3, 1942.

It is the purpose of the conferees that the language substituted for the House language stricken by the Senate amendment No. 88 shall make possible compliances by the Department of Agriculture with every commitment made in the announcement of the 1943 agricultural adjustment program as announced on December 3, 1942, with subsequent modifications, except that the payments outlined in House Document No. 101, Seventy-eighth Congress, first session, shall not be made and future commitments shall be restricted as provided in House language, stricken by Senate amendment No. 92, from which the Senate recedes.

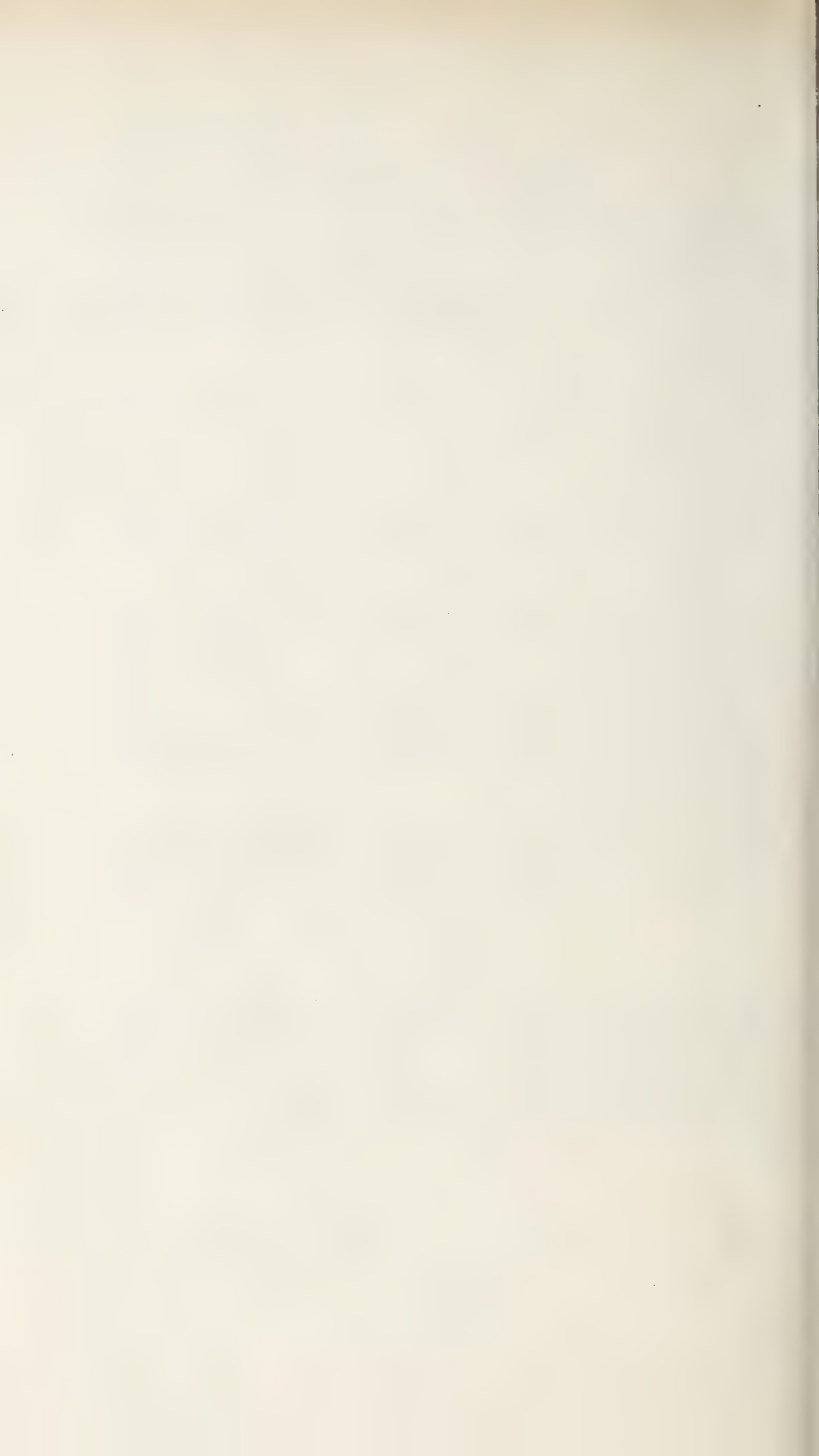
Amendment No. 92: Strikes out the House language limiting the program to soil-building practices and soil- and water-conservation practices, and inserts language permitting a program of broader scope, giving more emphasis to the production of food by including practices not necessarily soil-building. The Senate recedes.

IN DISAGREEMENT

The conferees have not agreed with respect to amendments Nos. 98 and 99, relating to Federal crop insurance. The House appropriates \$3,500,000 for the liquidation of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, providing for the payment of losses on the current year's crop, and prohibiting the writing of any further insurance on subsequent crops. The Senate appropriates \$7,818,748 and strikes out the House language providing for the liquidation of the corporation.

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Managers on the part of the House.



distinguished friend from Indiana has brought up I refer you to the hearings where this statement was made, and if it is in error I assure my distinguished friend or anyone else who questions it that we will call the men before our committee and we will find out who is right. There is a 91 percent occupancy of all family units and 84 percent of all the housing units at this time.

The average of all with the single units included is 84 percent. You can readily understand how you will have a vacancy in the single occupancy units. Those men are called for the draft, they are called from one plant to the other. When the Manpower Commission appeared before our board, and the Secretary of the Navy sent his statement and that was the very thing he based his request on. We are getting in-migration more than we ever had before. This bill covers 1,100,000 units. The men have been working in these plants, 3, 4, and 5 months, living in a single room, and I call the attention of my friend from Detroit to that fact. I am sorry he was not before our committee when the Detroit people were there. The men are moving from the single units to other places where they can get houses so that they can live with their families. I also call attention, Mr. Chairman, to the fact that this was originally a request for \$400,000,000. Your committee reduced it \$100,000,000 to \$300,000,000. I voted in the committee to reduce it to \$200,000,000 but after getting all the facts together and carefully analyzing the over-all picture I firmly believe that \$300,000,000 is needed.

In view of the fact that none of the present funds for war housing can be used to take care of fiscal 1944 in-migration, the size of this in-migration makes absolutely imperative the program of war housing construction to be covered by the proposed authorization. The reasons for the in-migration of 1,100,000 war workers during fiscal 1944, which produces this housing need, may be summarized as follows:

First. Development of new war plants in some selected areas;

Second. Vast expansion of employment in existing plants, due to increasing shifts, longer hours, and the development of full plant capacities—all to meet production schedules that are doubling or even trebling;

Third. Recruitment of replacements for men drawn into the armed services;

Fourth. Depletion of local labor supply by the draft;

Fifth. This need for the additional war housing program, based upon a fiscal 1944 in-migration of 1,100,000 war workers, has been emphasized by the following:

(a) A special request by the President, sent to the Congress on May 13, 1943.

(b) Reports of regular congressional committees, which have held hearings on the whole subject matter.

(c) Special reports of congressional investigatory committees, portraying war housing needs.

(d) Testimony of agencies of the Government responsible for war production, such as the War Department, the Navy

Department, the Maritime Commission, the War Production Board and the War Manpower Commission.

(e) Independent field surveys and studies of the National Housing Agency, working with local industrial, building, labor, and community groups.

(f) Various labor organizations, Nation-wide and local.

(g) Various representatives of private enterprise, including the National Association of Real Estate Boards and the National Association of Home Builders.

MINIMAL NATURE OF THE PENDING AUTHORIZATION

The pending authorization, as approved by the House committee, is for only \$300,000,000, as contrasted with the \$400,000,000 requested by the National Housing Agency to build the publicly financed portion of the war housing program needed to take care of 1,100,000 in-migrants during fiscal 1944. Besides, this whole request for public construction covers only a fraction of the total program. Specifically, it covers only 200,000 units—70,000 dormitories, 40,000 conversions of existing structures, and 90,000 temporary family units of new construction—out of a total program of 940,000 units required for the 1,100,000 war workers. The other 740,000 units are to be provided entirely by the use of existing private structures, by privately financed conversion of existing structures, and by privately financed new construction. Moreover, the publicly financed portion of the whole program, to which the pending authorization relates, is limited entirely to the temporary housing needs which private industry is unable to serve—such as temporary dormitories, or conversions of those existing structures which private owners cannot afford the risk of converting solely for the war period, or temporary family units in areas where the need after the war is not sufficiently certain to justify and stimulate private construction.

Mr. SADOWSKI. I want to say to the gentleman that I, the same as the gentleman and the rest of us here on this floor, agree that we are for war housing for war workers. The only thing is that I should like to see this program used as supplementary to the program of the private builders. I want to see that the private builders are first allocated all of the available building material, that priorities are given to them. In my city of Detroit four of the largest builders in the city were idle all last year and could not build houses because they could not get material and could not get priorities.

Mr. MCGREGOR. The great problem with a lot of our private business is that they want to build a permanent house and they do not care to build a temporary house for the low-income group. I feel this is because they cannot be sure how long their property will be rented.

Mr. SADOWSKI. That is not true. The type of houses they are building now range in price from \$4,000 to \$5,000. They cannot build a house over \$6,000.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Do I understand that the distinguished gentleman from Michigan is in opposition to this bill,

which relates to temporary houses for war workers?

Mr. SADOWSKI. No, I am not in opposition to this bill but I am in opposition to the program of national housing which takes away critical building materials from private builders and gives them to national building agencies.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I am in complete accord that private contractors should be given same consideration as public, but I believe my distinguished chairman read from the record—and if I am wrong, we will be glad to bring the man before our committee—that private contractors and public contractors were on exactly the same priority. If I am in error I will be willing to stand corrected.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCGREGOR. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. LANDIS. I understand the housing project at Burns City, Ind., in my district, is made up of temporary houses and that the people down there claim the houses are not fit to live in. If there are only 23 houses occupied out of 600 down there, there is something wrong. If they are going to build these temporary houses any place else, they are not fit to live in. They blow over; they are made of cardboard and wood, and they have cracks in them. I have visited the place myself. The people say they will not live in them.

Mr. MCGREGOR. May I read from the hearings. Mr. Blandford made this statement, and if this is in error, we will call him in. This is regarding Burns City:

The project includes 600 units, of which 374 units are now available for occupancy. Some of these became available in April, others this last month, and the balance are still under construction. Twenty-two units are leased, 60 applications for dwellings are now being processed, and other applications are being received.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCGREGOR. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ROWE. Is it true they are proceeding with this appropriation on a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis, or is it on a contract basis?

Mr. MCGREGOR. It is absolutely untrue for any statement to be made that a large portion of this project is carried on under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis. I am not going to disagree or agree with my distinguished friend from Indiana on the past activities of Housing Administration, but I will say to this House that there will be less than 10 percent and maybe less than 5 percent of this cost on a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis. We do have some places where because of the immediate labor being necessary and completion being demanded by a certain date, the contractors will not bid, but it is not really on a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis. There is a contract established

and they cannot exceed a certain amount.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCGREGOR. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I was wondering what the status of this program is. Is it about completed, or do you expect to ask for more funds later?

Mr. MCGREGOR. In my candid opinion, and in reading the hearings of the other body in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of yesterday—this will probably be the last housing bill, because we have carefully gone into this whole situation and we feel that we have taken care of the permanent structures and this will take care of the temporary. Now we are doing this because of the request of the War Production Board, the Manpower Commission, and the Army and the Navy. However, I assure my colleague from Ohio that conditions change from day to day—but to my mind this is the end as the picture looks at this time. Again I say—private contractors will not build these temporary houses, because they have no assurance of how long they are going to be occupied. They say it is a loss of money.

I honestly and candidly believe—and I believe my record will justify my statement that I am opposed to any unnecessary expenses—that this bill is necessary in order to keep our workers from going from one place to another, because they just will not stay in localities that do not have adequate housing facilities for themselves and their families—and decent living quarters are necessary for them to give their best efforts to the war program.

Mr. WILSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCGREGOR. I have yielded to the gentleman.

Mr. WILSON. I thank you. I have here a copy of a report submitted yesterday by the investigator for the Truman committee to the committee. It is not the committee's report. It is his report, submitted to the Truman committee. I read:

Investigations disclose that there are at least 150 cost plus housing deals in full swing at present, and the method of handling them is only one of the many old practices still going on.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I am glad the gentleman brought that up. Let me make this statement to the gentleman, however. We have held hearings for weeks and weeks, and we never had anyone appear before our committee and make any such statement. The gentleman is a member of our committee. If he had this information it was his duty as a legislator, representing the district that he so ably represents, to submit that information to the committee so that we could call in those men, instead of waiting until the last minute, when the bill is up for consideration, and give us some information that we should have had before.

Mr. WILSON. I made it clear earlier in the day why you were not given that information.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Now, attention has been called to 10 or 15 instances where the National Housing Agency has been in error. Multiply that by 10 and you have 100. That makes 100 errors out of around 3,031,952 units constructed. If the opposition cannot bring up more than 100 places that are bad, our batting average is pretty good. That is far less than 1-percent error.

Mr. CANNON of Florida. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCGREGOR. I yield to my distinguished friend from Florida.

Mr. CANNON of Florida. Now private capital is so willing and able and anxious to come in and build these houses. Is it not true that at the time these projects were instituted private capital was not ready, and the Government had to do it?

Mr. MCGREGOR. That is true.

Mr. SADOWSKI. That is not true of our city of Detroit.

Mr. CANNON of Florida. It applies to every city, including Detroit.

Mr. J. LEROY JOHNSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCGREGOR. I yield to my friend from California.

Mr. J. LEROY JOHNSON. I am thinking of Vallejo, Calif., where last fall over two-thirds of the workers traveled from 10 to 40 miles back and forth to work.

Mr. MCGREGOR. This money will be used to move workers closer to the plant in order to save our automobile and rubber supply. There is no question that there have been errors made, but all we ask is to take the total of the work, the average good and bad of the work, and I feel certain you will agree with this committee's report and pass this bill authorizing \$300,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that it is desired to use a few minutes for the disposition of a conference report, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COSTELLO, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee had had under consideration the defense housing bill (H. R. 2975) and had come to no resolution thereon.

HOUR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

CONSIDERATION OF CONFERENCE REPORTS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 278), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That during the remainder of the week ending July 3, 1943, it shall be in order to consider conference reports the same

day reported to the House, notwithstanding the provisions of clause 2, rule XXVIII.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resolution is agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. TARVER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, for printing in the RECORD:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2481) "making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 92.

Amendment numbered 88: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows:

"*Provided*, That no part of said appropriation or any other appropriation in this Act shall be used for incentive or production adjustment payments, except for soil conservation and water conservation payments and payment of acreage allotment commitments on commodities as defined in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and as enumerated and set forth in the '1943 Agricultural Conservation Program' bulletin, dated December 3, 1942."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 98 and 99.

M. C. TARVER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
ELMER E. WENE,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,

Managers on the part of the House.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
CARL HAYDEN,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
J. H. BANKHEAD,
E. D. SMITH,
GERALD P. NYE,
CHAS. L. McNARY,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

(Third conference report)

The managers on the part of the House at the third conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate and amendments of the House to certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment No. 88, incentive payments: Strikes out the House provision prohibiting incentive payments. The House recedes with an amendment, restoring the matter stricken by the Senate, amended to read as follows:

"*Provided*, That no part of said appropriation or any other appropriation in this Act

shall be used for incentive or production adjustment payments, except for soil conservation and water conservation payments and payment of acreage allotment commitments on commodities as defined in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and as enumerated and set forth in the '1943 Agricultural Conservation Program' bulletin, dated December 3, 1942."

It is the purpose of the conferees that the language substituted for the House language stricken by the Senate amendment No. 88 shall make possible compliances by the Department of Agriculture with every commitment made in the announcement of the 1943 agricultural adjustment program as announced on December 3, 1942, with subsequent modifications, except that the payments outlined in House Document No. 101, Seventy-eighth Congress, first session, shall not be made and future commitments shall be restricted as provided in the House language, stricken by Senate amendment No. 92, from which the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 92: Strikes out the House language limiting the program to soil-building practices and soil- and water-conservation practices, and inserts language permitting a program of broader scope, giving more emphasis to the production of food by including practices not necessarily soil-building. The Senate recedes.

IN DISAGREEMENT

The conferees have not agreed with respect to amendments Nos. 98 and 99, relating to Federal crop insurance. The House appropriates \$3,500,000 for the liquidation of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, providing for the payment of losses on the current year's crop, and prohibiting the writing of any further insurance on subsequent crops. The Senate appropriates \$7,818,748 and strikes out the House language providing for the liquidation of the corporation.

M. C. TARVER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
ELMER H. WENE,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill H. R. 2481, the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House may be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement as above set out.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this conference report represents the conclusion of agreement on all items in dispute in the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, with the exception of two amendments, No. 98 and No. 99, dealing with the subject of Federal crop insurance.

It is the purpose of the managers on the part of the House to move, after the conference report has been considered, to further insist upon disagreement with the two Senate amendments in question, and we have reason to believe that the Senate will recede from its insistence upon those amendments, in which case, if this conference report is adopted, the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill for the next fiscal year will have been completed.

The conference report which you are now considering deals only with two amendments, Senate amendment No. 88

and Senate amendment No. 92. Amendment No. 88 is an amendment striking language which barred the use of any of the \$400,000,000 provided for soil conservation and crop adjustment payments in the payment of incentives. There was not a very general agreement as to just what constitutes incentive payments. We have had that subject matter under discussion on several occasions during recent days and on yesterday, as you will recall, a vote was had in the House with regard to the inclusion of some substitute language in connection with the Senate amendment, which would have made clear that it was not the purpose of the Congress to prohibit the carrying out of the farm program as it was projected last December by the Department of Agriculture, and carrying out all commitments made by the Department under authority of law to the farmers of the country.

The House on yesterday, by a majority of 10, declined to approve the language that was suggested in the motion made by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER]. We have agreed in this conference report upon substitute language which you have heard read, but which I shall read again to you in order that there may be no misunderstanding as to what the language provides, and in that connection I call your attention particularly to the language of the statement of the managers on the part of the House explaining the meaning of this language as it is understood by the House and the Senate conferees.

For the language stricken by Senate amendment No. 88 it is proposed to insert this substitute proviso:

Provided, That no part of said appropriation or any other appropriation in this act shall be used for any incentive or production adjustment payments, except for the soil conservation and water conservation payments and payments of acreage allotments and commitments on commodities as defined in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended and as enumerated and set forth in the 1943 agricultural conservation program bulletin dated December 3, 1942.

It is the purpose of this language, as it was agreed to by the House and the Senate conferees, to provide, as stated in the statement of the managers, that commitments made by the Government through the Department of Agriculture to farmers of the country in connection with the farm program for the present crop year 1943 shall be carried out; that the promises of the Government in this respect shall be made good; and it is the further purpose that the payments which were projected in House Document 101, and which have been referred to as incentive payments, shall not be made, and it is not the purpose to have them made.

Insofar as this bill is concerned, no money was included in the bill for the purpose of making any of those payments, but the language of the amendment which is here recommended to the House is intended to prohibit the possibility of those particular payments being made from the \$400,000,000 appropriation.

The Senate amendment No. 92 struck the language inserted in the House bill which would have limited next year's

program to soil conservation and water conservation payments, and which would have limited the amount of next year's program to \$300,000,000.

In the conference report the Senate recedes from its amendment No. 92, and therefore the language stricken by the amendment will remain in the bill if this report is approved and if the bill, as it will be after the approval of the report, is finally enacted into law. This simply means that we are providing for the discharge of all obligations of the Government in the current program and at the same time we are limiting next year's program to soil conservation and water conservation purposes to the amount of \$300,000,000. Also that the farmers of the country will have notice before they begin their next year's crop operations as to just what these commitments are and will not incur expenditures, as they have done this year, because of other types of payments which have this year been promised to them and which cannot be promised them next year under the language of this bill.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. Does not the language of the conferees, as it is now proposed, contemplate about the same result or would result in about the same thing as would have resulted from the motion of the gentleman from South Carolina yesterday?

Mr. TARVER. It is my opinion that it would bring about exactly the same result.

Mr. MURDOCK. And by keeping faith with farmers, it would deal justly, insofar as payment to farmers who have acted upon the recommendations of the Government?

Mr. TARVER. It protects their rights under commitments heretofore made by the Department of Agriculture and makes a limitation effective as to future commitments.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GRANGER. What has been cut out of the 1944 program then?

Mr. TARVER. The crop acreage or production adjustment payments are cut out; the payments which have heretofore been made and will be made for the present crop year on cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, and peanuts will not be made on those crops for the 1944 crop year if the language of the bill as recommended in the conference report in connection with the items to which I have directed attention, is approved by the Congress.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield briefly?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Exactly what payments could be made under the terms of the bill with regard to 1944?

Mr. TARVER. Any soil or water conservation payments, payments to farmers for terracing their land, for planting

legumes, or certain types of fertilization, for planting trees or planting permanent pastures. There are numerous types of soil conservation and water conservation practices that can be paid for under the limitations outlined in this year's bill if this report is approved.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I understand that, but if the language presently proposed were adopted would it be possible as to 1944 to make any payments at all which would be of an incentive character on war crops?

Mr. TARVER. After 1944?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. No; in 1944.

Mr. TARVER. It will not be possible to make any payments on 1944 crops except soil conservation and water-conservation payments.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, the action of the House left the conferees in a rather difficult position on one amendment, namely, amendment No. 88. The confusion and the difficulty arises from the facts first that the House by a record vote earlier in the week boosted the amount in the bill for soil conservation and domestic allotment purposes from \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000; secondly, the House by a record vote expunged the House language and substituted the Senate language so that the money could be expended for other than soil compliance purposes in order to carry out what the House evidently felt were the moral commitments of the Department of Agriculture to the farmers. In the light of that action some administrative difficulty would manifestly arise over the fact that there was still language which the House retained by record vote which forbade the payment of so-called incentive payments; so our responsibility was to modify that language somewhat to bring it in line with the rest of the bill as approved by the House by a record vote.

In pursuance of the responsibility we therefore contrived the language the language the gentleman from Georgia read a moment ago, namely, that we did preserve the interdiction against incentive payments, but we provided an exception and said that except that the money in addition to that for soil compliance purposes and for water-conservation practices could be used for agricultural allotment commitments, namely, the so-called commitments that were made in the program when it was announced in December 1942 by the Department of Agriculture. We implemented that in the bill by language in the report which makes it reasonably clear they can go ahead and carry out their commitments including soil conservation and soil compliance practices, but we made it quite clear to the Department that they cannot commit the country, they cannot commit the Congress, they cannot commit the Federal Treasury to a commitment program in 1944. That is very definite. These are the two commitments that are contained

in the report and the conferees were quite unanimous on that part of the report.

I might say that the only items in disagreement now are those relating to so-called crop insurance that will be reported in disagreement directly and I hope to say a word or two more about it. It has been represented to the House and it is a fact that the House conferees had unanimously and consistently opposed on every occasion the continuation of the so-called Crop Insurance Corporation. We have provided for its liquidation. It ought to be liquidated, and if necessary we should go on record once more in an overwhelming way as an admonition to the Senate as to how we feel about the continuation of that insurance program. That item will come up directly.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the two amendments in disagreement relating to crop insurance be considered together.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the two amendments in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 98: On page 76, line 17, strike out "\$3,500,000" and insert "\$7,818,748."

Amendment No. 99: On page 76, line 21, strike out the proviso beginning in line 21 after the word "newspapers" down to and including line 2 on page 77.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 89 and 99.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion of the gentleman from Georgia.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TARVER moves that the House further insist on its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 98 and 99.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Georgia yield for that purpose?

Mr. TARVER. I yield for the purpose of the gentleman's offering the amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. COOLEY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 98 and 99, and concur in the same.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that some of the issues in this particular appropriation bill are getting a little threadbare since we have been

back here three or four times and will probably have to come back once more. The agricultural appropriation bill for 1944 will now be concluded with the exception of this one item involving continuation of the Crop Insurance Corporation.

I merely recapitulate the argument that has been made heretofore. We reported the bill with a provision that this corporation ought to be liquidated because its losses, that is, the excess of the indemnities over premiums, plus expenses, both put together, amounted to the sum of about \$41,000,000 in 4 years. We have concluded unanimously in the subcommittee that the experiment has gone far enough, so we provide sufficient funds to take care of the commitments that have been made and then liquidate the Corporation. The Senate, on the other hand, struck out this language and wants to continue this insurance corporation.

The gentleman from North Carolina now offers a preferential motion to the effect that we recede and concur in the Senate amendment which means to embrace the Senate position and to continue the operation of the corporation.

I think I can add one new item to the general argument and that is this: One of the Members of the Senate appeared before us in conference this morning with a very brief statement in the nature of a summarization as to what could be done, according to the officials of the insurance corporation. Frankly, I was amazed, in view of the fact they had asked for more than \$7,500,000 to carry on this work that they now say they can carry on with \$3,000,000. I do not know when or how or by what magic they have suddenly changed their notion as to the amount of money that is necessary. They thought that perhaps that might induce the House conferees to change their position.

Our position is not predicated upon the amount of administrative expense. It is predicated on the fact that this is a losing operation, that it has been unsuccessful after 4 years of trial on wheat and 1 year on cotton, that there is danger that other commodities will be added and the losses to the Treasury will be greater year after year. We concluded that the wise, sensible and common sense thing to do is to liquidate it now. That is the action we propose and I suggest that the preferential motion be voted down by a great and smacking majority.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Exclusive of administrative cost, what has the cotton crop insurance program cost the taxpayers of America today?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I do not have the figure before me, but the loss on cotton for a single year, including the administrative expense, was more than \$1,300,000 and on wheat the loss was over \$40,000,000.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman said he did not complain about the administrative cost because the law provided that

the Government should defray that expense.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Oh, the gentleman must get me right. I said that the proposal that was made to us this morning that they could get along on \$3,000,000 of administrative cost does not represent the whole story. Our contention is that taking it all in all it is an unsuccessful operation, it has had its experimental period, the stamp of failure must be put upon it, so it should be liquidated now.

Mr. COOLEY. What I want to ask the gentleman is this: He said it lost \$40,000,000 on the wheat program, but that figure includes the administrative cost.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I will tell the gentleman what the figure is. The loss of indemnities paid to farmers over premiums collected from the farmers for 4 years was \$17,000,000, the administrative cost \$24,000,000, the aggregate is \$41,000,000.

Mr. COOLEY. I think that is a correct statement of the figures. Did the gentleman support this program initially when it first came before the House?

Mr. DIRKSEN. No.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOFFMAN. In your conference with Members from the South, and especially the gentleman who has just spoken, did you ever learn how long the industrial North tax-paying States are going to continue to support them and keep their farmers on a hand-out?

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman yield to answer that question? I will be glad to compare the statistics of the State of North Carolina with the statistics of Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I will be glad to compare the record of the State of Michigan and what it has paid out in taxes and the amount it has received in benefits. You have been on our pay roll for too long.

Mr. COOLEY. That is what you think.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TARVER. I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. MURDOCK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. Does the gentleman know of any risk incurred in business that is not covered by insurance, aside from agricultural risks?

Mr. DIRKSEN. No, I do not. On the other hand, I do not know of a single insurance venture covering any field of human activity where the administrative expense is taken out of the Federal Treasury.

Mr. MURDOCK. Well, I can cite an insurance program established at Governmental expense. Does the gentleman feel there are now insurance companies, private insurance companies, operating to take care of farm risks?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Not that kind of a risk because they cannot afford to take the loss and I do not believe the taxpayers

of the United States can afford to take it either.

Mr. MURDOCK. It is said that Lloyds will insure anything. Must it be said America cannot do as well? Of course it takes time and numbers to establish insurance. If this crop insurance is now voted out does the gentleman believe that within the next 100 years it will ever be brought up again after this so-called experiment?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I have no idea. So far as the private companies are concerned, they tried it. Every one that went into this venture failed and none have tried it since that time. Does the gentleman believe that we ought to use the largesse of the Federal Government in season and out for a losing venture? If that is the case we might as well insure every human endeavor of which the mind is capable and wash the loss through the Federal Treasury.

Mr. MURDOCK. When we knock out the provision today, we are saying to the American farmer, "You have no protection and can have no protection under any insurance scheme." That is not very encouraging to future farmers.

Mr. DONDERO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Have we not had fairly good crops in this country during the last 4 years?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. DONDERO. If we have lost \$41,000,000 in 4 years when the crops are good, what would happen in a bad year?

Mr. DIRKSEN. If this thing was such a lure why is it that only 1 out of 3 wheat farmers have taken the insurance and 1 out of 10 cotton farmers? We got the figures last year as applied to different counties in Texas and it was amazing to see how many farmers would insure for 1 year then drop out for the next 2 years because they could not be lured into the scheme.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the preferential motion will be voted down.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY].

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I make this final effort to save the crop-insurance program. It may be a futile effort. It is very significant when the distinguished gentleman from Illinois attempts to liquidate a corporation which he has bitterly opposed from the very beginning. No real friend of the crop-insurance program wants to liquidate it at the present time. Certainly the gentleman from Michigan favors its liquidation, but he has never been a friend of all risk crop insurance.

It was an experiment. I knew it was an experiment, you knew it was an experiment, and the gentleman from Illinois knew it was an experiment. The cotton program has operated 1 year. It is true we lost \$1,000,000, but the original bill authorized an appropriation of \$100,000,000.

Why should we abandon it? If it is abandoned at the present time it prob-

ably never will be undertaken again. Is it not somewhat unreasonable to expect any administrator to set up a Nationwide corporation, operating in every wheat-growing and cotton-growing county in America, and set it up on an actuarially sound basis in the brief space of 2 or 3 years? As the participation in this program grows the premiums will decrease. It is hoped that after a while, maybe 2 or 3 more years, it can be made actuarially sound and cheap enough to attract the farmers into the program.

One word about the comment of the gentleman from Michigan. I want it definitely understood now that I am not asking the gentleman from Michigan or anyone in this Congress to pension the State of North Carolina. I think the tax-paying record of that great commonwealth will compare very favorably with the record of the State of Michigan. My recollection is that North Carolina in paying revenue into the Federal Treasury is probably next to the State of New York and even ahead of the State of Michigan.

Mr. CANNON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. CANNON of Florida. Is it not true that every time we buy an automobile or a Frigidaire Michigan gets the credit for the tax we pay?

Mr. COOLEY. That is right, and that is the reason the gentleman from Michigan can be so satisfied about the revenue situation in Michigan.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Is it not true that every time we buy a package of cigarettes we pay a tax to North Carolina?

Mr. COOLEY. What has that to do with crop insurance? The proposition here is whether we are going to do the foolish thing of having gone on record as in favor of this program just 12 months ago and now going down the hill again and wrecking the program, because the gentleman from Michigan and the gentleman from Illinois and some others do not think it has been successful. Of course, it has not been successful. Of course, it is not making money. But, I repeat, this money is not lost when it is paid out in benefits to the farmers. It goes into the pockets of distressed farmers who have lost more than 75 percent of their crops because of some disaster over which they have had no control.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. If we wanted to start out to prove that even the well-established life insurance is fallacious and without sound economic foundation, we could do it by taking any 10 Members of this House and rigging up a scheme on a 3-year basis and prove that it cannot be done. It takes time and numbers to put any insurance on a mathematical basis.

Mr. COOLEY. I doubt very much that any corporation would be able to demonstrate the soundness of an insurance program in 3 years.

Some mention has been made of the activities of private corporations in the field of all-risk crop insurance. They have undertaken it, and they have failed; there is no question about it. They failed because of various and sundry reasons. They did not have the necessary data, they did not have the necessary funds, and they did not have the necessary interest in the farmers they sought to insure. We have the information and the data, we have the necessary funds, and certainly we have an interest in our farmers. I hope very much that the program may be continued.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the bill H. R. 2935, the Department of Labor, Federal Security Agency appropriation bill, may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report and statement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The conferred report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2935) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 12, 15, and 29.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 18, 20, 21, and 22, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$225,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$360,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment with the following proviso inserted at the end thereof: "Provided further, That the foregoing proviso shall not be so construed as to prevent any patient from having the services of any practitioner of her own choice, paid for out of this fund, so long as States laws are complied with"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$4,400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$595,340"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "Provided, That this program shall end June 30, 1944"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$35,328,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

"None of the moneys appropriated by this Act to the Social Security Board or to the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor for grants in aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the said agencies of any States which have established by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system and classification and compensation plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$11,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$475,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,098,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$47,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 19, 24, and 30.

BUTLER B. HARE,
J. C. TARVER,
ALBERT THOMAS,
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,

Managers on the part of the House.

PAT MCCARRAN,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
J. H. BANKHEAD,
HARRY S. TRUMAN,
WALLACE H. WHITE, JR.,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2935) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendment No. 1, salaries: Appropriates \$386,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$352,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 2, salaries and expenses, Working Conditions Service, Division of Labor Standards (national defense): Eliminates language and appropriation of \$700,000 inserted by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3, salaries and expenses, child labor provisions, Fair Labor Standards Act: Appropriates \$225,000, instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House and \$253,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4, salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare: Appropriates \$360,000, instead of \$350,000 as proposed by the House and \$378,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5: Restores language, proposed to be stricken out, inhibiting regulations discriminating between persons licensed under State law to practice obstetrics amended by adding a proviso to prevent restriction on the free choice by patients of the type of practitioner desired.

Amendment No. 6, grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care (national defense): Appropriates \$4,400,000, instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Amendment No. 7, Food and Drug Administration enforcement operations: Appropriates \$2,323,580 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,200,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$94,400 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$90,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 9, salaries, Howard University: Appropriates \$595,340, instead of \$591,240 as proposed by the House and \$597,840 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10: Changes language in paragraph making appropriations for loans to students to provide that such loans shall be made only to those persons who received loans during the fiscal year 1943.

Amendment No. 11: Provides that the student-loan program shall not continue beyond June 30, 1944, and eliminates a provision, proposed by the Senate, restricting the number of beneficiaries to 2,000.

Amendment No. 12: Provides for supervision of the Office of Education defense-training program by the Federal Security Administrator as proposed by the House instead of the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13: Restricts application of provision requiring sale of slides and films to slides and films hereafter made.

Amendment No. 14: Provides \$45,000,000 for training of nurses as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the House and includes language to carry into effect Public Law 74, Seventy-eighth Congress, the so-called Bolton bill.

Amendment No. 15: Provides for payment in advance by the District of Columbia of amounts due St. Elizabeths Hospital as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 16, grants to States for unemployment compensation administration: Appropriates \$35,328,000, instead of \$30,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$37,328,502 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17: Restores a limitation proposed by the House to prevent interference by Federal agencies with the operation of State merit systems for appointment of personnel.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Amendment No. 18, salaries: Appropriates \$1,715,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,415,000 as proposed by the House.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Amendment No. 20: Eliminates a restriction, proposed by the House, on the amount which might be paid to any person serving as referee during any one year.

Amendment No. 21, salaries: Appropriates \$2,030,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,706,789 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 22, miscellaneous expenses: Appropriates \$490,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$450,000 as proposed by the House.

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

Amendment No. 23, general administration: Appropriates \$11,000,000, instead of \$9,994,800 as proposed by the House and \$12,177,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25, apprentice training service: Appropriates \$475,500, instead of \$465,500 as proposed by the House and \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26, apprentice training service (national defense): Appropriates \$600,000, instead of \$550,000 as proposed by the House and \$650,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27, travel expenses, Employment Office Facilities and Services: Allocates \$2,098,000, instead of \$1,980,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,275,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$47,500,000, instead of \$45,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$50,500,000 as proposed by the Senate for Employment Office facilities and services.

Amendment No. 29: Restores a provision, proposed by the House, requiring the maintenance of State salary scales in the employment service during the period of Federal operation.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The following amendments are reported in disagreement. As to each of such amendments the motion authorized to be made by action of the managers on the part of the House is stated:

Amendment No. 19: Strikes from the bill a provision, inserted by the House, prohibiting the use of the funds of the National Labor Relations Board in any case involving an agreement between management and labor which has been in force more than 3 months. A motion will be made to recede from disagreement and concur in the amendment with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter proposed to be stricken out and add at the end thereof the following:

"Provided, That, hereafter, notice of such agreement shall have been posted in the plant affected for said period of three months, said notice containing information as to the location at an accessible place of such agreement where said agreement shall be open for inspection by any interested person."

Amendment No. 24: Requires confirmation by the Senate of all persons appointed to positions the salaries of which are paid out of the appropriation for General Administration of the War Manpower Commission and whose salaries are at the rate of \$4,500 per annum or more. The managers will move to insist on disagreement.

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates \$41,800,000 and reappropriates \$6,000,000 for the National Youth Administration and strikes out a provision, proposed by the House, for liquidation of the National Youth Administration.

A motion will be made to recede from disagreement and concur in the Senate amendment.

BUTLER B. HARRIS,
M. C. TARVER,
ALBERT THOMAS,
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,

Managers on the part of the House.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the Record.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from North Carolina told about the private companies which attempted to insure crops failing. That was because they were conducted on a businesslike basis and the business was no good. They did not have back of them the United States Treasury, as you want to put the United States Treasury back of this crop insurance program. I have known that one Governor of a Carolina State said to the Governor of another of the Carolinas that it was a long time between drinks, but the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] does not want any time at all between hand-outs, for the cotton planters not a minute.

We are down to the time when we need every dollar we can get, every dollar we can get to carry on the war, not experiments, as the gentleman concedes this crop insurance to be.

I have seldom heard a more bitter Republican speech from the Democratic side than that made this morning by the chairman of the Committee on Rules, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH]. He told how the Army and the Navy, that we are all backing, have been wasting our money. He said they were not only wasting it but, if I understood him correctly, he said they were guilty of criminal negligence in the spending, and he pointed out just how it had been wasted.

Here is another Government agency and they want us to give them more money to continue this New Deal experiment, which, it is admitted, has cost us forty-one million and over. When are you going to get around to quit trying to get something for nothing from the Federal Government, raiding the Federal Treasury, and get down and put all of our efforts behind the war effort?

Mr. COOLEY. Is the gentleman propounding that question to me?

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman just wants another sugar daddy for this cotton-crop insurance, and the armed forces need all the money we can raise.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to appear stubborn regarding this item, but I sincerely believe that this is a worth-while program and one which the Congress should provide for the pro-

ducers of this Nation—those who must feed us.

It is rather singular that members of the Committee on Agriculture who set up this program a few years ago must come here and fight for its life as against what amounts to a legislative enactment by the Appropriations Committee. I understand there was a time when legislative committees were permitted to make their own appropriations, but I wonder if it is not an evil of equal degree that the Appropriations Committee is permitted to legislate, to discontinue a program set up by the Congress, legislatively, through a determined effort on the part of some who have from the beginning never consented to its organization.

I wish it were possible for you to agree to give us another year or two to try to demonstrate the usefulness of this program. It is not fair to say that only 10 percent of the cotton farmers are interested. Many more are interested. The program was started late last year and was put in the hands of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, many of whom were not in favor of it, did not endorse it and did not try to get the farmers to come into the program. I think I can confidently tell you that if the cotton program is not operating in a manner entirely satisfactory to the overwhelming majority of this Congress after 3 years, all of us will join in its dissolution. I wish so much that you could permit this item of \$7,000,000 to remain in the bill, as fixed by the Senate, in order that this program may go forward.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman yield for the purpose of developing one further point?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. It is a fact that we authorized this corporation to enter into 3-year contracts, which have been in existence only 1 year.

Mr. PACE. And which have affected considerable saving and will effect considerable saving in the future. I do not know, but I am told that the last vote in the Senate was 49 to 10 to maintain its position. I may say that we might dispose of this bill more quickly by concurring in the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute. I do this for the purpose of replying to the statement made by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY]. The language included in the bill as it passed the House provides for the carrying out of any Government obligations under existing contracts. As far as the 3-year contract is concerned, every one of those 3-year contracts had written into the face of it a statement that it is contingent upon the making of appropriations by Congress to carry out the Government's obligations. Each of those contracts is legally terminable after the expiration of 1 year. The Government's liabilities do not extend beyond 1 year except by its consent.

Mr. COOLEY. Is it not reasonable to suppose that the contracting parties assumed that when a 3-year contract was

executed the Government would stay in business for 3 years?

Mr. TARVER. Oh, no, because the provision is placed in the contract itself providing for the termination of the contract.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. McMURRAY].

Mr. McMURRAY. Mr. Speaker, the measure of man's progress in the long and difficult march toward civilization is his ability to eliminate preventable hazards and to alleviate the results of those hazards which he is yet unable to master. That is what civilization means. Insurance means that we accept collective responsibility to help alleviate the hazards that happen to some of us. Insurance means that we bear collectively those burdens which are often disastrous when borne personally.

As far as I know, there is not a single one of my constituents who will benefit from this crop-insurance program; but I am interested in Americans; in farmers. I represent a city constituency. However, I am interested in doing everything that can be done to give fair treatment and justice to the men who plant and harvest our crops. Farming is a hazardous occupation. If we can develop means and methods by experimentation, as we are doing, to eliminate those hazards or to alleviate the results of those hazards, I think we will be very, very wise to do so.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from North Carolina.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TARVER) there were—ayes 62, noes 100.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask for tellers.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present, and object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 135, nays 223, answering "present" 1, not voting 72, as follows:

[Roll No. 119]

YEAS—135

Abernethy	Cooper	Folger
Allen, La.	Courtney	Fulbright
Beckworth	Cox	Gale
Bonner	Cravens	Gathings
Boren	Creal	Gibson
Boykin	Crosser	Gilchrist
Brooks	Cunningham	Gordon
Brown, Ga.	Curtis	Gore
Bryson	Davis	Granger
Bulwinkle	Dawson	Grant, Ala.
Burdick	Dilweg	Gregory
Burgin	Domengeaux	Hagen
Cannon, Fla.	Dworschak	Hare
Carlson, Kans.	Eberhart	Harris, Ark.
Chapman	Felghan	Hart
Coffee	Fernandez	Hays
Colmer	Flannagan	Hendricks
Cooley	Fogarty	Hobbs

Hoch	Mahon	Rankin
Hoeven	Manasco	Rees, Kans.
Holmes, Wash.	Mansfield,	Richards
Hope	Mont.	Rivers
Horan	Marcantonio	Robinson, Utah
Hull	Martin, Iowa	Rogers, Calif.
Jackson	Miller, Nebr.	Sadowski
Jarman	Mills	Sikes
Johnson,	Monroney	Smith, W. Va.
Luther A.	Mundt	Sparkman
Johnson,	Murdock	Spence
Lyndon B.	Murphy	Starnes, Ala.
Johnson, Okla.	Murray, Tenn.	Steagall
Kee	Newsome	Stefan
Kefauver	Norrell	Stewart
Kelley	O'Connor	Stockman
Kerr	O'Konski	Vincent, Ky.
Kirwan	Outland	Voorhis, Calif.
LaFollette	Pace	Weaver
Larcade	Patman	Whelchel, Ga.
Lemke	Patton	White
McCord	Peterson, Fla.	Whitten
McGehee	Peterson, Ga.	Wickersham
McKenzie	Pittenger	Winstead
McMillan	Poage	Winter
McMurray	Price	Worley
Maas	Priest	Wright
Magnuson	Ramspeck	Zimmerman

NAYS—223

Andersen,	Gamble	Miller, Pa.
H. Carl	Gavagan	Monkiewicz
Anderson, Calif.	Gavin	Mott
Andresen,	Gearhart	Mruk
August H.	Gerlach	Murray, Wis.
Andrews	Gifford	Myers
Angell	Gillette	O'Brien, Ill.
Arends	Gillie	O'Brien, Mich.
Arnold	Goodwin	O'Brien, N. Y.
Auchincloss	Graham	Pfeiffer
Baldwin, Md.	Grant, Ind.	Philbin
Barrett	Griffiths	Ploeser
Barry	Gross	Poulson
Bates, Ky.	Gwynne	Powers
Bates, Mass.	Hale	Rabaut
Beall	Halleck	Ramey
Bell	Hancock	Randolph
Bender	Harness, Ind.	Reece, Tenn.
Bennett, Mich.	Harris, Va.	Reed, Ill.
Bennett, Mo.	Heffernan	Reed, N. Y.
Bishop	Heidinger	Rizley
Blackney	Herter	Robertson
Bland	Hess	Rockwell
Bloom	Hill	Rodgers, Pa.
Bolton	Hinshaw	Rogers, Mass.
Bradley, Pa.	Hoffman	Rohrbough
Brehm	Holmes, Mass.	Rolph
Brown, Ohio	Howell	Rowe
Buffett	Jeffrey	Sabath
Burch, Va.	Jenkins	Sasser
Burchill, N. Y.	Jennings	Satterfield
Busbey	Jensen	Sauthoff
Butler	Johnson,	Schiffier
Camp	Anton J.	Schuetz
Canfield	Johnson,	Schwabe
Cannon, Mo.	Calvin D.	Scott
Carson, Ohio	Johnson, Ind.	Short
Carter	Johnson,	Simpson, Ill.
Celler	J. Leroy	Simpson, Pa.
Chenoweth	Jones	Slaughter
Chiperfield	Jonkman	Smith, Maine
Church	Judd	Smith, Ohio
Clason	Kean	Smith, Va.
Clevenger	Kearney	Smith, Wis.
Cole, Mo.	Keogh	Springer
Cole, N. Y.	Kilday	Stanley
Compton	Kinzer	Stevenson
Costello	Klein	Sullivan
Crawford	Knutson	Sumner, Ill.
Curley	Kunkel	Summers, Tex.
D'Alesandro	Lambertson	Sundstrom
Day	Landis	Talbot
Delaney	Lane	Talle
Dewey	Lanham	Tarver
Dickstein	LeCompte	Taylor
Dies	LeFevre	Thomas, N. J.
Dirksen	Lewis	Thomas, Tex.
Disney	Ludiow	Thomason
Ditter	Lynch	Tibbott
Dondero	McCormack	Towe
Douglas	McCowan	Troutman
Drewry	McGranery	Vorys, Ohio
Elliot	McGregor	Vursell
Ellis	McLean	Walter
Ellison, Md.	McWilliams	Ward
Ellsworth	Madden	Wasielewski
Elmer	Maloney	Weichel, Ohio
Elston, Ohio	Martin, Mass.	Weiss
Engel	Mason	Welch
Fellows	May	Wene
Fenton	Merrow	West
Fish	Michener	Whittington
Fisher	Miller, Conn.	Wigglesworth
Forand	Miller, Mo.	Williey

Wilson	Wolfenden, Pa.	Woodruff, Mich.
Wolcott	Wolverton, N. J.	Woodrum, Va.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Case

NOT VOTING—72

Allen, Ill.	Green	Norton
Anderson,	Hall,	O'Hara
N. Mex.	Edwin Arthur	O'Leary
Baldwin, N. Y.	Hall,	O'Neal
Barden	Leonard W.	O'Toole
Bradley, Mich.	Harless, Ariz.	Phillips
Buckley	Hartley	Plumley
Byrne	Hébert	Pracht
Cappozoli	Holfield	Robison, Ky.
Clark	Izac	Rowan
Cochran	Johnson, Ward	Russell
Culkin	Keefe	Scanlon
Cullen	Kennedy	Shafer
Dingell	Kilburn	Sheppard
Doughton	King	Sheridan
Durham	Kleberg	Snyder
Eaton	Lea	Somers, N. Y.
Fay	Lesinski	Stearns, N. H.
Fitzpatrick	Luce	Taber
Ford	Mansfield, Tex.	Tolan
Fulmer	Merritt	Treadway
Furlong	Morrison, La.	Van Zandt
Gallagher	Morrison, N. C.	Vinson, Ga.
Gorski	Nichols	Wadsworth
Gossett	Norman	Wheat

So the motion was not agreed to.

The clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Case for, with Mr. Treadway against.
Mr. Morrison of Louisiana for, with Mr. Baldwin of New York against.

Mr. Vinson of Georgia for, with Mr. Eaton against.

Mr. Ford for, with Mr. Shafer against.

Mr. Sheppard for, with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall against.

Until further notice:

General pairs:

Mr. Holifield with Mr. Ward Johnson.
Mr. Doughton with Mr. Taber.
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Gallagher.
Mrs. Norton with Mr. Allen of Illinois.
Mr. Byrne with Mr. Keefe.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Hartley.
Mr. Cappozoli with Mr. Pracht.
Mr. Cochran with Mr. Robison of Kentucky.
Mr. Cullen with Mr. Kilburn.
Mr. Tolan with Mr. Wheat.
Mr. Fay with Mr. Plumley.
Mr. King with Mr. O'Hara.
Mr. Fitzpatrick with Mr. Phillips.
Mr. Lesinski with Mr. Leonard W. Hall.
Mr. Kennedy with Mrs. Lute.
Mr. Kleberg with Mr. Wadsworth.
Mr. Merritt with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.
Mr. Izac with Mr. Stearns of New Hampshire.
Mr. O'Toole with Mr. Culkin.
Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Van Zandt.
Mr. Somers of New York with Mr. Norman.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I voted yea; I withdraw my vote and vote nay.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I am recorded as voting "yea." I have a pair with the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. TREADWAY, and I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

On motion of Mr. TARVER, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the amendments in disagreement were disposed of, was laid on the table.

INCREASING THE AMOUNT AUTHORIZED BY DEFENSE HOUSING

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further con-

Whereas the Rural Electrification Administration was given authority to administer the Rural Electrification Act; and

Whereas rural electrification has been extended rapidly throughout the country for the benefit of farmers; and

Whereas the success of the rural electrification program has been influenced by a policy of encouraging farmers to become members of cooperative groups which, in turn, should be and must be encouraged to become free from political or Government controls as rapidly as possible; and

Whereas Congress, in approving of the Rural Electrification Act, set forth its policy of protecting the Rural Electrification Administration from political influences and political controls; and

Whereas it is now reported that the Department of Agriculture has declared that Rural Electrification Administration cooperatives' funds were taken to promote and finance insurance companies and that this use of such funds is open to serious question; and

Whereas it is now contended, and evidence at hand supports the belief, that groups have been organized and supported from Government funds to engage in activities intended to influence the Congress and other Government agencies and which activities are declared to be in violation of the letter and spirit of the Rural Electrification Act: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture of the United States Senate, or any duly appointed subcommittee thereof, is authorized and instructed to inquire into the administration of the Rural Electrification Act and for the purpose of determining whether political groups or organizations have been created to influence the administration of the Rural Electrification Act and if so, how they have been organized and how they have been financed, and what efforts they have made to influence the administration of the act, whether the administration of Rural Electrification Administration has not suffered since Rural Electrification Administration was made subject to the Department of Agriculture, and whether Rural Electrification Administration should not be restored to its original status as an independent agency responsible only to the Congress, and whatever other facts are helpful in determining a policy for Rural Electrification Administration which would carry out the original purposes of the Rural Electrification Act.

THE FOOD CRISIS

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, when the Commodity Credit Corporation bill was pending before the Senate yesterday I withheld any observations on the subject because of the pressure of time. I reluctantly voted against the conference report, despite my own belief that the so-called roll-back and price subsidy program are unsound, because I cannot approve, in this emergency, the total prohibition of any anti-inflation experiment unless and until we can produce a sure-fire substitute. I favored and supported the committee recommendation which would have permitted the completion of existing experiments, while restricting their expansion unless and until they prove their worth. No man can be dogmatic in this dilemma and say "This is the way." We must proceed by trial and error. Thus far we have had too much error. But it seems to me that we must all lift our sights to the broader vision of the total responsibility which the total government confronts, in behalf of the whole American people. Therefore, I feel it my duty to make this frank statement to the Senate

in connection with the desperate situation which the country confronts in respect particularly to the food crisis. I am doing this as a prelude to asking for the publication in the RECORD of excerpts from an editorial printed in the New York Herald Tribune entitled "A Baruch Committee for Food."

Mr. President, I am profoundly disturbed by the situation which we and the country—and let us never forget the country in this respect—confront as a result of the existing situation. There is a food crisis in America, and it will become increasingly ominous. It can ruin the war effort at home and abroad. Farm production is as basic as munitions production. Food, in this war, is as essential as bullets. Meanwhile, there is also a price and wage crisis in America, and it will increasingly threaten suicidal inflation unless adequately managed.

Why we have been allowed to drift into this hazardous mess by the administration's management of our national economy is a matter of opinion and mostly a post mortem matter. In my own view it is a result, first, of a wrong basis of approach in the original price-control bill, and the failure effectively to gear prices and wages together; the result, second, of confusion and ineptitude and timidity and mismanagement of the system chosen to be pursued; and third, a total lack of concentrated executive and administrative leadership, with adequate power to deal with the total over-all food problem.

But whatever the reasons, here we are, and the present question is where do we go from here and where does the country go from here.

It seems to me that we find ourselves, speaking of the Government as a whole, in a wholly untenable situation. On the one hand the administration intrenches along one line of battle and clings incorrigibly to a position which the overwhelming sentiment of Congress, and I believe of the country, rejects. Congress, on the other hand, intrenches along another line of battle—a far better line, in my view, I may say—and clings relentlessly to a different pattern which the President and his top-flight "kitchen cabinet" reject. Meanwhile, Mr. Chester Davis, who is probably the most competent War Food Administrator available throughout America for this over-all responsibility, resigns, and is even denied a Presidential interview in this connection, because he substantially differs with the President's administrative pattern and declines longer to carry a responsibility without sufficient power to achieve a synchronized result.

Mr. President, in spite of my complete sympathy with the congressional viewpoint, it seems to me this leaves the Government as a whole, including Congress, in a position of sheer chaos at a moment when chaos must be cleared away before it is too late. Where does it leave the food problem, with Capitol Hill entrenched at one end of an argument and the White House entrenched at the other? Where does it leave the American people? Where does it leave the dire need for increased farm production? Where does it leave the ultimate

consumer? Where does it leave the battle against inflation? Where does it leave the Army and the Navy? Where does it leave the united war effort? They are left at the mercy of an unliquidated quarrel within the Government itself.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that some effort must be made somewhere, somehow, to find a clearing house which can create and produce a unified, practical program which can have the reasonable fidelity of both Capitol Hill and the White House, so that we can have action instead of argument. I can see nothing but disaster ahead if we are to continue to be clinched in an impasse. An impasse at home can be just as fatal as an impasse at the battle front.

I do not know the answer, but when the New York Herald Tribune, with whose editorials I occasionally agree, draws a parallel between our previous rubber chaos and the present food chaos, I think the analogy has validity, and when it suggests that a Baruch committee was able to clarify the rubber situation satisfactorily and that this might be a pattern for clarifying the food situation, I am impressed with the importance of exploring such possibilities.

I suppose this situation is primarily in the hands of the President. If there were appointed an adequate Baruch committee—if that can be used as a generic term, without referring in this instance to Mr. Baruch himself—if there were the equivalent of a Baruch committee, composed of men who know, composed of leadership in which the American people have confidence, composed of men who could present a united recommendation to all of us in respect to the composition of our differences and to the course to be pursued, I have a feeling that if something of this sort could be done, it would not only be a benediction but it might well avoid an ultimate crisis, which we simply encourage and fertilize by persistent difference in opinion respecting the proper approach as between Congress on the one hand and the administration on the other.

Therefore, with this preliminary comment, I am asking that excerpts from the New York Herald Tribune editorial entitled "A Baruch Committee for Food" shall be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A BARUCH COMMITTEE FOR FOOD

America's new \$700,000,000 rubber industry by the end of this year will be capable of meeting all essential civilian, as well as military, requirements. Manufacturing capacity of the 40 plants throughout the country by December will be in excess of 800,000 tons a year, which is more than the Nation ever consumed before.

These figures are amazing enough standing alone, but they become even more amazing when one recalls that up to a few months ago the country was virtually without a wartime rubber program. We might have been floundering about today had not the President had the good sense to appoint Bernard M. Baruch as head of a committee to consider the various competing rubber produc-

tion plans, strip the complex controversy of partisan politics and decide upon a definite and consistent course of action.

There is a striking parallel between the chaos which prevailed with respect to rubber at the time the Baruch committee was set up and that which prevails today with respect to food. So contradictory are many of the steps that have been taken to date, so deep is the cleavage regarding the economics of the problem among even the best informed leaders of opinion, and so thoroughly enmeshed in politics has the whole issue become that complete break-down is threatened, if, indeed, it is not already upon us. It is fair to ask whether the time has not come to set up a new Baruch committee to determine which of the several roads advocated should be taken and how our policies in the fields of production, distribution, and consumption can be brought into harmony with that objective.

These are merely typical examples of the cleavages of opinion that prevail on the very fundamentals of wartime food policy. They could be multiplied several times over. Moreover, they represent merely the honest differences among those whose opinions on the question are entitled to respect. They take no account of the politics in which the problem has become so deeply mired, such as the feud between the farmer and organized labor and the President's thoroughly opportunistic approach to the issue.

The time has come when there must be an end to this pulling and hauling, this jerry-building of food policy. And the best way a new start can be made, in the view of this newspaper, is through the same approach as that taken on the rubber problem. The crying need of the moment is for an intelligent study of the whole problem by a group of disinterested experts who can decide, if not just how we are to get there, at least where we want to go.

EFFECTS OF DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS PROPERTY—ADDRESS BY SENATOR TYDINGS

[Mr. HAWKES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address entitled "Effects of Disposal of Surplus Property," delivered by Senator Tydings before the National Chamber of Commerce War Council and thirty-first annual meeting, New York City, April 29, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

REALISM—ADDRESS BY SENATOR REYNOLDS

[Mr. REYNOLDS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a radio address entitled "Realism," delivered by him on June 30, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF ATTACK ON RUSSIA—ADDRESS BY SENATOR MURRAY

[Mr. RADCLIFFE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address delivered by Senator MURRAY at an open-air meeting on the court house plaza, Baltimore, Md., on June 22, 1943, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the attack by Hitler on Russia, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILEY BEFORE REPUBLICAN WOMEN OF APPLETON, WIS.

[Mr. WILLIS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address delivered by Senator WILEY before a breakfast meeting of Republican women, at the Hotel Conway, Appleton, Wis., on June 27, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

A SENATOR LOOKS AT CONGRESS—ARTICLE BY SENATOR LA FOLLETTE

[Mr. TRUMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "A Senator Looks at Congress," written by Senator LA FOLLETTE, and published in the Atlantic Monthly for July, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY MAJ. GEN. EUGENE REYBOLD BEFORE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ASSOCIATION

[Mr. TRUMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address delivered by Maj. Gen. Eugene Reybold, Chief of Engineers, before the Mississippi Valley Association at St. Louis, Mo., on June 28, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE O. P. A.—EDITORIAL FROM THE ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH

[Mr. TRUMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "In Fairness to OPA," printed in the St. Louis Post Dispatch of June 16, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

PUBLIC OPINION POLLS SUPPORT POST-WAR SOCIAL SECURITY

[Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record polls from various sources endorsing an expanded social-security program for post-war America, which appear in the Appendix.]

WE MUST FACE THE FACTS ABOUT RUSSIA—ARTICLE BY MAX EASTMAN

[Mr. NYE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article by Max Eastman, entitled "To Collaborate Successfully We Must Face the Facts About Russia," published in the July 1943 issue of the Reader's Digest, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

FACTS ABOUT RUSSIA—ANSWER TO ARTICLE BY MAX EASTMAN

[Mr. GUFFEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Answering Max Eastman," published in PM of July 1, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

SUBSIDIES ARE INFLATION—EDITORIAL FROM THE WASHINGTON NEWS

[Mr. AIKEN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "Subsidies Are Inflation," from the Washington News of July 1, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

JUSTICE TO RETIRED FEDERAL EMPLOYEES—EDITORIAL IN THE BOSTON GLOBE

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "An Admitted Injustice," published in the Boston Globe of May 29, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

LETTER FROM ZYGMUNT ZYGIELBOJM TO PREMIER SIKORSKI OF POLAND

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a letter written by Zygmunt Zygielbojm to Premier Sikorski, of Poland, which appears in the Appendix.]

OUR APPALLING MANPOWER WASTE—ARTICLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Our Appalling Manpower Waste," from the Christian Science Monitor of June 5, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE FRESH BEEF SITUATION—ARTICLE FROM THE BILLINGS (MONT.) GAZETTE

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a letter from B. L. Surface, of 322 Park Street, Bismarck, N. Dak., enclosing an article from the Billings (Mont.) Gazette entitled "Say Fresh Beef Rots on Tracks," which appears in the Appendix.]

LAWYERS IN THE OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a letter by Thomas I. Emerson, associate general counsel of the Office of Price Administration, printed in the New York Times of June 30, 1943, and his reply thereto, printed in the New York Times of July 1, 1943, which appear in the Appendix.]

THE JOB COLOR LINE IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record two articles from the Socialist Monthly Bulletin of the Washington Local of the Socialist Party, which appear in the Appendix.]

DANGERS IN ANTI-INFLATION DRIVE—ARTICLE BY LEWIS HANEY

[Mr. REYNOLDS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Haney Cites Dangers in Anti-Inflation Drive," written by Lewis Haney and published in the New York Journal-American of June 29, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

COLONEL RICKENBACKER—ARTICLE FROM PM

[Mr. GUFFEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article by Sherrill Hillman, entitled "Rickenbacker Nets \$260,000 in Stock Deal," published in PM of July 1, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF A BILL

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also announced that on June 30, 1943, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 217) to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States," approved October 16, 1941, to continue it in effect.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, there is nothing in the form of unfinished business before the Senate. I understood that the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill was ready, and that the Senator from Georgia desired to have it considered. It will probably take a little time to dispose of it, in view of the motion the Senator contemplates making. I do not like to have the Senate recess for an indefinite period. I understand there will be several speeches on the report.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, if the majority and minority leaders prefer, we might proceed with the conference report. It would be a little more convenient to have it taken up later in the day, but I can submit the report at the present time.

Mr. BARKLEY. I believe we had better start in on the report, and perhaps we can accommodate ourselves to the Senator from Georgia, who had made arrangements to do something else.

Mr. RUSSELL submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 92.

Amendment numbered 88: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "Provided, That no part of said appropriation or any other appropriation in this Act shall be used for incentive or production adjustment payments, except for soil conservation and water conservation payments and payment of acreage allotment commitments on commodities as defined in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and as enumerated and set forth in the '1943 Agricultural Conservation Program' bulletin, dated December 3, 1942"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 98 and 99.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
CARL HAYDEN,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
J. H. BANKHEAD,
E. D. SMITH,
GERALD P. NYE,
CHAS. L. McNARY.

Managers on the part of the Senate.

M. C. TARVER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
ELMER H. WENE,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN.

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. RUSSELL. I move that the conference report be agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I ask the Senator whether we should not have a quorum. No quorum has been called this morning, and I think Senators should be put on notice what is to be taken up.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have no objection.

Mr. BARKLEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Clark, Mo.	Langer
Andrews	Connally	Lodge
Austin	Danaher	Lucas
Ball	Davis	McCarran
Bankhead	Downey	McClellan
Barkley	Eastland	McFarland
Bilbo	Ferguson	McKellar
Bone	George	McNary
Brewster	Gerry	Maloney
Bridges	Green	Maybank
Brooks	Guffey	Mead
Buck	Gurney	Millikin
Burton	Hawkes	Moore
Butler	Hayden	Murdock
Byrd	Hill	Murray
Capper	Holman	Nye
Caraway	Johnson, Colo.	O'Daniel
Chandler	Kilgore	O'Mahoney
Chavez	La Follette	Overton

Pepper	Stewart	Wagner
Radcliffe	Taft	Wallgren
Reed	Thomas, Okla.	Walsh
Revercomb	Thomas, Utah	Wheeler
Reynolds	Tobey	Wherry
Robertson	Truman	White
Russell	Tunnell	Willis
Scrugham	Tydings	Wilson
Shipstead	Vandenberg	
Smith	Van Nuys	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK] are detained on important public business.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] are necessarily absent.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] is absent on official business as a member of the Indian Affairs Committee.

The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent on official business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUCAS in the chair). Eighty-five Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the partial conference report which has been submitted deals with the language of the agricultural appropriation bill which provides for the manner of payment of appropriations for soil-conservation and domestic-allotment purposes.

The first amendment amounts to a recession on the part of the House, and permits the payments on the 1943 crop to be made in accordance with the provisions of the announcement by the Secretary of Agriculture as of December 3. In other words, under the bill as it now stands, with the conference report, the Congress and the Government will keep faith with all farmers on the commitments which were made under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

The other amendment which was agreed to in conference represents the settlement of a disagreement between the House and the Senate as to the method of allocating the funds for the next crop year, for 1944 crops. The House provision allowed \$300,000,000, and confined it strictly to soil-conservation and water-conservation payments. The Senate likewise limited it to \$300,000,000, but left it in the discretion of the Department of Agriculture as to how the funds were to be applied.

The Senate receded on its amendments, and under the provisions of the conference report \$300,000,000 will be paid next year on a program solely related to soil conservation and water conservation.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, does the conference report contain the crop-insurance item?

Mr. RUSSELL. The crop insurance matter is in disagreement, and I shall make a motion affecting that matter when the pending motion is disposed of.

Mr. NYE. I shall not address myself to the crop-insurance item until the pending motion is disposed of.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
UNITED STATES,
June 30, 1943.

Resolved, That the House still further insist upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 98 and 99 to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, there are still in disagreement between the two bodies amendments Nos. 98 and 99, which relate to the Federal Crop Insurance Act. I have felt very strongly that Federal crop insurance has not had a fair trial. The provisions of the House amendment permit compliance with the contracts of insurance for the year 1943, but prevent entering into any new contracts of crop insurance. The Senate conferees and the conferees on the part of the other body have devoted a great deal of time to discussion of this matter. There has apparently been no time when there was any possibility of the conferees agreeing. The Senate conferees have, therefore, insisted that the matter be taken back to the House for votes on three separate occasions. An effort was made when the bill was before the House in the first instance to restore the appropriation for the Federal Crop Insurance Act for the next year. It was defeated when the bill was originally before the House.

In the other body there have been 3 separate votes at the insistence of the conferees on the part of the Senate. On the first record the vote in the affirmative was 160 and the vote in the negative was 208. When the matter was carried back for a second vote those in the other body who were supporting the position of the Senate to continue the program of crop insurance were unable to secure a record vote in the House, because only 31 Members of the House supported the demand for a record vote. Therefore, the amendment was voted down by a standing vote of approximately 80 to 152. I do not have the exact figures.

We then went back into conference on the matter. The Senate conferees suggested every possible compromise which could be conceived of. The House conferees were adamant in their position that they would not allow any funds whatever to be voted for the purpose of carrying on the program after the end of the current fiscal year. Some statements were made that if no losses were entailed on this year's program it might be possi-

ble to get a deficiency appropriation, but no definite agreement was had to that effect.

Yesterday the matter was again voted on in the House. The vote was 135 in favor of the Senate amendments and 223 against them. It was very evident that the measure, instead of gaining in strength in the other body, has been losing ground on each of the four successive votes which have been taken. If there were any possibility on earth, Mr. President, of sustaining the Senate's position I should make a motion that the Senate insist on its amendments so that the conferees would carry the matter back to conference; but I am convinced, from the hours we have labored on the subject, that the House is not at all likely to recede or to accept any reasonable compromise. In the conviction that it is impossible to gain anything by further considering the matter, and realizing the importance of having passed a bill to enable the Department of Agriculture to function, I move that the Senate recede from its insistence on its amendments numbered 98 and 99.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. I desire to ask the Senator a question relative to procedure. The Senate just agreed to the conference report; did it not?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

Mr. LANGER. Were not the crop-insurance amendments a part of the report?

Mr. RUSSELL. The crop-insurance amendments have never been in any of the reports, because the conferees have never been able to agree on them. We have adopted three partial reports on the bill, but none of them have included the crop-insurance amendments; because the conferees have not been able to agree on them. The amendments on crop insurance are now before the Senate as a separate proposition, for the Senate to deal with as it sees fit.

Mr. LANGER. Is not that unusual?

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, no; there is nothing unusual about it. The Senate had a record vote on the proposition the other day. The matter was not contained in the conference report. The House conferees had insisted that the Senate take a record vote, and they were not willing to take the matter back to the House until the Senate had a record vote.

Mr. LANGER. I understood we had a record vote; but I thought the matter was contained in the conference report.

Mr. RUSSELL. It is carried in the conference report, but as a matter still in disagreement. The House and Senate still are in disagreement regarding it.

The Senator will understand that in conferences on multitudinous items of a bill, oftentimes there will be three or four or five reports, and the conferees will agree on all the propositions on which they can agree, and include them in the report; but those on which they cannot agree are reported separately to the respective Houses.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I want the RECORD to show that I voted against the conference report.

Mr. RUSSELL. The amendments pertaining to crop insurance are not in the conference report.

Mr. LANGER. I understand that, but I want the RECORD to show I voted against the conference report because the crop insurance matter is not included in it. That is one of the reasons why I voted against the report.

Mr. RUSSELL. Very well. Of course, the Senator has that right.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, let me ask the Senator what has been done to the F. S. A.?

Mr. RUSSELL. The appropriations for the F. S. A. were made in full amount for the farm-tenant-purchase program. The amount for loans and grants for rural rehabilitation was reduced from \$97,500,000 to \$60,000,000. The appropriation for the administrative fund was reduced from the Senate figure of \$29,000,000 to \$20,000,000. All that has been agreed to in a previous conference report.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Have any functions of the agency been transferred to any other agency?

Mr. RUSSELL. Not at all; all are kept together as an entity.

Mr. President, I have moved that the Senate recede from its position on the amendments.

INCREASED AUTHORIZATION FOR DEFENSE HOUSING

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUCAS in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1109) to increase by \$400,000,000 the amount authorized to be appropriated for defense housing under the act of October 14, 1940, as amended, and for other purposes, which were, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That section 3 of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended, is amended by striking out "\$1,200,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$1,500,000,000."

Sec. 2. That section 3 of said act approved October 14, 1940, as amended, is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and a further proviso, as follows: "Provided further, That the term 'administrative expenses' as used herein shall be deemed to include administrative expenses of the National Housing Agency in connection with any functions performed by it with respect to priorities or allocations of materials relating to public or private housing for persons engaged in national defense activities."

Sec. 3. That section 303 of said act, approved October 14, 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 303. Moneys derived from rental or operation of property acquired or constructed under the provisions of this act, of Public Laws Nos. 9, 73, and 353, Seventy-seventh Congress, and of section 201 of the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941, as amended, shall be available for expenses of operation and maintenance and expenses found necessary in the disposition of any such property or the removal of temporary housing by the Administrator, including the establishment of necessary reserves therefor and administrative expenses in connection therewith: Provided, That moneys derived by the Administrator from the rental or operation of

any such property may be deposited in a common fund account or accounts in the Treasury: And provided further, That except for necessary reserves authorized by this act or by section 201 of the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941, as amended, the unobligated balances of the moneys deposited into the Treasury from the rental or operation of such property shall be covered at the end of each fiscal year into miscellaneous receipts."

Sec. 4. That the said act approved October 14, 1940, as amended, is further amended by adding at the end of title III the following new section:

"Sec. 313. The Administrator shall, as promptly as may be practicable and in the public interest, remove all housing under his jurisdiction which is of a temporary character, as determined by him, and constructed under the provisions of this act, Public Law 781, Seventy-sixth Congress, and Public Laws 9, 73, and 353, Seventy-seventh Congress. Such removal shall, in any event, be accomplished not later than 2 years after the President declares that the emergency declared by him on September 8, 1939, has ceased to exist, with the exception only of such housing as the Administrator, after consultation with local communities finds is still needed in the interest of the orderly demobilization of the war effort: Provided, That all such exceptions shall be reexamined annually by the Administrator and that all such exceptions and reexaminations shall be reported to the Congress."

And to amend the title so as to read: "An act to increase by \$300,000,000 the amount authorized to be appropriated for defense housing under the act of October 14, 1940, as amended, and for other purposes."

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] that the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 98 and 99.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, the last thing I desire is to take a position resembling a departure from support of the very able chairman of the Senate conferees and the subcommittee of our Appropriations Committee, with whom I have labored through long hours of hearings and, it would seem, almost longer hours of conference in an endeavor to iron out the differences existing between the Senate and the House with respect to the pending appropriation bill. That chairman, the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] is deserving of every bit of confidence the Senate has expressed and bestowed upon him; and to depart from agreement with his views on the pending motion is not a pleasure on my part.

But with his motion to have the Senate recede from its position in support of continuation of Federal crop insur-

ance I must disagree, even to the extent of urging that his motion be defeated and the issue returned once again to conference.

It is true that the House has thus far proven relentless in its determination to kick crop insurance overboard. It has voted about 2 to 1 to sustain the position of its conferees. But the Senate has voted 5 or 6 to 1 to sustain our own conferees in support of crop insurance. Surely that entitles the Senate to further consideration at the hands of the House.

Moreover, in order to win enactment of this annual appropriation bill, the Senate and its conferees have receded from their position on a number of most vital issues. So wide were the differences between the House and Senate on this bill that there had to be broadness in accomplishing compromises. Surely the House cannot successfully maintain that the Senate has not been most liberal in its effort to iron out the differences and accomplish enactment of this necessary legislation.

On the question of farm security the Senate went far in the way of surrender in order to accomplish continued life for this agency which means so much to so many. It was not easy for me, as a member of the conference, to surrender on the items of money to be made available to F. S. A. But surrender we did, to the end that F. S. A. would not be abandoned completely in this grave hour.

I have never before experienced quite as much difficulty as that which I experienced when, in order to save other advantages for the farmer, I joined our other conference members in abandoning the Senate position in support of authorizing parity payments next year on crops that might not have attained parity prices in the market. But I surrendered in that instance—and I think other conferees entertained like notions—only because I felt convinced that before another winter came there would be readiness in the House of Representatives to see how all-important it would be to afford such authorization if food production was to be attained.

I leave the subject of crop insurance long enough to recite facts that make continuation of parity money seem inevitable.

Wheat is the only commodity which has not attained a parity price. Wheat prices are still about 20 cents a bushel under parity.

The only support left for the wheat farmer since the parity payments are outlawed by the action of Congress on the agricultural appropriation bill is the 85-percent loan availability. This loan at 85 percent of parity is just about the market price for wheat today. The chance of the wheat farmer receiving a parity price is nil, especially with the ceiling prices prevailing on flour and bread.

The miller and the baker, in order to come out even on their transactions, cannot afford to pay more than 85 percent of the parity price for wheat. So, between the Government and its ceiling-price program and the miller and baker purchases of wheat and flour, there is

not left the ghost of a chance for the wheat farmer to get a parity price since the parity payments for next year are thus far denied.

Yet, the Government is asking the farmer to give the country and the world an increase of about 30 percent in wheat production next year.

Who is foolish enough to believe that the farmer is going to produce more wheat when he can get only 85 percent of parity as a price for it instead of turning his acres to crops that are commanding better prices?

If the Government is going to continue to try to hold the line with its price-ceiling program the Government must provide the way to win fair prices for the production of wheat. The obvious answer seems to be in restoration of the availability of parity money for the 1944 crop. How can Congress long ignore this obvious fact? I am glad to note that the grain interests of the country, including especially the Federal Association of Grain Cooperatives, are to launch a campaign directing attention to the serious threat which the present situation is offering.

It is not surprising that the wheat farmer is distressed by what we are leaving in prospect for him. This demand for wheat at prices under parity is just one more headache to add to those created by machinery shortages and labor shortages along with the regular headaches with which the farmer has to contend. One of these days the American farmer is going to demand to know what are the plans of the administration for American agriculture in the years to come. Are we getting ready to ditch the American farmer so that we can be the market for the farmers of the world? On March 14, 1940, I said before the New York Board of Trade:

If the time has come when American agriculture is to be abandoned as a basic, if not the basic, American industry, with the world an outlet for our manufactured production in exchange for the world's agricultural production, let there be no deception about it. Give warning to the farmers that this is the goal, and thus give them a chance to adjust themselves to that which will follow.

That was in 1940, when there seemed to be some little indication that the American farmer was about to be sold down the river to the end that America should become a great market for the world in manufactured products, to be traded for the agricultural production of the rest of the world. Only this spring George D. Riley, writing in the Washington Times-Herald and quoting F. F. Elliott, Chief Agricultural Economist of the Department of Agriculture, said, among other things:

The outline—

Speaking of the outline and the plan of Mr. Elliott and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics—

fits in snugly with recurrent reports that the planners have in mind creation of a hugely industrialized United States with Latin America supplying the food.

I ask unanimous consent that the entire article by Mr. Riley be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Times-Herald of February 3, 1943]

CAPITAL COMPASS

(By George D. Riley and Page Huidekoper)

We used to chuckle a bit over the one about the hayseed moron who moved to the city because he heard the country was at war, but since we've learned about plans being drawn up in the Department of Agriculture we're not sure about that moron story being funny.

It seems the Bureau of Agricultural Economics wants to make 20 percent of the population of the United States move cities after the war, whether the ruralites like it or not.

F. F. Elliott, chief agricultural economist of the Department, says the plan to cut post-war rural population to 80 percent of its present level is in line with the projected re-vamping of American economy and possibly that of the entire world.

The outline fits in snugly with recurrent reports that the planners have in mind creation of a hugely industrialized United States with Latin America supplying the food.

FAARM CONTROL PLAN

Elliott tentatively suggests that farm production be maintained "at such levels and in such patterns as to permit adequate diets adapted to the economic resources and food habits of the different income groups."

The blue print he is drawing up would include an organized market system, controlled presumably by the Government, with fixed prices for the farmer, the marketman, and the consumer.

Elliott says the plan is in line with objectives set forth in the Atlantic Charter, especially the third of the "four freedoms"—freedom from want.

Maybe the rubes will be able to stay in the country after the war if they want, though, because Elliott did admit "it may be that the goals actually realized will fall somewhat short of the ideals we have discussed."

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, it is high time to be giving incentives to the farmers, not the time to be removing those incentives and protections, such as crop insurance. This week the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] introduced a bill calling for an appropriation of \$15,000,000 to be used for the relief of farmers in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma who recently lost their homes, crops, and livestock in the disastrous May floods; and yet there are those who have condemned and are seeking to abolish the Federal crop-insurance program, saying that it is impracticable because its books show a capital loss of about \$20,000,000 after 4 years of operation—4 years of operation during which it has brought insurance benefits to farmers whose crops were destroyed by natural causes over which they had no more control than the unfortunate farmers had over the recent May floods.

Every Member of the Senate is aware of the devastation which followed the May floods in those States. Senators will also, no doubt, be interested in knowing just what part the Federal crop-insurance program has played in these flood areas this year. In 183 counties there were 61,314 wheat and cotton farmers whose crops were insured. Of those insured producers, it is estimated that 20,364 lost all or a major part of

their growing crops on 340,390 acres. This is a major loss for these producers, and it is a major loss for the Corporation; but that is exactly why the Congress provided our farmers with this form of crop protection, for which they pay a reasonable premium, just as they pay their fire- or life-insurance premiums. The insured farmer in the flooded areas did not lose his crop income.

This flood loss is recent—and its devastation dramatic. But somewhere in the United States every year that the Federal crop-insurance program has been in operation, thousands of farmers have suffered crop losses just as costly—and they will continue to do so as long as they must follow the hazardous occupation of farming. Certainly, now, when this Nation needs food as never before, is no time to remove this protection for the American farmers.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

The losses in these flood areas are great—but each year during its operations on wheat alone, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation has provided far greater protection and exposed itself to the possibility of far greater loss than that provided in this flood relief measure.

During the past 4 years—1939 through 1942—the Corporation insured the production of 363,446,000 bushels of wheat on a total of 1,296,200 farms, in round numbers. For this protection, insured farmers paid premiums totaling 41,879,000 bushels. During that period crop losses were sustained by 407,636 farmers, who were paid indemnities totaling 62,453,000 bushels. In providing this protection to wheat farmers the Corporation sustained a net loss of 20,574,000 bushels, involving \$17,994,111.

Cotton crops were insured for the first time in 1942, when 176,000 farmers paid premiums amounting to 63,000 bales; and as of May 31, 1943, 46,800 of these farmers collected 103,000 bales of indemnities for crop losses. Among the heaviest of these losses were crop failures resulting from floods and hail.

PARTICIPATION OF FARMERS IS INCREASING

The number of farms insured under the wheat program has shown a steady increase each year:

In 1939 there were 165,775 farms insured; in 1940 there were 379,710 farms insured; in 1941 there were 420,939 farms insured; in 1942 there were 503,266 farms insured; in 1943 there were 512,000 farms insured.

It is to be noted that the farms insured in 1943 are for the first time insured for a 3-year period.

In the first year of wheat insurance approximately 10 percent to 11 percent of the farms were insured. This was about the same percentage for cotton in its first year with approximately 176,000 farms.

FARMERS NOW TAKING CROP INSURANCE FOR THE "LONG PULL"

Farmers are accepting crop insurance as a desirable business practice instead of merely as an occasional "flyer" to gamble against a bad year.

In the summer of 1942 the Corporation announced that all wheat contracts beginning on the 1943 crop would be for a

period of 3 years. The fact that approximately half a million wheat farms are now covered by this new longer term contract for 1943-44-45 is clear evidence that farmers are taking crop insurance for the "long pull."

FARMERS HAVE AN INVESTMENT IN CROP INSURANCE

Many farmers have carried their crop insurance through good years knowing that they could "come out on it" only in the long run, but that in the long run they would need it. Some of them have invested thousands of bushels of wheat with the Corporation on this basis. In some instances the total of these premium payments exceeds the amount the individual farmer would receive if he had a complete loss at the present time.

These farmers have continued their premium payments because they knew that the resources of the Federal Government were great enough to protect their investment in crop insurance during the first trial period. They did so because they believed that the Congress was determined to provide a sufficient time in which to place Federal crop insurance on a sound permanent basis or to prove definitely that it was impracticable. It is recognized that the former position has not been reached. I am sure that the farmers would not agree that the latter has been proved. Under such circumstances, it probably would be much more difficult in the future to gain their confidence in the stability and intention of other Government programs in which they are asked to participate on the basis of immediate contributions for future, long-time benefits.

GOVERNMENT HAS AN INVESTMENT IN CROP INSURANCE

The Government has invested a substantial sum of money in a pioneering, American endeavor to provide American farmers with security against crop failure. Considerable stress has been laid upon the matter of costs by saying that it has cost the Government \$23,000,000—administrative expenses—to give wheat and cotton farmers about \$20,000,000—operating losses, in benefits. This is not the real picture.

The true picture of these operations is that it has cost the Federal Government about \$23,000,000 to provide approximately \$55,000,000 of benefits to farmers who have suffered crop losses. Of this \$55,000,000 in benefits, the farmers themselves have contributed about \$35,000,000 in premiums.

Nor does that even complete the picture. One little appreciates the responsibilities under the law which the Crop Insurance Corporation has had to assume. It likely will interest the Congress to know that the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation actually carries over 3,000,000 records on its books. That is to say, it has had to go to an enormous expense in setting up premium rates and the average yields per acre on every wheat and cotton farm. The law so charged the Corporation. There are, as nearly as can be ascertained, 1,556,000 cotton allotment farms in 19 States, and about 1,500,000 wheat allotment farms in

36 States. The premium rates and average yields for every one of those farms have been established, and are now available to tenant or landowner with an interest in a cotton or wheat crop. He can call at the county A. A. A. office in his county and sign an insurance application and premium note within 5 minutes, provided he applies before he plants his crop and within the time limit set by the Corporation.

During the 4 years of operations, this rate and yield information has been constantly improved upon. This insurance information is a very real asset to be counted against the investment which the Government has made in this program—but this asset can be capitalized upon only by continued operation of the program.

In many instances the Crop Insurance Corporation has increased the rates to prevail for this insurance. In some sections they have been increased as much as 15 percent. It is fair to assume that in another 2 or 3 years there will have been accomplished an adjustment which will allow crop insurance to carry itself.

EXPERIENCE IS BEGINNING TO PAY DIVIDENDS

The investment in Federal crop insurance is just now at a point where it is paying dividends in the experience of administration. To abandon the program now is to abandon this effort at the very time when it is possible to base operations upon experience rather than theory, as was necessary in the first years of the program.

For example: First, there is the showing of operating cost reduction: The cost of handling each wheat-insurance unit has been cut 56 percent since the first year beginning in 1939. Furthermore, it cost only 63 percent as much to handle each cotton-insurance unit in 1942, the first year of cotton insurance, as it did to handle each wheat-insurance unit in 1939, the first year of wheat insurance.

Second, operating losses have been reduced: The excess of indemnities over premiums for wheat insurance has been reduced from 66 percent in 1940 to 49 percent in 1941, and to a low of 20 percent in 1942.

Third, there has been a vast improvement in contract provisions. Many changes and improvements have been made in the provisions of the contract. One of the most important is the adoption of a 3-year term contract for wheat. The Crop Insurance Act prohibited the making of contracts for a period longer than 1 year during the first 3 years of operation. This not only increased the administrative expenses, but also increased the loss experience of the Corporation. Under the 1-year contract, the farmer had an opportunity to come into the program for a year when crop conditions appeared unfavorable and stay out when the prospects just ahead of seeding time appeared good. In other words, to some extent farmers were given a chance to outguess the Corporation, and some of them did so. Since the beginning of 1943 the Corporation has been operating under a 3-year contract, the maximum benefits of which will not be realized until the 1944 crop year.

Other improvements have been made in contract requirements and adjustment procedures as a result of operating experience.

Mr. President, once we have perfected a thoroughly safe and businesslike method of insuring growing crops of wheat and cotton, the Congress can then extend Federal crop insurance to other crops, if it so desires. Let me emphasize that the Corporation cannot include other crops. Only by amending the Federal Crop Insurance Act can the Congress extend this form of protection to the producers of other crops.

OPERATIONS COMPARE FAVORABLY WITH COMMERCIAL COMPANIES

It is not possible to measure farms, establish rates, prepare accurate yield information, collect premiums, and distribute benefits without incurring expense. Compared with the operations of private insurance companies, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation has been administered very economically. The total income of the Corporation during the first 4 years has been about \$43,000,000 furnished by the Government and about \$35,000,000 in premiums by farmers, a total of about \$78,000,000. Fifty-five million dollars of this has gone for benefits distributed back to farmers, leaving a balance of about \$23,000,000, which represents administrative expense.

This means that the expense ratio of the Corporation has been approximately 30 percent, as compared with a combined average of approximately 41 percent for stock and mutual fire insurance companies.

DOES NOT COMPETE WITH PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Federal crop insurance does not compete with any privately financed insurance company for there is no other agency or corporation that writes all-risk crop insurance. All-risk crop insurance means just what the name implies. It protects the farmer from losses caused by all natural hazards such as droughts, floods, excessive moisture, insect and animal pests, wind, hail, frost, winter kill, and so forth.

At various times private companies have recognized the need for this type of insurance and have attempted to write it. But after repeated attempts they have failed and retired from the field. There were many reasons for these failures, some of them being lack of adequate actuarial information, insurance of price as well as yield, and lack of a national spread of the risk and operations. The greatest reason probably was that no single private company was willing to or able to absorb the initial losses inevitable in establishing such a program on a national basis.

There were no all-risk crop insurance companies operating in the field at the time the Federal crop insurance program was established. Furthermore, before this program was recommended the President's committee on crop insurance met with representatives of commercial insurance companies and received their approval and support of the program.

FARM ORGANIZATIONS WANT CROP INSURANCE

Each of the three Nation-wide farm organizations have asked for the con-

tinuation of Federal crop insurance. In testimony before the Senate subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, Edward A. O'Neal, president, American Farm Bureau Federation, stated:

Retain crop-insurance program for wheat and cotton until further trial of this program can be made. * * * I think it will succeed. (Hearings, pp. 729-730.)

James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, stated:

Our established crop-insurance program should be retained * * * the millions of lower income farmers need insurance protection today just as much as when crop insurance was instituted. They have no reserves. They can be ruined by crop failures. * * * We are just really getting started on crop insurance. (Hearings, pp. 835-836.)

Albert S. Goss, master of the National Grange, stated:

The need for a workable plan of crop insurance has long been apparent. At present neither cooperative nor private agencies appear to be equipped to carry a practical crop-insurance program. Under the circumstances, the Grange has given its support to the Government crop-insurance program. * * * We believe that the plan should be continued and its plan gradually broadened as experience justifies. (Hearings, pp. 909-910.)

For my own State, Glenn J. Talbott, president, North Dakota Farmers Union, and member of the executive council of the National Farmers Union, stated:

We recommend the Budget request for administrative funds, \$7,718,748 as compared to the House figure of \$3,500,000, and that the last proviso in the House bill be stricken out completely.

In North Dakota crop-insurance programs are carrying themselves to the extent of a little more than a million and a half bushels over indemnities paid thus far. (Hearings, pp. 881-882.)

The proviso in the House bill, referred to by Mr. Talbott, is the one which amounted to an ordering of liquidation.

NOW IS NO TIME TO ABANDON CROP INSURANCE

In the past, A. A. A. commodity payments to wheat and cotton farmers have provided a small measure of insurance to the producer. As farm prices rise or the amount of these payments is decreased, this protection becomes proportionally less. High prices and commodity loans provide no income for farmers whose crops have failed. Crop insurance does, and, in addition, provides a substantial credit base for his farming operations.

The Federal Government is asking farmers throughout the country to make sharp increases in their production of many war crops. This expansion involves added production risks. The farmer who has the security of crop insurance is in a better position to carry these inevitable increased risks in his expansion of war crops. To abolish the crop-insurance program now would be for the Federal Government to deny existing crop-insurance protection to wheat and cotton farmers at the same time that it is asking them to assume added production burdens and risks to help win the war. Such action would hardly seem to be consistent with the general

policy to aid farmers in their all-out war-production effort.

NEED FOR CROP INSURANCE REMAINS

Furthermore, the proposed abolishment of Federal crop-insurance protection to wheat and cotton farmers does not abolish either the hazards to these two crops or the consequences of crop failure to the producers and their communities. Nor does the action taken provide any alternative to meet the financial and human costs of crop failure which led to the establishment of a Federal crop-insurance program after 20 years of effort on the part of farmers and investigations by the Federal Government.

Adoption of Federal crop insurance was hastened by the disastrous crop failures in many areas which brought a heavy relief burden upon the Federal Government in the 1930's. To abandon this effort to enable wheat and cotton farmers to provide themselves with a measure of security against crop losses is once again to expose the Federal Government to the full measure of the relief burden in years of crop failure.

But a system of crop insurance will do more than lighten the relief load on Government in time of crop failure. It will also enable the American farmer to maintain a greater measure of independence by providing his own protection against years of loss.

To use insurance for this purpose requires thrift and foresight on the part of the farmer. But the farmer must have more than that. He must also have the opportunity to do so—the opportunity to insure himself and his family against the hazards of production and the loss of living income.

Industry has this opportunity through both private and Government channels. Labor has it through Government sponsored unemployment insurance. Only the Federal Government can provide this opportunity for farmers and round out a system of protection for America's major producing groups.

To abandon crop insurance after only 4 years of chance to properly adjust rates and risks is bad faith upon the part of Congress. I hope the Senate will insist upon another conference with the House on this vital issue, this action which can and does mean so much in the way of a betterment of conditions for the wheat and cotton farmers and so much to the Government in the way of freedom from direct relief responsibilities.

I should like, Mr. President, to add but one thought. Federal crop insurance was created by legislation passed by both the Senate and the House of Representatives. No one has had the temerity through regular legislative channels to move the repeal of Federal crop insurance. Instead, the opponents of the system wait their chance to use as a vehicle for repeal an appropriation bill that comes to the Senate late, affording us little or no opportunity to do the kind of work on this and other such bills which every member of the committee wants to do.

They come at the last moment, and then, in the interest of obtaining the

passage of the bill before the end of the fiscal year, insist that there must not be more consideration than that which has already been afforded.

I hope that the Senate will insist upon its crop-insurance amendment and, much as I dislike to request it, deny the action which the Senator in charge of the conference report has requested in his motion to recede and accept the House provisions.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will my colleague yield?

Mr. NYE. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Is it not true that there are hundreds of thousands of farmers who signed up 3-year crop-insurance contracts last year?

Mr. NYE. I do not know just how many, but I think it is fair to say there were hundreds of thousands.

Mr. REED. The number was 487,000.

Mr. LANGER. It was my recollection the number was nearly half a million; and they were relying on the Government.

Mr. NYE. That is correct.

Mr. LANGER. They signed a contract saying, "If you sign up at this rate for 3 years, you will be insured." It is a further fact, is it not, that they would not insure for 1 year, that they insisted on a 3-year contract just a year ago?

Mr. NYE. The Senator means the farmers would not sign a 1-year contract?

Mr. LANGER. No; the Government.

Mr. NYE. That is correct. The only insurance made available until a year ago was on a 1-year basis.

Mr. LANGER. Then they changed it to a 3-year basis, as the distinguished Senator from Kansas has stated, and the farmers signed up for 3 years, and they now have a contract for 3 years. If the motion of the Senator from Georgia shall prevail, 487,000 farmers will suffer.

Mr. NYE. The farmers will have experienced a very definite act of bad faith on the part of their Government.

Mr. REED. With the permission of the Senator from North Dakota may I offer a comment?

Mr. NYE. I am through.

Mr. REED. I want the junior Senator from North Dakota to understand that I intruded upon the conference committee yesterday, when I stated what the Senator from North Dakota has said, that there are 487,000 3-year contracts outstanding, and asked whether we were going to walk off and leave them. I was reminded that in each of those contracts was an escape clause, whereby the test of whether the Government would carry it out depended on an appropriation by Congress. Of course, that is correct, but how many of the 487,000 farmers when they signed, realized that the Government could walk out if it felt like doing so?

Mr. NYE. Of course, there was no such thought on the part of the farmers.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Dakota yield?

Mr. NYE. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. There appeared in last night's New York Sun an item about which I should like a word of information and comment from the Senator from

North Dakota. In the column These Days by George E. Sokolsky appears the following:

A farmer sends me a photostat of a document entitled "War Production Program—1943 Farm Plan." This is issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Adjustment Agency, and tells a farmer how much he can grow. These instructions are for this summer when we are all being told that there is a shortage and we are all being propagandized to plant Victory gardens—although we are not being given gasoline to reach these afore-mentioned areas of agricultural provisioning.

This particular farm consists of 98 acres. The cropland consists of 74.5 acres. The farmer who ran this acreage in 1941 was permitted to plant 15 acres of wheat. His measurement was inaccurate or God, the sun, rains, and hard work blessed him and when the crop was harvested, lo and behold, he had produced 19 acres of wheat. He was fined \$198 for producing.

In 1943, although he can use 74.5 acres, he has been allotted 20 acres of wheat, 4 acres of alfalfa and 10 of potatoes—and no more. For this he will receive a production-practice allowance of \$40.87. If he grows more he will be in trouble. There is also a provision which reads, "An additional \$15 may be earned by planting 2 acres of forest trees." Who wants forest trees when we need to eat potatoes?

Will the Senator from North Dakota please tell us, if he can, first, whether or not in 1941 there prevailed a practice by which this farmer could legally be limited to a planting of 15 acres of wheat?

Mr. NYE. There did.

Mr. DANAHER. And he at that time could and probably was subjected to a penalty of \$198 for overproducing?

Mr. NYE. I presume he was. I have heard of more severe penalties for a smaller offense than seems to have been involved in this case. There was a time when a farmer, so the story ran, was afraid to come out of the wheatfield at seeding time and shake himself for fear that some kernels of wheat would fall out of the cuffs of his trousers and he would be seeding some wheat that would find him in the fall having planted an overacreage, which would result in a penalty at once.

Mr. DANAHER. Let me ask the Senator from North Dakota whether it is still a fact that, under the bill now before us, House bill 2481, provision is made for continuation in 1944 of an allotment program, thus preventing this particular farmer from planting more than 20 acres of wheat.

Mr. NYE. All provisions of that kind are now gone from the bill. Such provision is in the law, but the pending appropriation bill does not provide any means of any authorization for commitments which would permit the allotment program to be carried on next year.

Mr. DANAHER. The law which prevailed in 1941, and which will be abandoned in 1944, is in effect this year, 1943?

Mr. NYE. No; it has been abandoned entirely, in respect to wheat, at least. There will be no restrictions upon wheat acreage this year.

Mr. DANAHER. Here is an article by a very able writer—

Mr. NYE. We all respect him as such.

Mr. DANAHER. Who, of course, is relying upon what he says is a photostat of a document issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, which purports to allot to this particular farmer correspondent of his only 20 acres to wheat, 4 acres to alfalfa, and 10 to potatoes.

Mr. NYE. If my memory serves me correctly, last spring the triple A did undertake the usual allotment program, and then resorted to a great many changes, which finally lifted all restrictions from the planting of wheat and some other crops. Perhaps the Senator from Kansas can further clarify that point.

Mr. DANAHER. Let me ask a question to point up whatever answer may be forthcoming from the Senator from Kansas and from the Senator from North Dakota. Is there in the pending bill even \$1 which will be paid to someone for restricting production of foodstuffs?

Mr. NYE. Yes.

Mr. DANAHER. What foodstuffs are thus restricted?

Mr. NYE. Tobacco is one.

Mr. DANAHER. I do not like tobacco for breakfast. I refer to food.

Mr. NYE. Some count tobacco a food. This bill provides money for the payment of benefits to cotton producers who have complied with their program.

Mr. DANAHER. I do not eat cotton.

Mr. NYE. One cannot eat cotton, of course. I think no foodstuffs are affected.

Mr. AIKEN. Cotton is one of the largest crops we have.

Mr. NYE. The Senator from Connecticut does not eat it.

Mr. DANAHER. We use it in making cottonseed meal and cottonseed oil and cake.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the remainder of Mr. Sokolsky's article printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the remainder of the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

That man could plant the whole of his 74.5 acres if he could get farm labor, machinery, and gasoline to do it.

Now, I want to ask what is the sense of such restrictions? What good do they do us? What sense does it make to have any restrictions on agricultural production at all when there is such pressing need for more and more food?

This particular instance is an index to the weakness of Mr. Roosevelt's administration. It never gets organized. It works at cross purposes. It is so personalized that a bureau functions without regard to the necessities of the moment simply because it will not stop functioning when it is no longer needed.

The War Labor Board is another example of administrative maladroitness. Mr. Roosevelt actually faced two strikes, one on the part of John L. Lewis, the other on the part of War Labor Board, which took the position that if Harold Ickes made a sane and businesslike settlement of the coal strike, it, the War Labor Board, would resign in a body. In other words, nothing mattered but that this Board's face be saved. Our mandarins are worse than the Chinese; the Chinese mandarins sometimes removed themselves from impossible situations by committing suicide as a service to their people. Our mandarins will not remove themselves from a public job no matter what happens to the

country. Once they get on the public pay roll they hang on for dear life unless the corporations they have been attacking hire them away.

A couple of weeks ago the country thrilled to the thought that all this was to be corrected, that Byrnes, advised and assisted by Baruch, would put an end to these bureaucratic monkeyshines, that they would streamline administration. The weeks are passing but nothing is being done along these lines. No obstructions to efficient management of the country's business have been removed. I do not question the ability of either Byrnes or Baruch; but they are not being permitted to hire and fire, to reorganize, consolidate, amalgamate, and cut out the administrative nonsense that is distressing and perturbing this Nation.

Governor Tom Dewey is standing out in front of the Republican parade because he is attacking the one dread evil which the whole American people is now recognizing—administrative incoherence. The people know that the administration is cockeyed. They still do not blame Roosevelt because they say he is busy with the war, but any student of public opinion can recognize that what Tom Dewey says about the management of our business is making a deep impression upon a long-suffering, loyal, and patriotic people.

Mr. REED. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota has the floor. To whom does he yield?

Mr. NYE. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. DANAHER. I should like the comment of the Senator from Kansas on this general subject.

Mr. REED. With the permission of the Senator from North Dakota—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota has the floor.

Mr. REED. Will the Senator yield so that I may answer the question of the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. NYE. I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. REED. Up to March of this year, I think it was March when the Secretary of Agriculture lifted all restrictions upon wheat acreage—

Mr. LANGER. It was April.

Mr. REED. I stand corrected. I accept the statement of the junior Senator from North Dakota. The Secretary of Agriculture lifted all restrictions on wheat acreage. Up to that time the restrictions did apply. In cases where the farmers themselves, by two-thirds vote, adopted a marketing quota upon wheat, the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized, and really required, to collect a penalty on wheat marketed outside the agricultural adjustment program.

Mr. President, that law was carried out, including the crop harvested in 1942, and some rather severe injustices resulted.

When the Secretary of Agriculture removed that restriction in the spring of this year any farmer who had not sold his wheat was relieved from the penalty. A farmer who had sold his wheat had paid the penalty. An injustice was done to the one who produced and marketed his crop in the same crop year. I have a bill pending before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and Representative HOPE, of Kansas, has a similar bill pending in the House, which would permit those who paid the penalty to be placed

on the same basis as those who had not produced and sold wheat in the same crop year and were thus not obliged to pay the penalty.

Mr. President, I do not know whether I have answered the inquiry of the Senator from Connecticut. In my opinion a very definite injustice was done to the producer of wheat who produced and sold his wheat in the same crop year. I wish to say to the Senator from Connecticut that there are not now any restrictions upon the production of any crop, except, as has been developed, tobacco and cotton.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I wish to thank the Senator from Kansas and the Senator from North Dakota who have taken part in the discussion, because it seems to me to be important to develop the facts with reference to this policy. It would most assuredly be an anomaly in this year of impending shortages if production were to be restricted.

Mr. NYE. I thoroughly agree with the Senator in that conclusion.

Mr. REED. Permit me to say, Mr. President, that when the head of the Commodity Credit Corporation appeared before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry he urged that 15,000,000 more acres of wheat be planted this year than were planted last year. It would be very poor policy to impose penalties upon those who would raise more wheat under such a program.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I hope the motion of the Senator from Georgia will not prevail, because I am satisfied that if the Senators on the floor really understood the desperate plight of the average wheat grower in America they would vote against the motion. If there is anything I know thoroughly, it is the problem of the wheat farmers.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. SMITH. Let me ask the Senator a question. In view of the attitude of the conferees on the part of the House, there is no possibility of having the crop insurance feature incorporated in the bill. The House has voted on the crop insurance feature four times. I deplore the elimination of the provision as much as does any other Member of the Senate; but in view of the attitude of the House, if we reject the motion of the Senator from Georgia, what are we to do?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, let me say that the cotton farmers have been taken care of. The peanut farmers have been taken care of.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, let me inquire how the cotton farmer has been taken care of.

Mr. LANGER. Because the cotton farmers get parity, but the wheat farmers have not yet gotten parity.

Mr. SMITH. That is an accident.

Mr. LANGER. But it is the situation.

Mr. SMITH. I understand that; but how does the Senator hope to get the crop insurance provision into the bill, in view of the present situation?

Mr. LANGER. If I were one of the conferees I would go to the conference and would stay there forever, if necessary, until the crop-insurance provisions

were agreed to. Why should hundreds of thousands of wheat farmers be sacrificed?

Mr. SMITH. I understand the necessity, and I understand the deplorable condition. Nevertheless, we are endeavoring to legislate, and we must legislate with the consent of the House. The House absolutely refuses to give consent to the crop-insurance provision.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, will my colleague yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield to my colleague.

Mr. NYE. I should like to address myself to the question the Senator from South Carolina has propounded. I have been sitting as a member of the conference, as has the Senator from South Carolina. I am not so sure as he seems to be that the House will maintain its position in spite of what we do about the matter.

Mr. SMITH. The House voted just yesterday.

Mr. NYE. I understand it did; but I have very good reason to believe that if the Senate will stand its ground today, the House will recede on that item.

Mr. SMITH. If the Senator can make me feel that that is a certainty, I should be willing to fight for the crop-insurance provision. Some 20 years ago the Senator from Oregon and I were members of a committee to investigate the possibility of having crop insurance. We recommended it, but it was a long time afterward before it was put into effect.

Eight miles below my Lee County farm, week before last, a hail storm destroyed every vestige of crops—cotton, corn, tobacco, and so forth. Seventy-five percent of the crops were insured. The owners would have been ruined had it not been for the insurance. To my mind it is one of the most hopeful and reassuring programs that have ever been adopted by the Congress. It has not had time to work itself out to the point where it would be self-sustaining. I cannot understand the position of the House, except that perhaps it is based on the loss which has been incurred.

Mr. LANGER. I am very well acquainted with the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, the dean of the Senate. No Member of the Senate has more tenacity, more real "guts," than has the senior Senator from South Carolina. I know that if he makes up his mind to go into the conference and fight he can get this crop insurance. I am satisfied of it.

Consider the position of the average wheat farmer. We have already practically strangled the Farm Security Administration. It is dying a slow death. There is no question about that, in view of the report of the conference committee. I think the Senator will agree with that statement.

Mr. SMITH. I do.

Mr. LANGER. Consider the average farmer in the Northwest. I direct my remarks to the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER]. He can bear me out. When the average young couple are married, they may have a little debt. They go to a bank to borrow money to put in a crop of wheat. If the crop insurance is in force, the bank, knowing that it will

be insured, will probably lend them the money. If they cannot get it from the bank, they may get the seed from the Government. They go along, and what happens? After the grain gets up a little it may freeze, or if it is up a little higher the wind may level it to the ground. If that does not happen, there is likely to be a drought—and I have seen the effects of droughts on thousands of acres.

Mr. SMITH. The Senator is not telling me anything that I do not know from experience.

Mr. LANGER. That is the reason the Senator is for crop insurance.

Mr. SMITH. I would do all in my power in behalf of crop insurance. The Senator speaks of obstinacy. I have been on conference committees with Members of the House, and they can be just as obstinate as we can. It is like the old saying about an irresistible force meeting an immovable object. It is just a hell of a butt, and we do not get anywhere.

If the Senator's colleague is correct, and he has some assurance other than wishful thinking, I am perfectly willing to have the question go back to conference, and cuss some more. That is about all it has amounted to up to the present time.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, my information is something more than wishful thinking. Perhaps there is a little wishful thinking woven into it, but it is not all wishful thinking. I hope the Senate will insist upon its amendments.

Mr. SMITH. Does the Senator have any reasonable ground to believe that the House will change its position?

Mr. NYE. I have.

Mr. SMITH. After four votes?

Mr. NYE. After four votes.

Mr. SMITH. Does the Senator mean to say that we are wearing down the House, or is there a change in conviction?

Mr. NYE. The evidence would not indicate that we are wearing down the House. As matters stand in the House, its most recent record vote was about 2 to 1 against the proposal to continue crop insurance. The Senate has a record of 5 or 6 to 1.

Mr. SMITH. I am not talking about the Senate.

Mr. NYE. I am told that if we will stand our ground in the Senate, there is a good prospect that the House will alter its position. Beyond that I am not at liberty to say.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from South Carolina a question?

Mr. SMITH. Certainly.

Mr. LANGER. Let me appeal to the Senator once more to go back to conference and fight as he has never fought before in order to save crop insurance for the wheat and cotton farmers.

Mr. SMITH. If I had anything with which to fight, or if we had some means of persuading the House to take this or something worse, we might get somewhere. I am perfectly willing to try again. I do not wish to fall out with the Senator's colleague, Mr. NYE, but if he has deceived me, I will give him the devil afterward. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I am as much in favor of crop insurance as is the junior Senator from North Dakota. I know the necessity of it, and I know the merit in the whole program. However, I understand that in this appropriation bill there are funds to take care of the 1943 insurance, and that there may be some possibility, in some other appropriation bill, deficiency bill, or authorization bill, of taking care of the 1944 insurance. So this is not the final word. If 1943 is taken care of, that will take us up to January 1, and perhaps we can work out something between now and then.

Mr. LANGER. Is the Senator from Colorado on the conference committee?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. No; I am not on the conference committee.

Mr. SMITH. I think the Senator has reference to the 3-year contract.

Mr. LANGER. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. There is a 3-year contract still in existence. It runs into 1944, and I believe that is the end.

Mr. LANGER. But there is no appropriation for it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. There is provision in this bill for 1943.

Mr. LANGER. For 1943, but not for 1944. I should like to have the Senator from Colorado point out any provision for 1944.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The question of 1944 is pending; but 1943 is taken care of.

Mr. SMITH. I think the 3-year contract is taken care of in this bill.

Mr. LANGER. No; it is not.

Mr. NYE. The 1943 contract?

Mr. SMITH. There is a 3-year contract.

Mr. NYE. The bill provides for the continuation of insurance which is already in force.

Mr. SMITH. That is the 3-year contract.

Mr. NYE. But no new contract may be entered into.

Mr. SMITH. The bill takes care of contracts which are in existence.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, in view of the statement of the senior Senator from South Carolina that he is willing to battle once more, I will yield the floor; but if the conference report comes back and it is still against the wheat farmer, I reserve the right to speak again on the subject.

Mr. SMITH. I hope the Senator does not have the idea that members of the conference would not fight as hard for the wheat farmer as they would for the producer of any other major crop.

Mr. LANGER. I know the Senator from South Carolina would.

Mr. SMITH. I almost gave up hope when the vote was taken yesterday in the House, because that was the fourth time the House of Representatives had voted on the question. If there is a chance, I shall vote to reject the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. Russell] and try once more; but I serve notice now that we must find some way to keep the crop insurance going.

Mr. LANGER. I thank the Senator very much indeed.

Mr. SMITH. If the House will not do it, let us put it on some appropriation bill and get it through anyway.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. Russell].

Mr. LUCAS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Guffey	Radcliffe
Andrews	Gurney	Reed
Austin	Hawkes	Revercomb
Ball	Hayden	Reynolds
Bankhead	Hill	Robertson
Barkley	Holman	Russell
Bilbo	Johnson, Colo.	Scruggam
Bone	Kilgore	Shipstead
Brewster	La Follette	Smith
Bridges	Langer	Stewart
Brooks	Lodge	Taft
Buck	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Burton	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Butler	McClellan	Tobey
Byrd	McFarland	Truman
Capper	McKellar	Tunnell
Caraway	McNary	Tydings
Chandler	Maloney	Vandenberg
Chavez	Maybank	Van Nuys
Clark, Mo.	Mead	Wagner
Connally	Millikin	Walgren
Danaher	Moore	Walsh
Davis	Murdoch	Wheeler
Downey	Murray	Wherry
Eastland	Nye	White
Ferguson	O'Daniel	Willis
George	O'Mahoney	Wilson
Gerry	Overton	
Green	Pepper	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Murdock in the chair). Eighty-five Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST INLAND WATER CARRIERS

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Recently the Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision that is of great interest to Members of the Congress in connection with legislation which was enacted to assure transportation on the inland waterways and to protect producers who had hoped to make use of the inland waterways in the handling of the transportation of freight.

Congress passed what was called the Transportation Act of 1940. That act placed under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission the regulation of rates by rail, and truck, and also by barges on the inland waterways. There was a great deal of opposition to that bill in 1940 because many legislators feared—and so stated on the floor of the Senate as well as of the House—that the inland waterway transportation would suffer under the domination and regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the reason that the Commission was said at that time by many Senators and Members of the House to be a railroad-minded body. Assurances were given, however, and a section was written into the law directing the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the regulation of rates, to give

told the House that "It is not fair to suggest, in my opinion, that the Commission and the courts will not look to this declaration of policy whenever they are called upon to make such construction of the statute and application of it. * * * The specific provisions of the bill carry out the declaration of policy. The courts and commissions will recognize that. * * *.¹¹ Defending the policy provisions as a complete protection against Commission action antagonistic to barge transportation, another sponsor of the bill, opposing a safeguarding amendment, declared that to consider it necessary "You will have to further assume that the Interstate Commerce Commission will not enforce it. You will have to assume that if a case goes to the courts the courts will neither construe nor enforce the provisions of this policy."¹² As I see it, the Commission in this case has declined to enforce Congress' policy and the Court has failed to construe and enforce the act as Congress clearly intended it should.

This is not all. The first conference report having been defeated, the second conference report brought in changes intended to offer more protection to water carriers. The conferees reported that: "This measure will place upon the Interstate Commerce Commission not only the power, but the duty, to protect and foster water transportation and preserve its inherent advantages."¹³ As a closing, clinching argument intended to persuade the House that the Commission would be fair to water carriers, the statement of Commissioner Eastman (who dissented from the order of the Commission here) was quoted. Eastman assured the Congressmen interested in water transportation that certain provisions of the bill "coupled with the admonition in the declaration of policy in section 1 that the provisions of the act be so administered as to recognize and preserve the inherent advantages of each mode of transportation, will afford adequate protection in this respect. If experience should show that further protection is needed, contrary to our expectation, Congress can amend the act, but such a restriction as is now proposed is, we believe, both unnecessary and undesirable."¹⁴

The final statement of the last proponent of the 1940 act, spoken just before the vote was taken on the second conference report, were these: "There is nothing whatever in the pending measure which could by any fair interpretation be regarded as unjust to water transportation or to any other kind of transportation." The speaker then read the policy provisions of section 1 and asked: "How much plainer could language be than that is? It is crystal clear that there is no basis in the bill for the apprehension expressed by those opposed to the measure."¹⁵

Although these proceedings were not initiated under the 1940 act,¹⁶ the Commission

should have felt itself bound by that congressional expression of policy. Yet the legislative history just recited makes it clear that the Commission has flagrantly flouted the express mandate of Congress. It is said, however, that the Commission reserves the right to take further action in a "proper proceeding" in which it "might prescribe proportional rates [on the ex-barge traffic] or joint barge-rail rates lower than the combinations." At some future day the Commission may correct this discrimination. But the day for Commission action was the day this case was decided, and the day for action by this Court is now. The Commission is not bound by the technical procedures of the common law, and it should not strain to avoid the enforcement of congressional will because of the formal fashion in which questions are presented to it. In this proceeding it was the Commission's duty "to protect and maintain a transportation system free from partiality to particular shippers. The Commission acted in its capacity as a public agency" and was obligated to carry out "duties imposed upon it by Congress in the interest of shippers generally, the national transportation system, and the public interest" (*United States v. Trucking Co.*, supra, 354). The fact that this was not a formal proceeding to fix proportional rates under section 6 (1) (b) did not detract from the Commission's powers (*Chicago R. I. & P. R. Co. v. United States*, 274 U. S. 38, 36; *United States v. New York Railroad Co.*, 272 U. S. 457, 462). The Commission itself in cases where the command of Congress was far less emphatic than here, has stated that an investigation and suspension proceeding such as this one "opens for consideration the lawfulness of the suspended rate under all provisions of the act" (*Sugar From Gulf Coast Port Groups to Northern Points*, 234 I. C. C. 247, 251). "The reproach of dealing with the matter piecemeal" is incurred by the Commission here as it was in *United States v. Chicago, M., St. P. & P. R. Co.* (294 U. S. 499, 510). It cannot, with due regard to its duty, shift responsibility "from the shoulders of the present to the shoulders of the days to come." Here, as in that case, postponement serves to leave "this particular carrier helpless in the interval."¹⁷

Congressman BLAND, who opposed the 1940 act on the ground that it lacked sufficient safeguards to prevent action by the Commission hostile to water transportation called attention to the procedural delays in rate cases before that body, delays which he declared would be used to strangle financially weak water carriers, forcing them to "yield or transfer their operation to other streams." He pointed out this "would mean the death of water carriers"; that the railroads knew how to obtain delay and knew the disastrous consequences that would follow to their competitors; that railroads "seek to profit" by

aimed at shippers who have previously used water transportation. For the background and nature of the 1940 act see Eastman, *The Transportation Problem* (30 Amer. Econ. Rev. 124); Stein, *Federal Regulation of Water Carriers* (16 Jour. Land and Pub. Util. Econ. 478); Harbeson, *The Transportation Act of 1940* (17 *ibid.*, 291); Regulation of Water Carriers (50 Yale L. Jour. 654).

¹⁷ The court interprets the Commission's order as leaving open the right of the shippers affected to bring actions for reparations for injuries suffered under the new rates. This will bring small practical comfort to the barge lines since the shippers will be unlikely to ship by barge when the price of every shipment is dependent on future legal proceedings. The barge lines, "helpless in the interval" pending new legal proceedings, risk serious financial injury, if not bankruptcy. While the shippers can ship by barge now and sue later, they are presumably interested in buying transportation, not lawsuits.

procedural delay; and that the diversity of their interests and extent of their revenues was so great that they could survive delays which would be unendurable for competitors.¹⁸ The Congressman was a good observer and a sound prophet.

The judgment of the district court enjoining enforcement of this order was correct and should be affirmed.

Mr. Justice Douglas and Mr. Justice Murphy join in this opinion.

RECESS

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I do not wish to yield the floor.

Mr. CONNALLY. I do not wish the floor.

Mr. REED. I yield briefly.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess for 2 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senate will stand in recess for 2 minutes.

At the expiration of the recess (at 2 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate reassembled, when it was called to order by the Vice President.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] that the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 98 and 99.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, in the next 20 minutes I wish to talk about farm-crop insurance. In my service in the Senate I doubt if there has been a single matter which has come before the Senate about which there has been so little information and so much misinformation as obtained with respect to the important question of crop insurance. I hope to be able to clear away some of the mystery or fog surrounding this question.

The Farm Crop Insurance Corporation is a statutory body, created by authority of the Congress, and not established by Executive authority.

Let me begin by reading from page 6958 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of yesterday. I read with some astonishment the view which the House Committee on Appropriations took on this question. Let me read from the remarks of Representative DIRKSEN, of Illinois, who is one of the conferees on the part of the House:

I might say that the only items in disagreement now are those relating to so-called crop insurance that will be reported in disagreement directly, and I hope to say a word or two more about it. It has been represented to the House and it is a fact that the House conferees had unanimously and consistently opposed on every occasion the continuation of the so-called Crop Insurance Corporation.

Down to that point, Mr. President, there can be no criticism. That is the

RECORD, 5886. The second report was accepted on August 12, 1940, 86 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 10193.

¹¹ 84 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 9685.

¹² 84 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 9683.

¹³ 86 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 10172.

¹⁴ 86 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 10191. In his dissenting opinion, Chairman Eastman said: "The report states that the 'proposed schedules will not prohibit the movement by barge-rail even to trunk line territory, their principal commercial effect being to reduce the profit of the Chicago elevator operators.' I do not so understand the evidence. * * * As I understand it, the effect of the proposed schedule, unless the prices paid to the farmers whose grain is barged are reduced, will be to limit the outlet of the ex-barge grain to local consumption in Chicago and to the lake and lake-rail routes to eastern points."

¹⁵ 86 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 10192.

¹⁶ The 1940 act gave the Commission jurisdiction to regulate water transportation directly. Here the same effect is achieved under the Commission's other powers by a tariff

¹⁸ 86 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 10181.

privilege of every Member of the House.

Speaking of the action of the House Appropriations Committee, of which he is a member, Mr. DIRKSEN continued:

We have provided for its liquidation. It ought to be liquidated, and if necessary we should go on record once more in an overwhelming way as an admonition to the Senate as to how we feel about the continuation of that insurance program.

Mr. President, I had the idea that when it was found desirable to discontinue a body set up by authority of the Congress such action should be taken through the legislative committees; and yet here is action taken by the House Appropriations Committee which has the effect, to use the language of the very brilliant Representative from Illinois, of liquidating, by action of the Appropriations Committee, a body which has been set up by legislative authority. That is my objection No. 1. I appeal to the Senate, out of respect for its own dignity, to object to and dissent from that kind of action.

Mr. President, I wish to proceed to the next point. In this connection I should like to appeal to those who have not, perhaps, followed this matter as closely as some of the others of us have. I wish to separate immediately the crop-insurance program from the N. Y. A., the A. A. A., and F. S. A. and all the other so-called agricultural agencies. All of them, with the exception of this agency, more or less partake of a subsidy, charity, alms, or help of some kind.

Here is a program which has but one purpose, namely, to help remove the ever-present fear of the farmer of a crop failure and its results upon him, his family, and his income. There is no charity about this program. There is no subsidy about it in its long-range intention. It is true that immediately the Government of the United States is sponsoring and financing it. There is no other agency in the United States great enough and willing to do so. But the hope is that within 3 more years we shall be able at least to determine whether or not it is feasible to work out a crop-insurance program, first, for wheat; secondly, for cotton, and then for any other crop which may be considered. It is hoped that by then we shall be able to determine whether we can work out a program which will carry itself, and if it can, the Government will not be expected to participate.

I can appreciate the fact that in the controversy with respect to the production of wheat some of my good friends from States in New England, from New Jersey particularly, and from West Virginia, look at us differently from the way we look at ourselves. We are farmers from farm States. We produce food, of course, and we are interested in receiving the best price for it we can obtain. Conversely, Senators who come from States along the Atlantic coast, and West Virginia, principally, are concerned about obtaining their food as cheaply as possible, and so then have indulged us during the past 10 years quite considerably with our so-called farm program. However, I wish to say to my colleagues from those States that this program is

separate and distinct, that it does not partake of subsidy or of charity. We do not ask for either. We do not want it, and we do not expect it.

Mr. President, I have found greater misunderstanding among Members of the Senate, and of the other House, if you please, concerning this program, than about anything else I have discussed with them. Yesterday I went over to the House and discussed this very program with Members of the House. I found them in almost total ignorance of the extent to which the farmers have participated in the program.

Allow me to give the figures, first with respect to wheat. The law providing for wheat crop insurance was enacted in 1938. The program became effective in 1939. In 1939, 165,000 farmers took out wheat crop insurance. In 1943, 360,000 farmers took out wheat crop insurance. In 1941, 371,000 farmers took out wheat crop insurance. In 1941, 412,000 farmers took out wheat crop insurance.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. McNARY. I do not wish in any way to hinder the speech the Senator is making, but does he have the figures on that huge number represented by State lines?

Mr. REED. I have, and I shall get to them in a moment.

Mr. McNARY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. REED. This year, 1943, there are 487,000 farmers holding wheat crop insurance.

I have broken down this information by States. When I say I have broken it down, I mean that I have obtained the information from official sources. I shall read the list of States which have principally participated because of the nature of their farming. When I reach the bottom of the list, if any Senator should desire to know what his State is doing, I shall be very happy to tell him, and I hope the senior and junior Senators from Nebraska are present.

The farmers of Nebraska have 67,000 contracts. Nebraska tops the list. The farmers of Kansas come next with 42,000. The farmers of Ohio come third, with 40,000 contracts. The farmers of Michigan come fourth, with 32,000 contracts. In Indiana the farmers have 32,000 contracts. In Missouri they have 30,000. In Illinois they have 29,000. In Oklahoma they have 22,000. In Minnesota they have 20,000. In North Dakota they have 13,000. In South Dakota they have 9,000. In Texas they have 9,000. I have given only the round numbers, in thousands.

In order to show that this program is not sectional in its scope, I will say that among the Eastern States, Pennsylvania raises more wheat than any other State. In Pennsylvania there are 7,086 of these contracts. In Maryland there are 2,448. In Colorado there are 4,138.

If the Senator from Oregon is interested in the number of wheat crop insurance contracts in his State, I shall be very happy to put the number into the RECORD at this point. If any other Senator is interested in his State I shall be very happy to furnish the information.

In Oregon there are 3,990 wheat crop-insurance contracts this year.

Last year Congress authorized adding cotton to the program theretofore confined to wheat. So there has been only 1 year's experience relating to that commodity.

The following figures will show the manner in which the farmers in the cotton areas have come forward to participate in this program.

In Texas, 54,000; in Georgia, 25,000; in South Carolina, 20,000; in Alabama, 12,000; in Louisiana, 11,000; in Oklahoma, 9,000; in North Carolina, 9,000; in Mississippi, 9,000; in Arkansas, 8,000; in Missouri, 3,990.

Allow me to say that anyone who attempts to speak with any degree of assurance as to the permanent outcome of this program is either holding out false hopes, or does not really understand what he is talking about. It has taken 5 years—from 1938 to the present time—to survey this country as to the number of wheat farms, the conditions on each farm, and the approximate yield over a period antedating this insurance, so as to obtain all the facts and determine the premium rate which must be applied. That is not a slight job; it is a tremendous undertaking.

As has been said before, there was a fundamental mistake in the original act. The original act forbade contracts to be written for periods of more than 1 year. That was a grievous mistake. Nobody was to blame. Crop insurance was a new thing. We are struggling for a desirable end. We are charting untraveled roads, and seas over which no ships of experience have passed. So we spent 5 years and twenty-odd million dollars in accumulating this experience. The term period has already been changed from 1 year to 3 years. That is extremely important, for the reason that in every wheat belt of the country the prospects for a crop depend largely upon the condition of the soil. When the seed is put into the ground—I know it is so in Kansas where wheat is sown in September—if there is plenty of moisture in the ground in August and September, the farmer feels he does not need much insurance, that he can be fairly sure of having a good crop, but in Oklahoma, Kansas, eastern Colorado, and Nebraska, if in August there is a dry soil, and no water in the subsoil, the chances of obtaining a crop are not very good and the farmer takes out insurance.

That has been corrected; but so long as the 1-year-term contract was followed this was an impossible thing, and the law tied the hands of the administrator of this program for 3 years before the administration could change that one feature.

There have been a number of other features which have been improved. Originally the county average for the year on the farms was taken. That was wrong, too. It meant that the poorest farm could be insured on the basis of the yield of the average farm of the county. That was stopped, and now the individual farm is the basis, which is the only way to operate safely.

I have been much interested in this program. It contemplates what seems to be a simple thing, but which in reality is difficult. As I have previously said, the fear of a crop failure overhangs the farmer all the time. If by concerted action we can provide him with insurance, which is only spreading out the risk from an individual basis to a wider basis, so as to remove that fear from the farmer, we have done a very definite thing that improves his mental and financial condition. Mr. President, there was no way that this could be done except the way that it has been attempted and is being carried on.

We have now sufficient experience so that we can look forward with some degree of hope that in 3 years more the program will be on a sound basis. I should not want to hold out to my colleagues that, in my opinion, it can be settled in less than 3 years. If at the end of 3 years our experience during that time demonstrates that it is not feasible, and we cannot work out a satisfactory program, then, by all means, I am willing to let go, but I urge upon my colleagues that here is a program which does not call for subsidies, which does not call for charity, and which does not call for alms.

The Government is helping temporarily, yes, through the initial period; there is no other way to do it, but what we are trying to do is to improve the farmer's economic and mental situation so as to give him insurance for which he himself, not the Government, will pay. We are not asking any participation by the Government and do not expect any. We are trying to work it out on a safe basis.

Now I want to refer for a moment or two to what I regard as the unreasonableness of the House conferees. The House wrote into this bill an appropriation for this year of \$3,500,000, and then undertook to say that no part of the appropriation could be used to carry this program beyond the 31st of July of this year. The Senate increased the appropriation of \$3,500,000 to \$7,818,748. So far as the money is concerned, that was the difference between the two Houses.

I am not a member of the conference committee, but I am a member of the subcommittee that prepared this bill. I talked with all the Government agencies whose representatives appeared before the committee, and I want to say unhesitatingly that the Federal Crop Insurance Administration is easily the most efficiently handled and most economical of any agency that came before the committee. I think I can demonstrate that. All the other agencies want more money. This agency came and took what the Senate had written into the bill, which was the Budget estimate. We found afterwards that this had happened: Cotton was added only last year, and there were expected to be about twice as many contracts as were actually written. So after the estimate was made, an appropriation was provided of a little more than \$8,000,000 for the use of this agency. They did not have as many contracts as it was thought they would have; the cotton contracts were only about half what was anticipated and what had been appropriated for.

I discovered yesterday morning, in pursuing this matter further, that this agency had on hand unexpended \$1,600,000. They had not spent it all. Most Government agencies, according to my experience, would have gone ahead and spent it all. So I tried to figure out some basis on which we could meet the House. As I have said, I am not one of the conferees; but I have been so much interested that I intruded on the conferees yesterday and made a suggestion to them. After a conference in the morning with the responsible officers of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, I suggested that we would take the figure of \$3,500,000, which the House had written into the bill; that we would reappropriate the unexpended balance of \$1,600,000; that the Senate would recede from its appropriation of \$7,818,000; that we would strike out the language, liquidating, as Mr. DIRKSEN said, this program after July 31.

The conferees permitted me to intrude upon them yesterday. I laid the suggestion before them, I called attention to what could be done; I conferred with the representatives of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation only yesterday morning, and they agreed that could and would carry on this program according to what I have said.

I called the attention of the conferees to the fact that there are outstanding 487,000 3-year wheat-crop contracts of insurance now in existence. I want to say here that the answer I got from the spokesman of the House conferees was this: "Is not the Senator familiar with the fact that in every insurance contract there is written a provision that it may be terminated if Congress fails to appropriate sufficient money?"

I told the House chairman that I certainly knew that, but, certainly, I had no intentions, so far as I was concerned, of letting the Congress of the United States authorize a program for 3 years, have it signed up by 487,000 farmers, and then walk out on them. That may be the conception on the part of the House of good faith and governmental ethics, it certainly is not mine.

Mr. President, I deeply regret that the very able chairman of the subcommittee handling this bill, the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], felt he had to come before the Senate and move that the Senate recede. He stated this morning how he felt about it. He makes the motion against his own heart and against his own desire, and said so this morning. He feels, however, that it is rather necessary for him, in view of the parliamentary situation, to take such action. I regret that he feels that way about it.

I wish to read again the sentence which shows how Mr. DIRKSEN feels about it:

It ought to be liquidated, and if necessary we should go on record once more in an overwhelming way as an admonition to the Senate as to how we feel about the continuation of this program.

I am appealing to the Senate to go on record, in the vote that is about to be taken on the motion of the Senator from

Georgia, to make plain in an overwhelming manner how it feels about keeping the faith with these 487,000 farmers in the United States.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, all the world is hungry except the Nation in which we are fortunate to live. A year from now, 2 years from now, that hunger will be worse, and we, too, may have our first taste of it, for the first time in the history of our Nation. We shall be forced to fall back upon the more economically produced food, such as wheat and soybeans. The two amendments which the Senate has under discussion can have great effect upon how much food will be available in 1944 and 1945 for us and our allies. On April 1 of this year, we had the largest supply of wheat on hand in our history, but as every Senator knows, we will be forced to feed much of that wheat to livestock during the coming year, or until such time as the numbers of our livestock are reduced again to normal, or below normal levels.

In anticipation of these great needs, plans have already been completed to attempt to increase our wheat acreage to 68,000,000 acres for the crop of next summer. That acreage would be about 15,000,000 above the 53,000,000 acres now in the ground. That means nearly a 30-percent increase. If we succeed in securing this great increase, we will be only 5,000,000 acres short of the record plantings of 1919, and 2,000,000 acres short of the plantings in 1938. Most of that wheat will be planted this fall. The wheat farmer, who, like all farmers, is hard pressed for labor, must make his decision throughout the winter-wheat area in the next 8 to 12 weeks as to whether or not we shall secure this increased acreage. The Senate should think twice before yielding on benefit payments and crop insurance for the wheat farmers.

If we fail to provide crop payments, which this year will be 9.7 cents per bushel on the normal yield of the farmers' allotment, what incentive will that be for the winter-wheat and spring-wheat producer to go all-out next year? If we withdraw the opportunity for wheat producers to secure crop insurance, and thus tell them that the Congress and the Government of the United States refuse to offer them any protection against crop failure, how likely is the wheat grower to make an all-out effort?

Mr. President, the cash price of wheat today is below the 85 percent of parity loan already announced on the crop now coming in. More than that, the futures for September and December wheat based upon the present crop prospects for a normal yield and upon the present supply and demand, are also below 85 percent of parity. Although I opposed it, this body has withdrawn authorization for parity payments on next year's wheat crop. We cannot tell the farmer that he can with any certainty expect to receive more than 85 percent of parity for his 1944 crop; indeed, we cannot assure him of even that return, in view of the shortage of storage space,

which may prevent him from securing a commodity loan at 85 percent of parity.

I may add that last year thousands of farmers in North Dakota were unable to secure loans at 85 percent of parity. Every farmer whose wheat had an unusually high moisture content had difficulty. The appraiser would go into the granary, and if the moisture content was just a trifle high, one-eighth of 1 percent, he would refuse to make the loan.

The wheat farmer is the only producer of a basic crop who is not securing parity or very nearly parity, or considerably in excess of parity price. If we fail to authorize the War Food Administrator to contract with wheat farmers for crop payments for 1944, then it will take around \$150,000,000 to make up for wheat farmers the difference between the loan return and full parity. Who knows what the conditions will be in 1945, when we would be called upon to make this appropriation? Who can say with any certainty that the Congress would then carry out what should be a moral obligation under the A. A. A. law, which will be the law of the land, at least when our winter-crop wheat is planted this fall? How can any Senator stand here and say that we are affording wheat producers equal treatment with other farmers, let alone with our industrialists and other producers of vital war materials, when at the same time that we call upon our wheat growers to make a 30-percent increase in acreage, we withdraw three of the four income protections which we have afforded them in peacetime?

I know that the former Food Administrator, Mr. Davis, told our subcommittee that perhaps 85 percent of parity would be enough reward for the wheat producer. Mr. President, I doubt the judgment displayed by the former Food Administrator in that regard, when he agreed with the position taken by the House in this matter. As long as the parity law is on the books, I do not see how we can repeal it indirectly for one crop, while guaranteeing it for other crops, and I want to offer my strong objections to the action taken by our conferees in receding on amendment 92. I do not know if the new Food Administrator has had opportunity to make his decision in this matter known to any Member of the Congress. I would think that we should hesitate before tying his hands as he assumes the heavy responsibilities of that post.

Mr. President, I come now to the other item remaining in dispute with the other body. More than 20 years ago in my State the farmers were campaigning for crop insurance. When they secured control of the State government through the Non-Partisan League, they attempted, within the limits of one State, to furnish themselves that elemental protection against risks not of their own making but from acts of Nature.

In the State of North Dakota crop insurance against damage by hail has been a tremendous success. We have saved the farmers there, in hail insurance alone, nearly \$50,000,000, as compared with the price they would have

had to pay for old-line insurance. Not only that, but we have millions of dollars available today with which to pay losses.

The organized farmers of the West have never ceased between then and now to hope and work for an even more practical method of crop insurance. When, in 1938, this was at last secured on one crop, they felt that our Nation had at long last given them some equality of treatment as compared with the many privileges extended to other economic groups. Mr. President, if we recede and concur with the position taken by the House, we do not repeal thereby the Crop Insurance Act, but we are serving warning that it is the intention of the Congress to repeal that act when the last of the present 3-year contracts expire in 1945. Is that to be the reward of this Congress to the wheat and cotton producers for helping to win the war?

Mr. President, I know the desire of the other body, and perhaps of some of my colleagues, to recess and go home. But, Mr. President, I believe that we should make our position unmistakably clear. I believe we should make yet another offer through our conferees to find some middle ground not having such disastrous effects, in the hope that perhaps we may find unexpected support on the other side. As for myself, I believe we should force, if necessary, the postponement of the congressional recess in order to make clear to the country and clear to the farmers that we are not a party to this sectional and partisan attack upon the cotton and wheat growers of the Nation. But in any case, Mr. President, I can assure the Senate that if we ultimately are forced to give in to the circumstances created by the delays of the other body and its Appropriations Committee in what I consider to be a deliberate effort to place this House at a disadvantage, I, and I am sure many of my colleagues, will move at the earliest possible moment following the recess to restore such damage. And, Mr. President, if the action of the other body does prevail, I can assure the Senate that the day will come when millions of our farmers will again be stirred to action in defense of their homes and their rights.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I wish to say a word in opposition to the motion made by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] that the Senate recede from its amendment with respect to the extension of crop insurance. This morning the Senate Committee on Commerce reported favorably the flood-control bill, introduced by the able Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], providing out of the Federal Treasury \$15,000,000 to compensate the farmers who sustained losses from the floods which have just swept over the Mississippi Valley.

Mr. President, I voted to report that measure. I imagine the Senate will vote for such a measure. I hope the Congress will authorize it, and that the President will approve it, because certainly the farmers who have sustained loss from this act of God are entitled to assistance from their Government. The time has passed when the National Government will look with callous eye upon people who have been the victims of

misfortune which came to them through no fault of their own.

Mr. President, the expenditure of \$15,000,000 has been recommended today by one of the standing committees of the Senate, every dime of which will go to compensate farmers who sustained losses to their crops or croplands. Yet here it is proposed that the Senate recede from a provision which would allow the continuation of crop insurance, when only three and a half million dollars is essentially involved, as I was advised a few minutes ago by the able Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], who is now within hearing of my voice.

Mr. President, if we take such action we shall be penny-wise and pound foolish. I know, of course, that the crop insurance applies only to wheat and cotton at the present time in the order which I have named them. But I know that it was contemplated in the first place that the principle of crop insurance should be applied eventually to all crops, at least to those crops with respect to which the Department of Agriculture had been able to work out reliable actuarial data.

I do not mind confessing that we who are interested in citrus production, not only in Florida but in Texas and Arizona and California, have been urging upon the Department of Agriculture the study of citrus fruit and the compilation of actuarial data which may make possible the development of the citrus industry of the Nation. The Department has compiled such data, and says to us that if it were peacetime the Department would recommend, on the basis of the data already accumulated, a crop-insurance plan for the citrus industry.

Mr. President, if a freeze were to strike my State it would practically bankrupt the State. It would make bank after bank fail; it would ruin producer after producer, and packer after packer. In such event we might be here asking some recompense from the Congress because of disasters of this nature against which we would be unable to protect ourselves.

Mr. President, I do not know of any industry more hazardous than the farming industry. The poor farmer gambles against the market and gambles against nature, and lucky, indeed, is he who in a season wins both gambles.

I have been present at meetings of fruit and vegetable growers in Florida, and I have heard them testify that as many as four crops in succession have been utterly lost because they have been unable to make them, by reason of one hazard or another which has intervened. The result is that it is possible only for the rich man to carry on that kind of farming and the little fellow is entirely excluded from the industry.

Mr. President, the crop-insurance plan is a cooperative plan. As Senators know, essentially the Government only fixes the premium and takes the responsibility for miscalculation in the amount fixed, and pays the overhead of operating the plant. So essentially, and in the long run, the only cost to the Federal Government will be the overhead cost of operating the plant. From the viewpoint of the drain on the Federal Treasury, would not that be the best insurance we could have, as

against such a claim upon our good will as the one in the Senate Committee on Commerce honored this morning to the extent of \$15,000,000? If it had been the wheat crop which had sustained injury from an act of nature, and if the crop-insurance plan were continued in effect, we would not have had to recompense sufferers by means of the appropriation of money from the Federal Treasury. They would have been entitled to recompense from the reserve which would have been established and protected by the Federal Government.

So, Mr. President, while the so-called wave of economy is sweeping the country, let us not actually cut off our noses to spite our faces. Let us not commit the folly of extravagance under the guise of economy.

Some years ago a number of persons thought it was extravagant to build public roads. Now no one considers that other than a wise investment. Not many years ago some persons thought the expenditure of money for public education was extravagance and profligacy. Mr. President, niggardly economy was responsible for the humiliating fact that a few days ago, in a certain receiving center of the United States Army in a certain State, as attested by a witness on the scene, of 600 white boys who passed through the receiving center, 193 were rejected because they could neither write nor sign their names nor read a line. Of 600 white boys 193 were rejected because of illiteracy from the service of their country in its hour of greatest trial, due to the fact that someone practiced false economy.

Not only that, Mr. President, but through February of this year 300,000 men between the ages of 18 and 44 were rejected from selective service because they were illiterate. Not only that, Mr. President, but 2,997,000 American men and boys between the ages of 18 and 44 are unable to wear the uniform of their country and help fight its battles because they have been rejected because of educational, mental, physical, or moral deficiency—nearly 3,000,000 of our fellow Americans, Mr. President. Someone kept those boys out of the hospitals or kept them out of the schools or denied them adequate training because it was thought it would cost too much money to provide such care or education. The country lost the services of those men. Many a married man left behind him a wife or children, to take the place in the armed services of an illiterate man or boy with lesser dependents and obligations, who should have had the married man's place in his country's service, and who would have had it if he had had greater opportunity somewhere along the trail of his life.

Mr. President, I am sure Senators are able to discriminate and differentiate between what may properly be dispensed with and what by all means should be preserved of the good things we have done in the past.

We all know how difficult the farming problem is. I am not a farmer, but in my State we have much farming activity. A great deal of farming is hazardous. Certainly, if the farmer wrestles with the

market, that is enough of a contest. He has never been able for long to best that one enemy. When we contemplate the struggle with the vicissitudes of inclement weather and the hazards of nature, Mr. President, we see that we make the farmer the greatest gambler in the land.

The proposal is to set up a cooperative plan in which the farmer may participate, and by means of which in the long run the farmers themselves will pay all the premiums and will create all the reserves, the Government paying only the overhead. I say such a step is in the direction of steady and stabilizing the position of the farmer, diminishing his hazards, reducing his gambles, and making him more assuredly self-supporting and self-sustaining.

Therefore, I hope that when only \$3,500,000 is involved, we shall not stifle in its early inception the establishment of a principle which has prospect of becoming one of the greatest contributions we can make to the preservation of the American farmer.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, let me say first that no boys from my State have been rejected from Army service because of illiteracy, because my State happens to have its school system so arranged that everyone can get an education, and the State appropriates sufficient money for the purpose.

However, I am gratified to hear the Senator from Florida take the stand he has taken with reference to legislation for crop insurance, even though his State does not now benefit by it to any extent whatever. If Members of the Senate could have gone into the States of Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota a few years ago and have seen for themselves what the farmers in certain sections of those States had to endure during a period of 6 or 7 long years of drought, not a Member of the Senate would vote against providing crop insurance.

I recall that my late distinguished colleague, Senator Walsh, and I took a trip through northeastern Montana, bordering on the Canadian line on the one hand, and on the North Dakota line on the other. Due to the drought conditions in that area, the girls had to wear overalls because their folks were unable to buy them ordinary clothes. They had to go without shoes. Eventually the Red Cross had to help. Senator Walsh and I returned to Washington. We appealed to the Red Cross to furnish those boys and girls with clothes, so that they could go to school that fall. Not only that, but a great many of the farmers who had come to Montana were compelled to leave their farms and go to work in factories. As a result, the owners of the larger farms and men of money bought the farms which were abandoned, and many were turned over to the insurance companies. So today there are fewer operators of small farms in that area because they could not take the risks the operators of the large farms could take.

After that, the people of Montana advocated hail insurance. Then the Government of the United States provided for crop insurance.

Let me say to the Members of the Senate that while many of the farmers are prosperous, the wheat farmers are not. Today the cattle raisers and sheep raisers are prosperous; probably they are two of the most prosperous farm groups. But the wheat farmer in my State is one of the few farmers in the country who is not getting parity for his products.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. I have to leave the floor, and I wish to ask a question. If the wheat growers of the Senator's State were to sustain the kind of loss which would entitle them to any appreciable amount of compensation under the crop insurance plan, if the crop insurance plan were not in effect is it not probable that in one way or another they would appeal to the Government for help in meeting their losses?

Mr. WHEELER. Of course. That is exactly what they had to do. During the drouth years we asked for and we got, an appropriation from the Treasury of the United States in order to give the farmers enough food and enough clothes to see them through the winter.

Although we have not had such a situation in the last 2 or 3 years, I am told that conditions this year have been bad. The season has been very wet. As a result of the long wet season, I am told the wheat farmers have not been able to put in their crops. Unless there is a very long growing season there may be a crop failure this year.

We hear much said about a shortage of food. We want the wheat farmer to plow more ground and put in more crops. I do not know how he will be able to do it. I am sure that a good many farmers are not going to do it. They are not going to take the gamble if they know that they can not insure their crops. Many of them will say, "We will go into the defense industries in Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, or somewhere else, where we can get \$8, \$10, \$12 or \$15 a day rather than stay on the farm and take a chance, work long hours, and perhaps after all lose our crops and get no insurance."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do not wish to divert the Senator from the line of his argument, but there is one point which it seems to me should be taken into consideration. As I understand, this program was put into operation for the first time in the crop season of 1939. Therefore we have had only that much experience. In an enterprise of this kind, entering a new field, with all the hazards which confront the production of cotton and wheat, it is obvious that some time is necessary to gain the experience which would afford a sound actuarial basis. If this program is cut off now, it may be said that all the money which has been spent in getting this much experience will be wasted.

Mr. WHEELER. Exactly. I thank the Senator for his contribution.

The question has been asked, Why should the Government continue with the program when it is losing money? Practically every insurance company which has ever started without experience has lost money at the outset for a considerable period. We have gained some experience during the period of operation of the crop insurance program. It may be that the Department has been too wasteful in some respects; it may be that it has not had employees with the necessary experience; but surely the Department has now had some experience. In my judgment it is doing a good job.

I agree with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER]. If I had my way, I would insist on the Senate amendment from now until doomsday, before I would let the House say that we must eliminate the crop insurance program, which has been of such great benefit to the wheat growers. I cannot speak for the cotton growers, but I do know that the program has been of great benefit to the wheat growers in my State and in other areas in the great Northwest.

It would not be fair to end the program now. Let me say to my Republican friends in the Senate, as well as those in the House who have voted to abandon the program, that if they think they are making friends among the farmers of the country by eliminating an appropriation of approximately \$3,000,000 for crop insurance for the farmers in the Northwest, they are making a sad mistake. They will turn every farmer in that section of the country against them if they cut off crop insurance, which is so vital to them.

Mr. President, I have been through that territory. I have seen wheat farmers come to the Northwest from Indiana, Massachusetts, and many other States to take up homesteads. I have seen the little shacks in which they have lived. I have seen how their wives and children live in those shacks. I know something of the hardships which their wives have endured. I have seen some of them taken to insane asylums. The only thing that causes me to wonder is that so many of them stuck through the tough, hard years of homesteading on those farms, and endured the trials and tribulations through which they had to pass. Hardly any other class of American citizens would go through what the farmers of North Dakota and eastern Montana have gone through.

Sometimes we hear talk about the hardships of some industrial workers. This morning I received a letter from a union man saying the farmers were getting too much for their products. I venture the assertion that the man who wrote the letter is receiving \$300 or \$400 a month, whereas a farmer on a small farm is fortunate if he can make \$300 or \$400 a year after paying the expenses of his family.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. REED. The Senator very pertinently mentioned the political phase of this question. I ask the Senator, On whom do those who talk about individual enterprise have to depend most?

Mr. WHEELER. They must depend on the farmer. The farmer is the backbone of conservatism and free enterprise. If we eliminate the farmer and drive him from the farm into the industrial centers, we shall not have a capitalistic system in the United States. On the one hand we shall have the big industrialists, and on the other hand the workers.

Mr. REED. Let me ask the Senator another question. I would not have presumed to mention the Republican Party—

Mr. WHEELER. I thought the Senator was one of its leaders.

Mr. REED. What chance does the Senator from Montana think the Republican Party would have if it should lose the farmers of Michigan, Kansas, and Nebraska?

Mr. WHEELER. It would have about as much chance as the proverbial snowball in hades. If it should turn against the farmer, it would not deserve any more chance than that.

Mr. REED. I agree with the Senator.

Mr. WHEELER. It is stupid on the part of anyone, whether he be a businessman, a professional man, or a worker, to seek to destroy the farmers by failing to provide \$3,000,000 for crop insurance. A day or so ago we appropriated in excess of \$70,000,000,000 for the Army for the purpose of carrying on war, for the purpose of destruction; and yet we hesitate to vote three or four million dollars for production, for keeping the farmer in his home and for keeping alive the little rural communities, churches, and homes. When we talk about destroying the farmer and driving him off the farm by refusing to give him crop insurance, we are not thinking in terms of preserving democratic institutions in the United States.

Mr. President, I am not speaking on the basis of hearsay. I am not a farmer, but I have been through that territory time and time again. I have visited the homes of wheat farmers in the Northwest. I know the sufferings, trials, and tribulations through which they have passed. The crop-insurance law was enacted largely for the purpose of giving some kind of assurance to the wheat farmers. Later the cotton farmers were included. If we destroy crop insurance, we shall drive the farmers off the farms and into the factories. So I hope that the motion of my good friend the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] will be rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] that the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 98 and 99 to House bill 2481.

Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. McNARY, and other Senators asked for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LANGER. As I understand, Senators who wish to vote in favor of crop insurance should vote "nay." Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

The legislative clerk resumed and concluded the calling of the roll.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] are absent from the Senate because of illness. I am advised that if present and voting the Senator from Louisiana would vote "nay."

The Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] are detained in important committee meetings.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS] are detained in Government departments on matters pertaining to their respective States.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK] are detained on important public business.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] are necessarily absent.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] is absent on official business as a member of the Indian Affairs Committee.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES] is unavoidably detained in committee meeting.

The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 21, nays 53, as follows:

YEAS—21

Bilbo	Lodge	Russell
Bridges	McKellar	Stewart
Chandler	Maloney	Tydings
Chavez	Mead	Van Nuys
George	Moore	Wagner
Hayden	Radcliffe	Wherry
Kilgore	Revercomb	Wilson

NAYS—53

Aiken	Green	Pepper
Andrews	Guffey	Reed
Austin	Gurney	Robertson
Ball	Hill	Scruggs
Bankhead	Holman	Shipstead
Barkley	Johnson, Colo.	Smith
Brewster	La Follette	Taft
Brooks	Langer	Thomas, Okla.
Buck	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Burton	McCarran	Tobey
Capper	McFarland	Truman
Caraway	McNary	Tunnell
Clark, Mo.	Maybank	Vandenberg
Connally	Millikin	Wallgren
Danaher	Murdock	Wheeler
Davis	Murray	White
Downey	Nye	Willis
Ferguson	O'Daniel	

NOT VOTING—22

Bailey	Ellender	O'Mahoney
Barbour	Gerry	Overtton
Bone	Gillette	Reynolds
Bushfield	Glass	Thomas, Idaho
Butler	Hatch	Walsh
Byrd	Hawkes	Wiley
Clark, Idaho	Johnson, Calif.	
Eastland	McClellan	

So Mr. RUSSELL's motion was rejected. Mr. RUSSELL. I move that the Senate further insist on its amendments still in disagreement, request a further conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. SMITH, Mr. NYE, and Mr. McNARY conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

During the course of the debate relating to crop insurance,

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consider Senate bill 1252. I have discussed the matter with the majority and minority leaders, and have received their approval for consideration of the measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The title of the bill will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1252) to amend the act of August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1418), as amended by the act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 119), relating to water conservation and utilization projects.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I object.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, do I correctly understand that the Senator from North Dakota objects to the consideration of this bill, and another bill of similar nature? Let me say to the Senator that these two bills are exceedingly important in connection with the program for food production, and are in keeping with the desires of the Food Administrator, with the idea that we may have a greater production of food in the sections of the country where production of food is made available by irrigation.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I have no objection to consideration of the measure provided these proceedings will be placed in the RECORD following my discussion of the question of crop insurance. Several Senators have already discussed crop insurance, and it is my purpose to say a few words about it.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the Senator from North Dakota desires to speak on the important subject of crop insurance, and wishes his remarks on the subject to be placed in the RECORD immediately following the speech made by the senior Senator from North Dakota, and the discussion which followed his speech.

Mr. LANGER. Yes.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from North Dakota does not wish to yield if the consideration of the bill will lead to discussion.

Mr. McCARRAN. I will say that I do not believe consideration of the two bills which I propose to take up will lead to extended discussion, but if the Senator from North Dakota is of a different mind, and believes that too great a break would occur in the sequence of the discussion in which he is interested, I will not press the matter.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I withdraw my objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will say that he had agreed to recognize the junior Senator from North Dakota following the speech of the senior Senator from North Dakota. He understood, however, that the Senator from Nevada had conferred with the junior Senator from North Dakota about two bills; that is the reason why the Senator from Nevada was recognized.

Mr. McNARY. I ask unanimous consent that the matter now under discussion be placed in the RECORD following the speech to be made by the junior Senator from North Dakota.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HILL. May I ask the Senator from Nevada, are the projects covered by the bill located in more than one State?

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes, the projects are located in 17 States. They are projects which come under two acts of Congress, one known as the Wheeler-Case Act, and the other the General Reclamation Act.

Senate bill 1252 would amend the Wheeler-Case Act so certain irrigation projects may be authorized, and appropriations therefor made when, as and if Congress makes appropriations. Both bills are approved by the Secretary of the Interior. They are approved by the Food Administrator. They have received unanimous vote in the Senate Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

Mr. HILL. Are all Senators from the 17 States in question in full agreement concerning the bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. I should say emphatically "yes." So far as I know, they all are in agreement respecting the bill.

Mr. HILL. I understood the Senator to say that the Secretary of the Interior has approved the bill, also the Food Administrator, as well as the Senators from the 17 States involved, and that the bill has received the unanimous approval of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is true, Mr. President. There is a letter in the RECORD from the head of the War Production Board in which he gives his approval in principle to the policy of the bill.

Mr. HILL. The head of the War Production Board has joined with the Secretary of the Interior and the Food Administrator in favoring the bill.

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, it may be appropriate to state that the Senate, in the Interior Department appropriation bill, has already taken action on appropriation for reclamation, which is altogether in harmony with the measure which the Senator from Nevada is now urging upon the Senate.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. That is what I wanted to ask. What relation have the two bills referred to by the Senator from Nevada to the projects which were approved in the Interior Department appropriation bill recently passed?

Mr. McCARRAN. No appropriations have been made for the purposes set forth in the two bills. They merely provide authorizations. The appropriations would have to come when, as, and if the Secretary of the Interior, after having made survey and examination of the land, should see fit to ask Congress for an appropriation.

Mr. TAFT. What relation have the bills to the action we took recently in the Interior Department appropriation bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. They have no relation whatever to that action, except that the Interior Department appropriation bill carries sanction for the provisions contained in the bill. No appropriation is now proposed to be made for the purposes of these bills.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, may I ask if the proposal would require additional and favorable reports from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and action on the part of the Committee on Appropriations? I call attention to the fact that the Interior Department appropriation bill is now in conference.

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes.

Mr. McNARY. The report I have received is that the House is not going to yield even with respect to the projects contained in the appropriation bill.

Mr. McCARRAN. I understand that statement to be correct.

Mr. McNARY. So there is no relation in any way existing between the two bills and the Interior Department appropriation bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. There is no relation whatever.

Mr. HILL. Are both bills to which the Senator from Nevada has referred Senate bills?

Mr. McCARRAN. Both are Senate bills. Both bills have been approved by the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

Mr. HILL. The bills were approved by unanimous report of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, as I understand.

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I have not had time to read either bill. It is my understanding from a glance at the first paragraph of Senate bill 1252 that no more than \$2,000,000 can be charged to irrigation, or \$500,000 to flood control, on any one project. Does that provision refer to previously authorized projects only?

Mr. McCARRAN. Not altogether. Let me explain the matter to the Senator. Projects were previously authorized in which the W. P. A. and the Civilian Conservation Corps were involved. The W. P. A. and the Civilian Conservation Corps are out of the picture, so the bill would provide authority for appropriations, hereafter to follow, for the completion of the projects on which those agencies were working when they were put out of existence, and also, if the Secretary of the Interior should see fit to do so, to go forward under the Wheeler-Case Act, which is a law now, applying to the arid

and semiarid regions of the West for small projects. The bill deals only with small projects in connection with which no great amount of money is involved in any instance, but where 160 acres or more of land may be put into production quite promptly.

Mr. AIKEN. The bill would not have any effect at all on the so-called public power projects, would it?

Mr. McCARRAN. Not at all. I specifically queried the Department of the Interior on that subject. No such matters are involved. Some power may be developed on some of the projects; but if power is developed, its use is limited to utilization within the project itself, not for sale to or to be utilized by the public generally.

Mr. AIKEN. If a dam costs \$4,000,000, the bill would provide that \$2,000,000 could be charged to irrigation, \$500,000 to flood control, and the remaining \$1,500,000 would have to be a direct appropriation by Congress; is that correct?

Mr. McCARRAN. A direct appropriation, but the amount might be repaid or charged to the land for repayment.

Mr. AIKEN. The bill would not apply to dams where power is produced for sale, would it?

Mr. McCARRAN. It would not.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, let me ask the Senator whether any question of State-Federal relationships is involved in the bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. Not in the least.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1252) to amend the act of August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1418), as amended by the act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 119), relating to water conservation and utilization projects.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I do not quite understand the report. The report refers to a committee amendment which does not seem to appear in the bill.

What I have in mind is that the report on Senate bill 1257, Calendar No. 375, states that "the following amendments were adopted by the committee"—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair informs the Senator that the bill now under consideration by the Senate is Senate bill 1252, Calendar No. 374. The Senator is referring to a different bill.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I understood that Senate bill 1252 had been passed by the Senate, and that the Senate now has under consideration Senate bill 1257, Calendar No. 375. Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The parliamentary situation is that Senate bill 1252, Calendar No. 374, is under consideration by the Senate. The bill has not as yet been passed.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1252) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the last proviso of section 1 of the act of August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1418), as amended (hereinafter referred to as the act), is hereby amended to read as follows: "And provided further, That expenditures from appropriations made directly pursuant to the authority contained in section 12 (1) to meet reimbursable construction costs allocated to irrigation as defined in section 4 (b) shall not exceed \$2,000,000 for dams and reservoirs in any one project, and that expenditures from appropriations made directly pursuant to the authority contained in section 12 (1) to meet costs allocated to flood control by the Secretary after consultation with the Chief of Engineers, War Department, shall not exceed \$500,000 on any one project."

Sec. 2. Subparagraph (vii) of subsection 3 (a) of the act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(vii) The part of the estimated cost which can properly be allocated to flood control as recommended by the Secretary after consultation with the Chief of Engineers, War Department."

Sec. 3. Subsection 3 (b) of the act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) No actual construction of the physical features of a project shall be undertaken unless and until (1) the Secretary has found that lands, or interests in lands, deemed necessary for the construction and operation of the major features of the projects have been secured, or sufficient progress made in their procurement to indicate the probability that all these lands or interests in lands can be secured, with titles and at prices satisfactory to him; and (2) the Secretary has found (i) that water rights adequate for the purposes of the project have been acquired with titles and at prices satisfactory to him, or that such water rights have been initiated and in his judgment can be perfected in conformity with State law and any applicable interstate agreements and in a manner satisfactory to him; and (ii) that such water rights can be utilized for the purposes of the project in conformity with State law and any applicable interstate agreements and in a manner satisfactory to him."

Sec. 4. Section 3 of the act is hereby amended by the addition of the following subsection:

"(c) Any part of a project hereunder may be designated as a division of the project by the Secretary if he, after consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, deems this desirable for orderly and efficient construction or administration. The term 'project,' as used in subsection 3 (b) and section 4, shall be deemed to mean also 'division of a project,' designated as provided in this subsection. Any project authorized for construction from appropriations under the head 'Water Conservation and Utility Projects' in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1940 (53 Stat. 685), hereinafter called the 1940 water-conservation appropriation, may be designated by the Secretary, upon agreement with the Secretary of Agriculture, a project under this act and shall thereupon be subject to all the provisions and requirements thereof, except those of subsections 3 (a) and 3 (b)."

Sec. 5. Section 4 of the act is hereby amended by the addition of the following subsection:

"(d) For each project, on which construction is commenced or continued under this subsection, appropriations heretofore or hereafter made pursuant to section 12 and the unexpended balance of the 1940 water-conservation appropriation, in addition to being available for other authorized objects of expenditure, shall be available for expenditure, by the agency to which available, in lieu of the 'services, labor, materials, or other property, including money,' authorized to be utilized under section 2 and subsection 5 (b). All expenditures on each such project may be excluded (1) from the project construction

costs to the extent the Secretary finds necessary to keep the reimbursable costs within the findings made under subsections 3 (a) (iv), 3 (a) (v), and 3 (a) (vi), and (2) from the costs that but for this subsection would be required to be returned under section 5, to the extent deemed necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture for the successful prosecution of the project; and as to each such project the limitations on expenditures provided in sections 1 and 9 shall be inoperative. Appropriations made pursuant to section 12 shall be available for expenditures for continuation of construction on any project heretofore undertaken under the 1940 water-conservation appropriation, and such expenditures and those from the 1940 water-conservation appropriation may be excluded from the costs of any such project in determining the amounts required to be reimbursed, to the extent the Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture jointly determine is necessary to keep reimbursable costs within the ability of the water users to repay. No project may be initiated for construction or, if heretofore authorized, continued under this subsection unless the Secretary, following consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, finds that the proposed construction under this subsection is justifiable as an aid in the production of needed agricultural products and the President approves said finding. The utilization of services or labor of prisoners of war under section 2 is authorized, subject to the approval of, and regulations by, the War Department or other Federal agency having control of said prisoners. From and after the date 6 months after the cessation of hostilities in the present war as determined by proclamation of the President or concurrent resolution of the Congress, this subsection shall no longer be of any force or effect except as to projects on which construction has been initiated or continued under this subsection prior to said date."

Sec. 6. Section 5 of the act is hereby amended by the addition of the following subsection:

"(c) Where the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$300, the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) shall not apply to any purchase or service authorized for the Department of Agriculture under this act or under the 1940 water-conservation appropriation."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that there is a typographical error in the title of the bill. In the second line of the title, the figure "119" should be changed to read "1119."

The title was amended so as to read:

A bill to amend the act of August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1418), as amended by the act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1119), relating to water conservation and utilization projects.

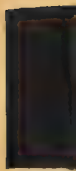
WARTIME CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF RECLAMATION PROJECTS

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 1257, Calendar No. 375.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be reported by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1257) authorizing wartime construction and operation and maintenance of reclamation projects.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, it seems to me that the provisions of the bill are extremely broad, giving general Federal power to operate irrigation systems anywhere and everywhere. I particularly desire to ask whether the report is correct in saying that certain amendments were agreed to. I read from the report:



July

THE CONGRESS SHOULD ASSUME ITS RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, let me say to the gentleman from California [Mr. Voorhis] that almost everyone recognizes the fact that responsibility goes with power. And now is the time for the Congress to assume its responsibility. I for one have no desire to shirk that responsibility and I would like to have the opportunity to vote for an act which would make unlawful every policy-making order, directive, or regulation issued by the departments. Let the departments administer the law and quit making regulations which the present Supreme Court holds have the force of law.

We have heard this morning and yesterday about the shortage of beef, about the seizure of beef; we have heard about the shortage of butter and the rules and regulations which prevent the manufacture of butter. We know something also about the shortage of corn which is needed for poultry and dairy feed throughout the country. If there is anyone in this country who reads the papers who is aware of the result of some of the O. P. A. and W. P. B. orders who does not think he can write a policy which would be less harmful than the ones we have I would like to know where he lives. Why not write the policy ourselves? That is our duty. And while we are determining policy why not acknowledge that the laws of nature are still in existence, that the law of supply and demand still acts, that neither we nor the bureaucrats have control over rain or sunshine?

More than 2 years ago, in November of 1940, a bill was introduced by me which would have done much to stabilize prices and prevent inflation. Some day the principles of that bill will be put into law. Why not consider it now?

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 117 I am recorded as being absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

SMITH-CONNALLY BILL

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, now that a week has passed and some heads that were rather warm have cooled off, I should like the RECORD to show that I regret exceedingly that the hysteria of some of the Members of this House last week, 1 week ago today, prevented my being here at the moment to vote against the majority. Had I been here I would have taken great pleasure in voting against the majority, to sustain the President's veto.

OUR PUBLIC POWER PROGRAM

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, it was certainly amusing to hear the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MURPHY], who was not here to vote on the proposition, talk about the rest of us having hysteria in forcing the passage of the antistrike bill over the veto. We at least had our hysteria at the right place, here in the House, the place to which we were all elected and for which we are being paid.

We rendered a great service to the American people in the passage of that salutary measure—and there was really no hysteria manifested.

Mr. Speaker, on yesterday, while the House was crippling our public power program, we were advised by the local papers that the Government of the United States is being overcharged at least \$150,000 a year for electricity in the War Department's Pentagon Building.

This is exactly what we were trying to prevent in California on yesterday. It is what the power monopoly is driving at.

It is what the Power Trust is driving at in Oregon and in Washington, that is, to cripple this public power program in order to plunder the people with exorbitant overcharges, as they are doing in many States now.

In my speech day before yesterday, which you will find on page A3569 of the Appendix of the RECORD of that day, I inserted the figures showing that the American people were overcharged more than a billion dollars for their electricity in 1942; and I broke those overcharges down by States.

For instance the people of Tennessee used 4,833,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity last year and paid \$40,183,000 for it.

The people of Massachusetts used 4,322,000,000 kilowatt-hours and paid \$113,448,000 for it.

The people of Texas used 4,716,000,000 kilowatt-hours and paid \$95,196,000 for it.

Yet here we have Members refusing to develop the water power of this Nation, refusing to back up our public power program that is sound and that would protect the American people against such overcharges.

I wish I had time to make the comparisons for every State in the Union. But I refer you to the tables I inserted on June 30. They speak for themselves. If the people who pay these overcharges knew the facts there would be such a ground swell of protest that Congress would not dare permit these injustices to continue. The people of every State should have their rates reduced to the T. V. A. rates as reflected in the figures for the State of Tennessee.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. KENNEDY] be permitted to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address delivered by him.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

INFLATION

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, the spiral of inflation is the most prominent subject before the American people today. The cost of the World War was \$32,000,000,000, of which \$13,500,000,000 was inflation. The same rate in this war would have an inflationary value as of this date of \$28,000,000,000. By the end of this year, 1943, at the same rate as the World War, the inflation bill to the American public would be \$70,000,000,000. This is a matter that should have the attention of this Congress. The people cannot stand these prices. Some peg must be placed to stop inflation. The President has suggested a program with which I have attempted to cooperate. If Congress does not approve the President's plan, at least it should suggest one of its own.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, and include therein a radio address delivered by the majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] last evening.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on Thursday, July 1, 1943, the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On July 1, 1943:

H. R. 332. An act to revise the Alaska game law;

H. R. 2397. An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2513. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 2996. An act making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal

year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, for the purpose of considering the two Senate amendments still in disagreement en bloc.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 98: On page 76, line 17, strike out "\$3,500,000" and insert "\$7,818,748."

Amendment No. 99: On page 76, line 21, strike out the following: "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for or in connection with the insurance of wheat and cotton crops planted subsequent to July 31, 1943, or for any other purpose except in connection with the liquidation of insurance contracts on the wheat and cotton crops planted prior to July 31, 1943."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House adhere to its disagreement to Senate amendments numbered 98 and 99.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TARVER moves that the House adhere to its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 98 and 99.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] only for the purpose of offering a motion.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. PACE moves that the House recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows: Strike out the language passed by the House (lines 13 to 24 on page 76 and lines 1 and 2 on page 77) and insert the following in lieu thereof:

"FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

"Administrative and operating expenses: For operating and administrative expenses under the Federal Crop Insurance Act, approved February 16, 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1501-1518; 55 Stat. 255-256) \$3,500,000, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, purchase of law-books, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers, together with the unobligated balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1943."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order against the language of the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia that it is not relevant to the subject matter. The motion is offered in part in lieu of language which has not been stricken from the bill and in regard to which the two Houses are not in disagreement.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE], desire to be heard upon the point of order?

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, I think that technically the point of order is good. I ask unanimous consent to have the opportunity to restate the amendment. It

will be observed by the Chair that while it does strike out the House language, it immediately reinserts it word for word. It is not in substance a striking out of a single word in the House language, except that it inserts an amendment word for word that incorporates the House language with the suggested changes.

The SPEAKER. That does not cure the situation. As the matter stands, the gentleman has offered a motion to strike out certain language that the two Houses have agreed to. The Chair sustains the point of order made by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following motion that the House recede and concur with an amendment as follows: Strike out "\$7,818,748", and insert "\$3,500,000", and in lieu of the matter stricken by Senate amendment numbered 99 beginning with the word "Provided" in line 21, page 76, and ending with the figures "1943" on page 77, and insert "together with the unobligated balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1943."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. PACE moves that the House recede and concur with an amendment as follows: Strike out "\$7,818,748" and insert "\$3,500,000" and in lieu of the matter stricken insert "together with the unobligated balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1943."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order against the motion of the gentleman now submitted on amendment numbered 98 and point out that the objective of the motion of the gentleman would be accomplished by insisting on the House disagreement to the Senate amendment, because he proposes to strike out the amount in the Senate amendment and immediately reinsert the figures stated in the House bill. As far as his amendment to Senate amendment numbered 99 is concerned, he proposes to reappropriate an unexpended balance which is a separate matter, with which that amendment does not deal. It is not relevant to amendment numbered 99, which strikes out the proviso providing for the liquidation of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would hold that the first part of the gentleman's motion would be in order, but he is compelled to hold that the second part is not germane. Does the gentleman desire to offer another amendment?

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following, that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment with an amendment as follows—

The SPEAKER. Which Senate amendment?

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, would it be in order, the two amendments being considered together, to move to insist on one and recede on the other, inasmuch as they are being considered together?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman desire to concur—

Mr. PACE. In the \$3,500,000.

The SPEAKER. To recede and concur in Senate amendment numbered 98?

Mr. PACE. No; I desire to insist on the House position on amendment numbered 98, on the \$3,500,000, and concur in the Senate amendment numbered 99. The motion would be to insist on the House position on amendment numbered 98, and recede and concur on the Senate amendment numbered 99.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion of the gentleman from Georgia.

The Clerk read as follows:

Motion offered by Mr. PACE of Georgia: Mr. PACE moves that the House insist on its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 98, and recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 99.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, the subject matter of the amendments has been debated in the House on several different occasions. The House has had 3 votes upon it, 2 roll calls, and 1 standing vote on the subject matter involved. On the last roll call the vote was 233 to 135 to sustain the House position. I do not believe that the House desires that the entire subject matter be discussed here again by men who have heretofore made speeches upon it and I now move the previous question.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield before he moves the previous question?

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Georgia to order the previous question.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. PACE) there were—ayes 113, noes 16.

So the previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

The question was taken, and the motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the motion of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. KELLEY. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 126]

Barden	Harness, Ind.	O'Leary
Barry	Hays	Phillips
Bradley, Mich.	Hébert	Plumley
Buckley	Hollifield	Pracht
Cannon, Fla.	Izac	Price
Cannon, Mo.	Johnson, Ward	Robison, Ky.
Capozzoli	Kennedy	Rowe
Cochran	Kilburn	Russell
Culkin	King	Shafer
Domeneaux	Lea	Sheridan
Drewry	Lesinski	Simpson, Ill.
Fay	McKenzie	Stevenson
Fitzpatrick	Maloney	Tolan
Ford	Mansfield, Tex.	Treadway
Fulmer	Mason	Van Zandt
Furlong	Merritt	Vinson, Ga.
Gallagher	Morrison, La.	Wasielewski
Gifford	Morrison, N. C.	West
Green	Norton	
Hall,	O'Brien, Ill.	
Edwin Arthur O'Hara		

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and seventy-two Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

By unanimous consent further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include an address delivered by Maj. Gen. Eugene Reybold, Chief of Engineers, before the Mississippi Valley Association at St. Louis on June 28, 1943.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that amendments numbered 111 to 119, inclusive, may be considered en bloc and that the House further insist upon its disagreement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, there are so many of these items that we want to dispose of as many of them en bloc as possible. I do want to suggest to the gentleman from Oklahoma, however, that there are two or three Members on this side who would like to be heard briefly on some of these projects.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I assure the gentleman from California that those Members who wish to be heard will have an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. CARTER. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 111: Page 72, line 15, insert "Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$3,600,000."

Amendment No. 112: Page 72, line 17, insert "Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch, \$4,100,000."

Amendment No. 113: Page 72, line 18, insert "Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, \$1,985,000: Provided, That of the total construction cost of all features of the project not to exceed \$3,080,000 shall be reimbursable under the provisions of the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902."

Amendment No. 114: Page 72, line 22, insert "Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$1,200,000."

Amendment No. 115: Page 72, line 23, insert "Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, \$1,415,000."

Amendment No. 117: Page 73, line 11, strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$275,000."

Amendment No. 118: Page 73, line 12, strike out "\$350,000" and insert "\$400,000."

Amendment No. 119: Page 73, line 13, strike out "\$12,100,000" and insert "\$43,200,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendments Nos. 111 to 119, inclusive.

I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL].

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, when I appeared before the Subcommittee on the Appropriation for the Interior Department, the gentleman from Oklahoma expressed complete approval of our project—the Colorado-Big Thompson. This is not a new project and does not bring into cultivation any new land, nor is it a development at the expense of the Federal Government. This is a conservancy district that is bonded for the entire amount necessary to complete the project, and the Federal Government is only making a loan to the district for the completion of the project and will be reimbursed for the entire cost.

In appearing before the subcommittee, I stated that more than 300,000 acres of cultivated land would be affected by this modified program now being considered in this appropriation act. One hundred thousand acre-feet of water, all for supplemental use, can be transferred from the western side of the Rocky Mountains to the eastern side when the tunnel is finished and a dam constructed on the Colorado River. This farm land is in a high state of cultivation and produces critical war crops necessary for the prosecution of the war. Our farmers have the machinery and they are experienced and ready to meet the program as outlined by the Department of Agriculture for the production of the very crops which today are so vitally needed in the prosecution of this war.

When the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Grover B. Hill, appeared before this subcommittee, he said:

Regardless of how much food we will produce it will not be enough. Even though we could produce twice as much food as we will be able to produce, we could use it all.

While the War Production Board has placed a stop order on the use of critical material for the continuation of this project, we now find that they are reconsidering the matter and that the War Food Administrator has given his approval that this irrigation project be allowed enough steel and other critical materials to finish the temporary or modified plan.

The President, himself, in a letter to Governor Vivian, of Colorado, said:

Thank you for the information which you provided in your letter of May 12 concerning the Colorado-Big Thompson project in your State. I am informed that the application for permission to resume work on the modified plan mentioned in your letter is now before the War Production Board. The War Food Administrator has recommended the resumption of work, and I hope that the Board will soon find it possible to revoke the stop order. The Acting Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation has been requested to advise you immediately upon receipt of work that the War Production Board has acted.

Only this morning I received a copy of a letter from the Director of the Steel Division of the War Production Board in which he states, and I quote:

The grade of steel from which reinforcing bars are rolled is not considered critical at this time, and with the essentiality established, the tonnage you require should be readily available from (1) current stocks, (2)

producers of rail-steel bars, or (3) producers of billet steel using top cuts, discard, etc.

The facilities of producers and fabricators are not now being fully employed, due primarily to the gradual completion of the war construction program. We can foresee no appreciable change in this situation for the duration.

From this it can readily be understood why we are insisting that our subcommittee approve the appropriation for \$3,600,000 for the Colorado Big-Thompson project and I trust the House will support this Senate amendment.

So steel for our western projects is available and there is no excuse for not beginning work on these projects.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. GRANGER. Do I understand the gentleman to say the President is for this project?

Mr. HILL. Absolutely. He is for the finishing of all 17 projects in the West that are necessary for the production of food for the war effort.

Mr. GRANGER. And the War Food Administration is for it?

Mr. HILL. The War Food Administration.

Mr. GRANGER. And Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board?

Mr. HILL. Absolutely.

Mr. GRANGER. And the Senate of the United States?

Mr. HILL. And the Senate of the United States.

Mr. GRANGER. Well, what is holding it up?

Mr. HILL. I think that this House will act favorably on these amendments.

Mr. JENSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. The House is not holding it up, I want the gentleman to know, because we have favored those projects which have a Budget estimate, and yours is one of them.

Mr. HILL. That is right. I understand the House favors these reclamation projects that have Budget estimates.

Mr. JENSEN. That is true.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HOLMES].

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Mr. Speaker, history reveals that protein was one of the important factors contributing to the failure of Germany to successfully prosecute World War No. 1. The supply of protein foods in this country now during World War No. 2, both for animal and human consumption, is one of our most acute and serious problems. Are we going to face a food problem in this country that will give us a food supply of not enough too soon? The Senate has shown wisdom in endeavoring to set aside moneys to be expended for developing a sane and safe food program for this country. We are going to have to increase production in order to face this emergency. We have the word last night of Elmer Davis, who said we are going to have to increase our production from 350,000,000 to 385,000,000 acres of food-

producing lands this year. There are two ways to bring about that expansion. The first is to till and plow the arid regions of the Rocky Mountain Plains area and throw that section of country back into a second Dust Bowl, or, there is the program of bringing water upon productive lands that will in turn produce those commodities of high protein value that are so badly needed in this war effort and at the same time increase the badly needed acreage.

Secondly, nor is it going to be sufficient to produce food only for the war emergency. There is going to be a terrific demand for food for at least 2 years post-war and that program is being talked of today very seriously by individuals who are interested in keeping this program from coming to the place of not enough too soon.

The Senate of the United States is right in placing \$1,415,000 for the appropriation for the completion of the Yakima project, Washington, Roza division. This project itself has one very unique characteristic attached to it; it is going to throw new lands into production that are capable of producing the vital proteins necessary; and secondly, it will bring into production land that will accommodate approximately 1,000 families recently dislocated by the purchase by the Army of 10,500 irrigated acres of land. This acreage has been put out of production for the erection of an ordnance plant. The completion of this project would bring these families dislocated by such action back into producing foodstuffs.

I urge your serious consideration in placing before you the necessity of the completion of this project substantiated by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Agriculture Department, which said it could be done in 1 year, and that is why it has been recommended.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I want to compliment the gentleman for the fine presentation he made before the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee on the Interior.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JENSEN. As he will remember, we had no Budget estimate when this bill was under consideration by the committee for that item.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. That is correct.

Mr. JENSEN. We listened to the gentleman from Washington with a great deal of interest and he has a fine project. Since that time the Budget has, through the gentleman's efforts, given us an estimate on this project of \$865,000.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Yes; that is right.

Mr. JENSEN. Which the House agreed to. So, I think the gentleman probably is just a little out of order when he gives the Senate the whole credit. Certainly the gentleman is deserving of a little credit himself.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. I thank the gentleman. But the Senate

made the recommendation and in the face of the fact that it could be completed in 1 year. In other words, the Budget Bureau estimate was based on a 2-year program rather than 1 year as recommended by the Bureau of Reclamation. That is why the appropriation should remain \$1,415,000 as recommended by the Senate. I urge the House to recognize that important fact.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE] 5 minutes.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, since the budget was prepared by the Department of the Interior with the provisions for the appropriation items carried in this bill and since it was passed, on the basis of the Budget estimate when it came to the House, a new emergency has arisen in this country—a food emergency, and it is getting worse every minute.

We are coasting along now with the things from the gardens and we will probably get by this fall with the harvest coming along, and we may do pretty well through Christmas, but I want to tell the House that when next January, February, and March roll around, the people of the United States are not going to be eating. The gentleman from New York [Mr. Celler], who got up on the floor of the House yesterday and said that the cattle of the West should be seized and brought to New York to feed his hungry constituents, is not going to be the only one you will hear from on this floor before we settle this food emergency.

The Senate, in its wisdom, in taking up this bill, has put in a few items to prepare land and to bring water on land, so that it can produce food as well as increase production on the lands already under irrigation.

We have one item in this bill for the Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch, to resume work that has been shut down. I know about the Anderson Ranch and I know about the situation in Idaho. I know that this project deals with one of the finest of the various irrigation sections of the country. I know it deals with a section of the country where President Roosevelt, during his tour through the West, stopped and put in a whole day and saw the immense amount of food and dairy products that are being produced from this land.

I know that the land in this district is short of water. I know that they cannot produce dairy products in the fall when the pastures dry up. I know there is not enough moisture to put the sugar in the sugar beets in the fall, and they must have more water if we are going to have more cream and butter, sugar, and beef.

Mr. Speaker, that is what we are dealing with here. I want to say to the conferees who are insisting that these reclamation items be sent back to the Senate that they should join hands with the Senate in its efforts to bring back these small appropriation items that we must have in order to produce the food so the people of this country may eat. That is the question involved here in these reclamation items. There can be no doubt, as far as production in the West is concerned, that we need these reclamation

districts in order to feed the people of the United States to maintain the men in the Army and the Navy, and supply our allies. This country has been and is being stripped bare; we have sent so much food out of the country that when next spring rolls around we are not going to eat unless we do something about the food situation.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the conferees, instead of riding the Senate, will agree to these items and join with the Senate in putting them in the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 120. Page 73, line 15:

"WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

"For the construction of water conservation and utilization projects and small reservoirs, including not to exceed \$220,000 for surveys, investigations, and administrative expenses in connection therewith (of which not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia), all as authorized by the act of August 11, 1939, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590y, 590z), \$4,000,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120.

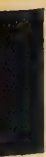
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma moves that the House further insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER].

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I should like to direct my remarks especially to the distinguished Subcommittee on Appropriations for Interior.

As the committee well knows, these projects, in disagreement, were commenced under the Case-Wheeler Act and were partially financed by W. P. A. and C. C. C. Since those two organizations have gone out of existence, and the War Production Board's stop order was issued these projects have been standing in an uncompleted condition. With particular reference to the one in my district known as the Newton project, which, by the way, is the smallest of the projects considered in the amendment 120 now in disagreement, I want the committee to take my word for it respecting the condition of this project because I have been on the ground myself within the last month. The project is half completed, all the strategic material has already been put into the project; the equipment is still on the ground, being cared for by watchmen and by mechanics to keep the equipment in repair. Trained men are already there to operate the equipment. It will take \$275,000 to complete this small project in a fertile valley that will produce anywhere from 18 to 25 tons of



Mr. LA FOLLETTE. There is no such thing under the Senate rules as reserving the right to object.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I do not want to be forced to object to the request of the Senator from Wisconsin, which is certainly a reasonable one. However, I respectfully point out to him that all the members of the Committee on Banking and Currency have been summoned to a special committee meeting to be held at 4 o'clock. Some of us are interested in the four bills which remain on the calendar. Therefore, Mr. President, I respectfully call to the attention of the Senator from Wisconsin that it would be agreeable, I am sure, if the Senator were granted a reasonably brief extension of his remarks. Unquestionably, we all desire to cooperate with him.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. DANAHER. I have no objection. Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am sorry I cannot yield under the circumstances.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I decline to yield.

Mr. MALONEY. The Senator has just made a unanimous-consent request. I have a right to comment on it.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent of the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I yield the floor until I can have an opportunity to proceed, and then I shall complete what I have to say.

Mr. MALONEY. I have no desire to delay the Senator. I have no objection.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, the bill will go over under objection.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill goes over on objection.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I should like to have the Senator from Wisconsin know that at the earliest opportunity I shall move to bring up the bill. I do that against my natural inclinations, but because of the great importance of the bill I feel I should do so.

While I have the floor let me say that insofar as community facilities are concerned, at least for the most part, the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry or the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers has as much right to jurisdiction as does the Committee on Education and Labor.

The questions with which the Senator from Wisconsin is concerned involve a small part of the bill. The others are extremely important.

Regarding the Senator's observation that there is a desire to give the State Boards of Education more control over State matters than is now proposed, I say to the Senator that in my judgment that is not the case, although I appre-

ciate his sincerity, that the purpose is to give the Office of Education, the Federal agency, greater control over these matters, and that such will be the result if the program the Committee on Education and Labor has in mind prevails.

USE OF PORTION OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR PARKING OF MOTOR VEHICLES

The bill (H. R. 3020) to authorize the use of part of the United States Capitol Grounds east of the Union Station for the parking of motor vehicles was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I should like to have the bill go over until I can look into it.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his objection until I can make an explanation of the bill? It is not my bill but it comes from the committee of which I am chairman.

Mr. BARKLEY. I withhold it, but I may renew it.

Mr. MALONEY. That is satisfactory, of course, and I merely desire to make a brief statement in regard to the bill, which has already passed the House of Representatives.

It provides that for the period of the war the Washington Terminal Co. shall be authorized to use a part of the Capitol Grounds adjoining the railroad station, the Union Station, for parking purposes. Such parking lands would be available to the public for passenger cars.

Mr. BARKLEY. Does that include the area between the Capitol and the station?

Mr. MALONEY. It includes a small area adjoining the station, but not land between the Capitol and the station.

Mr. BARKLEY. I should like to know definitely where the land is.

Mr. WALSH. Is it not undeveloped land between Massachusetts Avenue and the station on the other side of Massachusetts Avenue which is owned by the Government?

Mr. BARKLEY. I should have no objection if it is beyond Massachusetts Avenue, but if it contemplates the use of the area between the Capitol or the Senate Office Building and the front of the station, I should object.

Mr. MALONEY. I should like to say it will be done with the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, who recommended to the committee that the bill be passed.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, the only land involved is the land which lies immediately east of the Union Station. I should not even call it a part of the Capitol Grounds. It is not only north of Massachusetts Avenue, but north of the next street, California Street, beyond Massachusetts Avenue. It is a parking lot, and I think in no place does it come south of the front of the Union Station. So it does not in any way involve what would be regarded as the Capitol Grounds.

Mr. BARKLEY. Under those circumstances I have no objection.

Mr. MALONEY. It is land which was owned originally by the terminal company.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill, H. R. 3020, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

J. FRANK MEADOR

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1334) for the relief of J. Frank Meador, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 1, line 5, after the word "appropriated" to strike out:

And in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States, the sum of \$2,500 to J. Frank Meador, of Atlanta, Georgia, for personal injuries received as the result of being struck by a bicycle being operated by a special delivery messenger of the Atlanta post office on June 20, 1942.

And insert:

To J. Frank Meador of Atlanta, Ga., (1) the sum of \$500 in a lump sum as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act and (2) the sum of \$100 per month for each month beginning with the month in which this act is enacted and ending with the twentieth month for which such payments of \$100 are made or the month preceding the month of death of the said J. Frank Meador, whichever may be the earlier; the payment of such sums to be in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by the said J. Frank Meador as the result of having been struck by a bicycle operated by a special-delivery messenger of the Atlanta post office on June 20, 1942.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, from the Committee on Appropriations I report favorably, with amendments, the bill (H. R. 3030) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 386) thereon. A little later I should like to call it up and have it considered, if I may. It is the last appropriation bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be placed on the calendar.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, may I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the message from the House of Representatives with regard to the amendments of the Senate numbered 98 and 99 to the agricultural appropriation bill?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, does the Senator from Georgia contemplate making a motion now?

Mr. RUSSELL. I do.

Mr. BARKLEY. There are only three or four more bills on the calendar. Some of us have to go to the Committee on

Banking and Currency, and I hope that we may be able to finish the calendar.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have no idea how long the remaining bills on the calendar may take, and I have been waiting for about 2 hours to have action taken relating to the agricultural appropriation bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not think it will take 5 minutes to conclude the consideration of the calendar.

Mr. RUSSELL. Very well; I withhold the motion for a few moments, but if there is to be debate on calendar bills, I shall be compelled to insist that the matter relating to the Agricultural Department appropriations be considered.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

FORFEITURE OF PAY OF PERSONS IN MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICE IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1250) to repeal section 2 of the act approved May 17, 1926, which provides for the forfeiture of pay of persons in the military and naval service of the United States who are absent from duty on account of the direct effects of venereal disease due to misconduct, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment on page 1, after line 5, to insert:

Sec. 2. No person shall be denied, after separation from the service, any right, benefit, or privilege granted by law, solely by reason of a venereal disease contracted by him either before or during service in the armed forces; and no record thereof made by the War or Navy Department shall be revealed to any person not in that department or to any other governmental department, bureau or agency, except with the consent of such person.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the act approved May 17, 1926 (44 Stat. 557; 10 U. S. C. 847b; 34 U. S. C. 882b), is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2 No person shall be denied, after separation from the service, any right, benefit, or privilege granted by law, solely by reason of a venereal disease contracted by him either before or during service in the armed forces; and no record thereof made by the War or Navy Department shall be revealed to any person not in that department or to any other governmental department, bureau or agency, except with the consent of such person.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I have just been notified by the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] that he has withdrawn all objection to Order 349, Senate bill 878.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, regular order, please.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The regular order is demanded. The clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

SALE OR TRANSFER OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

The bill (H. R. 1294) to authorize the sale or transfer of property belonging to

the Government for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. FERGUSON and Mr. HOLMAN asked that the bill go over.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I did not hear objection to the bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] said "over."

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. President, I also objected to the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I wonder if the Senator from Michigan will withhold his objection until I can make an explanation of the bill which, I may say, is considered important by the War Production Board?

The War Production Board has asked the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to undertake to secure the passage of this bill at the earliest possible moment. I think it is proper to say here that they anticipate a more serious copper shortage than has been experienced up to this time. They are going to ask the people of the country to dig pretty deep and not only give them scrap copper but copper which might be useful, although not necessary, to the owners. The War Production Board officials and the administration have felt that, when it is asking the public to dig deep for this very necessary scrap, provision should be made to acquire—

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. MALONEY. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does the bill apply only to scrap?

Mr. MALONEY. It applies to governmental equipment, but it makes no direct order. Originally, when the bill was proposed, the intent behind it was to requisition air-conditioning equipment which would be placed in war plants so as to keep an even temperature in the construction of certain airplane parts. The War Production Board, however, has been able to acquire the kind of equipment it needs for that purpose. I do not think the bill would be before the Senate now except for the fact that officials of the War Production Board appeared before the committee and told us of the serious copper shortage and urged us to have the bill passed and to make it possible for the President to authorize Government departments to sell metals and other equipment, not necessary to the departments, which are badly needed for war purposes. The bill has had careful study at the hands of the committee, and it was unanimously reported.

Mr. FERGUSON. My reason for objecting was that the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments has a bill now before it which covers the sale and transfer of personal property by the Federal Government.

Mr. MALONEY. This has no relationship to that. It is intended to be confined solely to the scrap drive which is about to be undertaken by the Government. Originally its sponsors had air-conditioning equipment in mind, but the need in that respect, I have been advised by Mr. Wilson, of the War Production Board, has been satisfied.

Mr. FERGUSON. With that explanation, I will withdraw my objection.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, this is a much broader bill than my friend from Connecticut describes. It provides that during the continuance of the present hostilities, the President may determine that any equipment, materials, or supplies now owned by the Government may be sold at not less than the scrap value of such property.

I shall have to ask that the bill go over.

Mr. MALONEY. It does not say that the property may be sold; it says that—

The President may authorize the head of the agency having control thereof—

And so forth.

Mr. GEORGE. I am obliged to ask that the bill go over. I give notice now that while I am on this floor there will not be a piecemeal disposition made of the vast investment of the Government in various kinds of property without somebody knowing what policy is to be followed. Under this bill any equipment, any material, any supplies may be by any agency declared to be surplus and sold to nongovernmental agencies. I ask that the bill go over.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I merely wish to state that, with the explanation of the Senator from Georgia, I, too, want the bill to go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

RESTORATION OF CITIZENSHIP OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

The bill (H. R. 2207) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 was announced as next in order.

Mr. HOLMAN. Over.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, everything is happening to me in the late hours of this afternoon. I wonder if I can get the Senator to withhold his objection until I attempt to explain the bill.

Mr. HOLMAN. May I explain why I desire to object?

Mr. MALONEY. I wish the Senator would.

Mr. HOLMAN. Let me assist the Senator. I know nothing about this bill.

Mr. MALONEY. That is what I feared.

Mr. HOLMAN. I attempted to read it a few moments ago. I am a member of the Committee on Immigration. From the date on the bill, as I recall it, it passed the House 3 months ago. There has been no meeting of the Committee on Immigration recently, only one meeting in 6 months. I take it, from my hurried perusal of the bill, that it relaxes the immigration laws.

Mr. MALONEY. Not at all.

Mr. HOLMAN. Anyway, I do not like the idea of coming in with this back-door approach in considering a bill relaxing immigration laws in the hurried moments of the closing of the session of the Senate. Before I should want the bill considered by the small number of Senators now present, I should ask for a quorum, and have a larger attendance.

Mr. MALONEY. I am sure I can overcome the Senator's objection, be-

cause the bill is not what he fears it to be.

Mr. HOLMAN. As a member of the Committee on Immigration, I should know. At this hour I should not have to be guessing.

Mr. MALONEY. I will explain to the Senator, if he will give me time.

Mr. RUSSELL. Regular order.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The regular order is called for. The clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

Mr. MALONEY subsequently said: Mr. President, insofar as I am concerned, the RECORD is going to be clear. We are going to take a recess in a few days, and I shall not accept the indictment, which I am certain was not intended as directed at me, by the able Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN]. This is not my bill.

Senate bill 2207 in its present form has nothing to do with immigration. The fact that it comes here without a committee meeting is due to the urgent appeal of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. The purpose of the bill is to protect young men who have served in the armed forces of our country and who, in a spirit of carelessness or recklessness or thoughtlessness in peacetime, deserted or were charged with desertion and were court-martialed. The bill makes provision that upon their re-enlistment, their return to the service, their lost citizenship shall be restored. That is the entire and only purpose of the bill, and because I was anxious to give protection to these young men, who have mended their ways and paid the penalty for their offense and returned to fight for their country, I urged the distinguished and able chairman of the Committee on Immigration to give me permission, as a member of a subcommittee of three, I being chairman, and the other members being the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], to poll the committee. The committee was polled by the clerk of the Committee on Immigration, and I did not obtain the unanimous permission of the Senate to report the bill until midnight of night before last. That is how it comes here without a committee meeting. I have no personal interest in the bill beyond a natural interest in these young men who should have their citizenship restored under circumstances which I have outlined.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1279) to amend the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] has asked that this bill go over. I wish to say that at the earliest opportunity I shall call up Senate bill 1279.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN MARRIED MEN FROM SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES

The bill (S. 763) exempting certain married men who have children from

liability under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, in connection with Senate bill 763, that an editorial from the Boston Post be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A FINAL DECISION

Senator WHEELER speaks the mind of the majority of married men, with children, when he says that they do not know from one day to another where they stand. Ever since selective service was put into effect the threat of drafting married men has hung over their heads like the sword of Damocles. With homes to pay for, young children to raise and jobs to hang on to, they have been harried and worried. They are no less patriotic than other men in their desire to serve their country. But they have responsibilities on the home front, which raises the question whether they should be taken until the last single man has gone. It would be a relief to them if the Government, as represented by selective service and the Manpower Commission, would come to a definite conclusion so that they would know where they stand.

SALARY FOR THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC ROADS AND THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The bill (H. R. 1940) prescribing the salary for the Commissioners of Public Roads and the Commissioners of Public Buildings, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the calendar.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 2481, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

UNITED STATES.

July 2, 1943.

Resolved, That the House adhere to its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 98 and 99 to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Mr. RUSSELL obtained the floor.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. NYE. I was unavoidably absent when Order of Business 334, Senate bill 1004, was called, and I find that objection was raised and that the bill went over. I find also that a very brief explanation could accomplish elimination of the objection. Will the Senator from Georgia yield for that purpose?

Mr. RUSSELL. I should like to yield to the Senator, but there are three or four other bills in the same situation, and if I yielded for one I should feel obligated to yield for the others.

Mr. NYE. Very well.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I may state, with respect to order 334, House bill 1004, that the Senator from West Virginia objected to the consideration of the bill. Since hearing a very clear explanation of the purpose of the bill from the able Senator from North Dakota, I withdraw the objection.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the bill before the Senate is the general supply bill for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year which commenced day before yesterday. I am sure that all Senators realize the importance of enacting the general appropriation bills for the maintenance of all the departments of the Government at the earliest possible time.

When the agricultural appropriation bill came to the Senate from the other body, it had been mangled and cut to pieces on the floor of the House to such an extent that it was necessary for the Senate to adopt 134 amendments. That was an unprecedented number of amendments, and naturally caused long hours of conference on the bill.

All the amendments have been brought to a conclusion, except amendments numbered 98 and 99, which deal with the subject of Federal crop insurance.

Senators who did me the honor to listen to my statement on the floor when the motion was made that the Senate recede from its crop insurance amendments, will recall that I stated then frankly that I was opposed to the entire philosophy of repealing in effect an act of Congress by a rider on an appropriation bill; that I was a strong advocate of crop insurance, but that in my judgment nothing possibly could be gained by continuing to insist further upon the Senate's position in this matter, and that the Senate had a great deal to lose by continuing to insist upon the amendments.

I undertook then to point out that the Senate conferees had prevailed upon the House conferees to carry the amendments back for three separate votes upon the floor, and that the position of the Senate lost ground on every vote which was taken in the other body.

Mr. President, I think that I am reasonably stubborn in undertaking to defend the views of the Senate upon its various amendments. So long as the position which has been assumed by the Senate gains ground in votes taken in the House, I am perfectly willing to continue to fight until we have ultimately gained our objective. But when the position of the Senate loses from 18 to 20 votes upon every separate vote which is taken in the other body, and when finally the position of the Senate cannot be sustained by a sufficient number of Members on the floor of the other body even to require a yeas and nays vote on the question, it is futile any longer to insist upon the provisions of the Senate in the bill.

So, therefore, when I made the motion to recede, I stated that in my opinion there was nothing further to be gained by insisting upon the amendments. I made that motion with the utmost reluctance, because I believe in the entire theory and philosophy of crop insurance. Coupled with that motion I requested

another conference with the House conferees. The House conferees had indicated in conference that we had exhausted the entire field of discussion on crop insurance, and that a further conference on that matter would serve no useful purpose.

When the message of the Senate was received in the House of Representatives the House did not agree to the conference requested on the part of the Senate. On the contrary all efforts being made by the small guard in that body which was still devoted to the cause of crop insurance having been defeated and voted down, the House merely adhered to its amendments, and returned the papers to the Senate without agreeing to discuss the matter further in conference.

Mr. President, that is the position in which we find ourselves now. If I thought that there was the remotest possibility of gaining the continuation of crop insurance in the bill I would be the last to favor recession from the Senate amendments. I would not favor the recession of the Senate did I not believe that some of the matters which we have gained, after two or three record votes on the floor of the House, will be gravely endangered if we continue to insist upon the Senate's position, and require the House to pass an entirely new bill, because that is the only thing the House proposes to do. We have been advised that no continuing resolution will be introduced; that an entirely new bill will be introduced striking down some of the things for which the Senate has been contending for weeks, and we will be compelled to fight the whole matter over again, item by item, and I say, Mr. President, in the present temper of the Congress, not only in the House but in the Senate, we would gravely endanger the positions we have won only after two or three record votes have been taken thereon in both bodies.

Mr. President, the action proposed to be taken will not result in repeal of the crop insurance law. There will be other opportunities on other occasions for those who believe in crop insurance, as I do, to attempt to sponsor that cause without endangering the entire agricultural appropriation bill.

So I say, Mr. President, that in my judgment, as one who believes in crop insurance and yet is devoted to the broader cause of agriculture in this country, the Senate has nothing further to gain by insisting upon its position, but that by continuing to persist in our efforts with respect to this one item and this one bureau we stand to lose a great deal in respect to all the activities of the Department of Agriculture to which the farmers of the Nation are looking.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. NYE. The Senator has declared that the proposed action does not necessarily write "finis" to crop insurance. I understand the Senator's meaning. But I wonder if he is aware of the difficulty that lies ahead if new crop insurance is to be written on winter wheat which will be produced in Kansas and elsewhere,

and which must be planted this fall. It will perhaps be impossible to fathom the difficulty, after the contemplated recess, of enacting legislation in time to afford insurance before the winter wheat crop is planted.

Mr. RUSSELL. I realize that danger, but I said that in my judgment there will be deficiency appropriation bills and other appropriation bills which will of necessity require the attention of the Congress immediately upon the Congress reassembling after the recess which it is proposed to take.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, I will testify to the very good faith of the Senator from Georgia, who has led our conferees in the almost impossible fight in which we have been engaged with the House conferees. I think I speak fairly when I say that every Senate conferee entertains an opinion not unlike that expressed by the Senator from Georgia. There is with us all a determination that when we are free of this dead line of the fiscal year which handicaps us now, when we are free from the danger of jeopardizing the advantageous things which have been written into the agricultural supply bill for 1944, there will be a readiness and a willingness when the first deficiency bill is presented, following the recess, to make a renewal of our efforts to restore full and complete life to the crop-insurance provisions.

With that explanation, Mr. President, in the absence of some demonstration of reason why we should continue this futile and hopeless effort of the moment, I shall be inclined to support the chairman of our subcommittee in the motion he has made, or is about to make. I hesitate in doing it, because I feel that we will surrender to a condition which is not going to be at all improved by reason of our surrender. Such a surrender will give notice to the House of Representatives that all it needs to do in the future to accomplish its purposes, or the purposes of some few Members of the House, will be to continue to hold the supply bills until the last minute, send them over to the Senate in time for brief hearings, then confront the Senate with a deadline at the end of one fiscal year and the beginning of a new fiscal year, and place the Senate in a hopeless position so far as concerns dealing intelligently with the supply bills. But I hope that we may remedy the situation in other ways.

Mr. President, as I said, I shall be inclined to go along with the Senator from Georgia in his motion. I do it with apologies to one and all who have come to recognize in crop insurance the institution that can mean so much to individual farmers, so much to the Government of the United States, and which in this hour, for the wheat farmer constitutes about the only assurance, the only protection that he has left from the Government, in an hour when the Government is asking the farmer to increase by 18,000,000 acres the plantings of wheat to meet the present food emergency.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. MALONEY. I was necessarily out of the Senate Chamber when the Senator

from Georgia began to speak, but I understand that the motion made by the Senator deals entirely with crop insurance?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Connecticut is correct.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, my State has no direct concern with this problem at present, but I have constantly supported the crop insurance program, because I have felt that the farmers were entitled, as are the other industries of the country, to have the chance to purchase insurance protection.

I represent in part a great insurance State, and I read somewhere within the past few days that there was opposition to this proposal on the part of an insurance lobby. I think that was a serious mistake. I do not think that the insurance interests have opposed this program. Insofar as I am concerned and within my knowledge there is no such opposition.

Industrialists are able to buy the kind of insurance they need for the protection of their business. I know that until we work out a proper plan there will be some additional cost to the Government, but there should be a further chance to establish an actuarial basis on which to provide the necessary protection for these stricken farmers. Of course, I shall follow the leadership of the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations, the Senator from Georgia. I am almost always happy to follow his leadership. In the present instance, although feeling badly about it, and a little reluctant, I will follow his suggestion.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, no one could be more reluctant than the Senator from Georgia to make the motion. No one could be unhappier than the Senator from Georgia to see the Federal Security Agency insurance plan passed over.

I desire to say to the Senator from Connecticut that in the years I have been a Member of this body the Senator from Connecticut, representing a great industrial State, has shown a peculiar comprehension of the problems of agricultural States, and at times has voted in the interest of the farmers of the Nation, and to promote their welfare, when it would have seemed to be even against his own political interest to do so. There is no more broad-minded or national-minded Member of this body than the Senator from Connecticut, and I appreciate the effort he has made in connection with the appropriation bills to assist the farmers of the country.

Mr. President, I deeply appreciate the realistic attitude of the senior Senator from North Dakota. He is a ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations. No member of the committee is more diligent in his attendance on the committee meetings, and certainly there is no more valuable members of the subcommittee dealing with agricultural appropriations than the Senator from North Dakota. I deeply regret that the other day we were apart in our position on crop insurance, because I think that was the first time in the 10 years the Senator from North Dakota and I have served on the subcommittee on agricul-

tural appropriations that we have ever differed on any vote in the committee.

Mr. President, I think that shows as nonpartisan an approach to the problems of agriculture as it would be possible for any group of men to take.

I am reluctant in this matter. I am heartsick to make a motion to recede; but I believe the broad general purposes of agriculture which are served by the provisions of the bill are so important that it is necessary even to endanger the matter of crop insurance, which certainly is entitled to further experiment and trial.

I can assure the Senator from North Dakota and all other Senators, who are interested in the matter that so far as I, as a member of the Appropriation Committee and of the subcommittee of that committee dealing with agricultural appropriations, am concerned, I shall be glad to support with all the power in my being any other legislation designed to prevent crop insurance from being abandoned.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. NYE. Let me ask the Senator if he has the slightest reason to believe that following the anticipated recess, the Senate will not be faced with the same prospect regarding the matter that has prevailed in the past in the consideration of such matters?

Mr. RUSSELL. In my opinion the Appropriations Committee is almost unanimous in this matter. A majority of the members of the committee have expressed themselves overwhelmingly, and were supported by the entire committee, in running the steam roller over the Senator from Georgia, the other day, when he moved to recede on the amendments. Certainly I am as interested in the amendments as is any other Member of the Senate. However, when we realize that the Farm Security Administration item and other items of the bill will be endangered by continued resistance, if it should prove necessary to write a new bill, and in view of the fact that the House would not even accept the Senate's invitation to a conference, I cannot see that the Senate has a thing to gain by refusing to recede.

Therefore, Mr. President, I move that the Senate recede on its amendments numbered 98 and 99.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. I am anxious to understand the Senator's position relative to contracts which have been entered into for a particular period. Of course, I realize from what has been said that the contracts contain the qualifying clause that their application depends upon the making of the necessary appropriations by Congress. However, if a farmer did not want 1-year crop insurance, but was induced to take it because of the 3-year term, what is the Senator's opinion regarding the right to terminate the contract before the 3 years have elapsed?

Mr. RUSSELL. I think there can be no question that any crop planted after the 30th of June will not have any insurance under the act.

Mr. LANGER. Despite the fact that the insurance was taken out for 3 years? If the insurance does not apply after the 30th of June, a farmer who took out a 3-year insurance contract just a year ago will have 2 years of his insurance abrogated.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think that is true. Of course, I think the farmers generally prefer a 1-year contract.

Nevertheless, a farmer who, in fact, preferred a 3-year contract and took out a 3-year contract a year ago will undoubtedly have 2 years of his insurance practically abrogated by the proposed action, unless we can provide relief for him in some other way.

Mr. LANGER. Let me ask whether the Senator obtained an opinion from the Attorney General of the United States relative to whether the 3-year contracts would be binding.

Mr. RUSSELL. I did not. I did not seek such an opinion, because in my opinion it is very clear from the terms of the contract that such contracts are not binding after the 30th of June, under the circumstances. The contract contains a provision, on its face, that the application of the entire contract depends upon the making of the necessary appropriations by Congress.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, can the Senator give any opinion why the House conferees would not take the amendments back to the House?

Mr. RUSSELL. The only reason I can give is that the conferees on the part of the House were unanimous in their determination to do crop insurance to death by any means at their control. I do not believe they would hesitate for a moment—yea, I believe some of them, at least, would be delighted—to use this matter as an excuse for killing the entire appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture. The position of the conferees, as stated in page after page of the RECORD of the debate on the several occasions when the bill was taken back before the House, was that under the crop-insurance program money had been lost. Of course, not many farmers have yet come under the program. Those of us who are familiar with the situation know that some years will be required before many farmers will come under it. However, in the debate and in the conference it was stated time after time that \$41,000,000 had been lost under the program. I think that is a mere bagatelle for such a program; but the conferees on the part of the House seem to think it is a very great calamity. Of course, it is true that \$41,000,000 has been lost in dealing with crop insurance.

Mr. LANGER. Is it the Senator's suggestion that if the program had also included insurance for tobacco, peanuts, and other of the basic products in addition to wheat and cotton, the House would have receded?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; I do not think so; because, if the Senator will read the

yea and nay vote, he will find that the Members of the House coming from areas where tobacco, cotton, and peanuts are planted voted almost unanimously to retain crop insurance. We might as well be frank about the matter. The man who killed crop insurance is a Representative from the State of Illinois. I understand he represents a district largely devoted to the production of corn. He was unremitting and persistent in his fight against crop insurance; and he had his fellow conferees, without regard to party lines, entirely with him in the considerations in the conference and in the House.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I appreciate the Senator's statement. I desire to say that although I shall vote that the conference report be rejected, nevertheless I appreciate the reasonableness of the Senator's attitude in presenting the matter to the Senate as he has done.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the hour is late. This is an important question. About an hour ago I suggested to the Senator from Georgia that I desired to discuss this question. I definitely disagree with him and with the Senator from North Dakota upon some important questions—not on the question of farm-crop insurance, because we are agreed upon that, but as to the situation of the Senate in relation to this question.

Mr. President, this is not legislative procedure. This is legislative lynching, and I will not be a party to a lynching, even if the Senator from North Dakota and the Senator from Georgia are willing to be. I suggested to the Senator from Georgia that I would be very happy if he could secure an agreement to bring this matter up when the Senate meets on Monday. I have a great affection for the Senator from Georgia. He is a fine gentleman. I had hoped that he would agree. He did not.

This is an important matter. I think it ought to be discussed in the presence of as many Members of this body as we can assemble at this hour of the day. I therefore suggest the absence of a quorum, although I am perfectly willing to forego that course if we may have an agreement to bring this question up when the Senate convenes on Monday.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I call for the regular order.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Eastland	Maloney
Andrews	Ellender	Maybank
Austin	Ferguson	Mead
Ball	George	Millikin
Barkley	Gerry	Moore
Bone	Guffey	Murdock
Brewster	Gurney	Murray
Bridges	Hawkes	Nye
Brooks	Hayden	O'Daniel
Buck	Hill	O'Mahoney
Burton	Holman	Overton
Butler	Johnson, Colo.	Pepper
Byrd	Kilgore	Radcliffe
Capper	La Follette	Reed
Caraway	Langer	Revercomb
Chavez	Lucas	Reynolds
Connally	McCarran	Robertson
Danaher	McClellan	Russell
Davis	McFarland	Scruggs
Downey	McKellar	Shipstead

Smith	Tunnell	Walsh
Stewart	Tydings	Wheeler
Taft	Vandenberg	Wherry
Thomas, Okla.	Van Nuys	White
Thomas, Utah	Wagner	Willis
Truman	Wallgren	

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy-seven Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. What is before the Senate?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] that the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 98 and 99 to House bill 2481, the agricultural appropriation bill.

Mr. REED. Mr. President—

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote!

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. All those in favor—

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I was on my feet seeking recognition.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the circumstances, the Chair recognizes the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, how many Senators did the Chair announce as having answered to their names?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy-seven Senators have answered to their names.

Mr. REED. Of course, I accept the dictum of the Chair, with many reservations. Seventy-seven Senators have not answered to their names, and that many Senators are not present.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair does not desire to enter into an argument with the distinguished Senator from Kansas. He has taken the tally of the clerk on that question.

Mr. REED. I am quite familiar with that practice, Mr. President.

I shall not discuss the merits of farm-crop insurance. I think the subject has been well covered. I am trying to find out whether this body has left any dignity, or any disposition to assert its dignity as a coordinate branch of the Congress. That is one issue which is involved.

Another issue which is involved is quite important to the people of the country. When the head of the Commodity Credit Corporation was before the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee he told us that in order to produce wheat, both for food and feed, 18,000,000 acres were needed in addition to what was planted last year.

Mr. President, the chances of getting that much additional wheat planted are very poor at best. The removal of crop insurance is the final blow to the wheat farmer and may make it utterly impossible to increase wheat acreage in anything like the degree desired by the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administrator.

Let me call attention to what has occurred to the wheat farmer in this bill. Heretofore he has been given consideration in soil-conservation payments. That

consideration has been removed. He is given the prospect of parity payments to be collected in about 2 years. Finally, the prospect of crop insurance is sought to be taken away from him.

Mr. President, wheat today is selling at 24 cents a bushel below parity. We are asking the wheat farmers to increase their acreage 18,000,000 acres, and we are taking everything away from them which can be taken away from them. I certainly do not intend to share any part of that responsibility.

The Senator from Georgia and the Senator from North Dakota can delude themselves with hope if they wish to do so; but I challenge their statement that if we take the action suggested by the Senator from Georgia and recede from our position there is an reasonable prospect of ever coming back to crop insurance and particularly that statement that this provision would not repeal the crop insurance act.

Mr. President, allow me to read the language of the bill in which the Senator from Georgia, with the encouragement of the Senator from North Dakota, moves that we concur. This is the House language which the Senate struck out, with respect to which the Senate amendment is in controversy. I would kill crop insurance. The language is as follows:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for or in connection with the insurance of wheat and cotton crops planted subsequent to July 31, 1943, or for any other purpose except in liquidation of insurance contracts on the wheat and cotton crops planted prior to July 31, 1943.

Mr. President, I wish to impress upon the Members of this body that that language, should it become law with the concurrence of the Senate, would kill the crop insurance program. There would be nothing doing after July 31 of this year. There is no use in deluding ourselves or fooling ourselves about it. It would be out.

Let me go back to the wheat situation for a moment. I come from the principal wheat-producing State in the country. If 18,000,000 acres of wheat in addition to the present wheat planting are to be secured, 5,000,000 acres will have to come from Kansas. Five million additional acres will have to come from Nebraska, Oklahoma, Colorado, and the Panhandle of Texas; and the Northwest spring wheat area will have to produce about 5,000,000 acres more, leaving about 3,000,000 to be scattered over the country.

I believe I am familiar with wheat crops and wheat prices. I wish to give warning that wheat must be planted principally beginning in the later half of September and continuing through a part of October.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Kansas yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I agree entirely with the philosophy of the Senator from Kansas on the subject of crop insurance, but we are now facing a practical situation. The Senator from Georgia and the Senator from North Dakota have agreed

with the Senator from Kansas in his philosophy of crop insurance.

Mr. REED. I assure my friend the Senator from New Mexico that I do not agree with them as to the parliamentary situation. I shall try to demonstrate the correctness of my view.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me briefly?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Are we to go up against a stone wall again and not have an appropriation bill, or are we to continue the stalemate?

Mr. REED. I will discuss those questions a little later.

Mr. President, I believe that under the most favorable circumstances it would be impossible to secure the entire additional acreage which is desired. Certainly in the face of these discouraging circumstances and situations, the chances for obtaining additional acreage are very greatly lessened.

I now return to the parliamentary situation. Let me say to the Senator from New Mexico that a year ago at this time we were in very much the same situation with respect to the agricultural appropriation bill that we are in at the present time. The Senate, through its committee on conference, was deadlocked with the House, and a continuing resolution was passed to take care of the situation until the differences between the two Houses could be resolved. I am sure the Senator from Georgia will agree to that statement.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes, Mr. President, I agree to the statement; but the Senator has not stated an analogous case, because there were no items in that bill, on which the House had voted on five separate occasions, as it has done with respect to crop insurance. As to the items which were voted on last year two or three times, the position of the Senate gained votes each time, whereas on the crop-insurance provision the House supporters of crop insurance have weakened each time. On the last occasion there was a smaller vote than there had been at any other time. So there is no analogy between the two cases.

Mr. NYE. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. NYE. I notice the period of which the Senator from Kansas speaks, but he levels something of an indictment at the Senator from Georgia and myself which I must resist.

Mr. REED. Not more than of being faint-hearted.

Mr. NYE. It will be recalled that day before yesterday the Senator from Kansas and I appealed to the Senate with all the power we had at our command to resist the motion for the Senate to recede from its position and agree to the House position, and be done with the crop insurance.

At that time I declared on the floor that I had reason to feel—and I did—that if we would send the matter back to the House just once more we would encounter a far different result than that which had theretofore ensued. I have not been able to deliver my part of the bargain. If I remember rightly, the Senator from South Carolina announced

later publicly that if my assurances were not fulfilled there was going to be a hanging or a shooting. I have not encountered the Senator all this live-long day. I do not know whether I have evaded him or he has been evading me, but the fact is that after we did get the matter back to the House as a result of our appeals, the House make a weaker showing in support of crop insurance than at any time. That can be explained, I understand, and I am not ready to accept as fair the manner in which the issue was presented to the House; but the fact is that we were worse off after the last appearance of this issue in the House than we were before.

Mr. REED. Undoubtedly. Of course, the House took the vote yesterday morning, early in the day, and the manager of the bill on the part of the House moved the previous question and shut off discussion. The efforts, of course, were futile in the House.

Let me go back to the history of the bill. I think the Senator from Georgia overstated a little about the number of votes in the House, but there have been several, there is no doubt, and the crop insurance advocates there have been at a serious disadvantage. It would be useless for me to say I have doubt that they sounded the actual sentiment of the House. I do have that doubt, but there is the official return.

I do not agree with the Senator from Georgia that the parliamentary situation as to this bill is so much different this year from what it was last as to justify a precipitate retreat on the part of the Senate.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit, of course, the Senator has a right to form his own opinion, but if the Senator cannot see any difference in the parliamentary situation when the House was willing last year at least to agree to the request for a conference, and this year will not even go into a conference on the matter, I fear there would be absolutely no hope of persuading the Senator in any degree, if he cannot see any difference in the situation when the House was at least willing to confer and when they would not accept an invitation to confer, but sent the matter back to the Senate with almost an implied hope that it would kill the whole bill.

Mr. REED. The Senator from Georgia I think has emphasized what I shall now proceed to discuss, that is, the parliamentary situation of the bill.

The provision as to crop insurance is not an Executive order, as some of these matters we have been discussing are. It was established by the action of the two Houses of Congress. It was included in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Both Houses concurred. There has been no legislative action since on the matter.

If anyone had proposed to repeal the crop insurance law I doubt if he would have gotten a respectable hearing in either House. Certainly he would not have in the Senate, and I doubt if he would in the House. Yet here is the Committee on Appropriations, and a minority of the Committee on Appropriations

at that, which reports on an appropriation bill a provision which in effect is a repeal of a crop insurance law which had been enacted after due consideration by both Houses of Congress.

Mr. President, when that came to the Senate, the Senate struck out the part of the bill which I read, that no part of the appropriation could be used after July 1 to continue crop insurance in effect.

What is our situation? There are about 487,000 farmers who hold wheat crop insurance contracts running for a period of 3 years. The first 3-year contract was written last year. All wheat contracts are now on a 3-year basis. What the Congress of the United States is doing is walking out, after 1 year, on these farmers who hold 3-year contracts.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, has the Senator from Kansas yielded the floor?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. A point of order.

Mr. RUSSELL. I ask as a parliamentary inquiry whether the Senator has yielded the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HILL in the chair). Did the Senator from Kansas yield the floor?

Mr. REED. I am making the point of order that there is no quorum present.

Mr. RUSSELL. I make the point of order that no business has been transacted since the last point of no quorum suggested by the Senator from Kansas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will have to sustain the point of order.

Mr. REED. I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kansas. [Putting the question.] The "noes" have it, and the Senate declines to adjourn.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the Senate having transacted business, I make the point of no quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gurney	Radcliffe
Andrews	Hawkes	Reed
Austin	Hayden	Revercomb
Ball	Hill	Reynolds
Barkley	Holman	Robertson
Bone	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Brewster	Kilgore	Scruggam
Bridges	La Follette	Shipstead
Brooks	Langer	Smith
Buck	Lucas	Stewart
Burton	McCarran	Taft
Butler	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Byrd	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Capper	McKellar	Truman
Caraway	Maloney	Tunnell
Chavez	Maybank	Tydings
Connally	Mead	Vandenberg
Danaher	Millikin	Van Nuys
Davis	Moore	Wagner
Downey	Murdock	Wallgren
Eastland	Murray	Walsh
Ellender	Nye	Wheeler
Ferguson	O'Daniel	Wherry
George	O'Mahoney	White
Gerry	Overton	Willis
Guffey	Pepper	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-seven Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I realize the difficulties of the situation at this hour, when the Committee on Banking and Currency is in session working on another important matter dealing with the Commodity Credit Corporation. I have been endeavoring to ascertain if it would be possible to agree on an hour on Monday at which the Senate would vote on the motion of the Senator from Georgia.

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that not later than at 1 o'clock p. m. on Monday, with the understanding that the Senate will meet at 12 o'clock, the Senate shall proceed to vote on the Senator's motion without further debate.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the second deficiency appropriation bill is ready, and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] has an item he wants added to it. I was in hope the Senate might take up the bill by unanimous consent this afternoon. The report of the Appropriations Committee on the bill is unanimous. No controversial matter is contained in the bill. I should like to add to the unanimous-consent request that after the motion of the Senator from Georgia is disposed of, the second deficiency bill be taken up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky has requested unanimous consent that at not later than 1 o'clock on Monday the Senate proceed to vote on the motion of the Senator from Georgia. Is there objection?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I think 1 o'clock is too soon. Is the Senator willing to modify his request by asking that the vote be had at 2 o'clock, instead? Crop insurance is very important to North Dakota.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I realize that; but on Monday we are likely to be pressed for time. All Members of the Senate want to clean up the matters that have been hanging over from day to day. One hour on Monday will really be all the time that will be needed for consideration of the matter. I am asking that the vote go over until then because of the importance of the legislation being considered by other committees and because of the lateness of the hour. I hope the Senator will not object.

Mr. LANGER. In view of the statement of the majority leader, I withdraw my request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday, following the vote on the motion of the Senator from Georgia, the Senate proceed to the consideration of the second deficiency bill.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may have the floor when the Senate reconvenes on Monday.

Mr. BARKLEY. Will the Senator desire to take more than 30 minutes?

Mr. REED. Oh, no; I shall not take more than 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] has made a unanimous-consent request which the Chair has not put. His request is that immediately following consideration of the motion of the Senator from Georgia, on Monday, the Senate proceed to consider the second deficiency bill. Is there objection to the request? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. Reed] has requested that when the Senate reconvenes on Monday next, he be recognized and have the floor, with the understanding that he will not consume more than half the time before the vote.

Mr. REED. I assure the Senate I shall not take that much time.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I do not object to having the Senator from Kansas make a speech on Monday; but when the Senate reconvenes on Monday, the Presiding Officer may not be the same as the present Presiding Officer; and, under the rule, it is within the discretion of the Presiding Officer to recognize a Senator. The procedure requested by the Senator represents a very bad practice. I shall not object, but I serve notice that I think it is a bad practice.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I repeat my unanimous-consent request.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I think we can accommodate any Senators who desire to speak within the hour, without having a unanimous-consent agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Kansas withdraw his request?

Mr. REED. No. I do not understand that it is desired that I withdraw it.

Mr. BARKLEY. No; I did not ask the Senator to withdraw his request. However, several Senators have asked me whether it would be possible for them to speak during the hour. I think we shall be able to accommodate any Senators who desire to speak at that time. So far as I know, no other Senator desires to speak in favor of the motion, except perhaps I may want to speak for about 3 minutes. I do not think there will be any difficulty in accommodating Senators who desire to speak.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the request of the Senator from Kansas is agreed to.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 5, 11, 19, 27, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 80, 81, 89, 90, 92, 93, 136, 137, 145, 146, 152, 179, 182, 188, 195, and 196.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 8, 9, 23, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 40, 59, 60, 82, 151, 178, and 199; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,052,015"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$811,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$866,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$9,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment, strike out "\$700,000", and insert in lieu thereof the following: "\$530,000, and in addition thereto, the unexpended balances for this purpose contained in the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, and the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, are continued available during the fiscal year 1944"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$217,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$85,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$25,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$875,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$786,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$450,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$29,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$285,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$697,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$50,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$412,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$140,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$85,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$95,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$237,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$40,415"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$68,835"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$9,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$18,495"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$24,825"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$23,100"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$11,625"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:



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No. 127

Senate

(Legislative day of Monday, May 24, 1943)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our fathers' God and ours, on the birthday of national independence we confess our dependence upon Thee. Without Thee we are lost in spite of the overwhelming might of our material arms.

We thank Thee for those pilgrims of faith who came hither in their frail barque across mountainous seas and who stepped upon strange shores with the salutation to a new world, "In the name of God. Amen." The Nation here established, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal has acknowledged that Name above every name and revered it, has built its altars, reared its temples, and raised its steeples, emblems of a faith that points to the skies and wings its sure and certain way to God. Make that faith of the fathers, we pray, real to us in these tempestuous days. Save us from a freedom of speech so empty that we have nothing worth saying, from a freedom of worship so futile that we have no God to adore, from freedom from want and fear with no creative idea as to how to use our plenty or our security for the redemption of our social order and for the salvation of our own souls. Let all that is low and unworthy in us sink to the depths. Let all that is high and fine in us rise to greet the morn of a new day confident that the best is yet to be. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day of Saturday, July 3, 1943, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

CORRECTIONS OF THE RECORD

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a correction be made in the permanent RECORD. On page 7183 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 3, I am credited with having said "and I did not obtain the unanimous

permission of the Senate to report the bill until midnight of night before last." What I said was, "I did obtain the unanimous permission of the Senate to report the bill up until midnight of the night before last."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The correction will be made.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have a correction made in the RECORD of July 1. I desire to strike out the eighth paragraph of the remarks made by me on page 6989, second column, and to insert, following the word "Commission," the last word in the preceding paragraph, the words "Commissioners Porter, Alldredge, and Johnson also dissented."

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On July 1, 1943:

S. 495. An act to establish a Women's Army Corps for service in the Army of the United States; and

S. 650. An act to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of North Dakota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Missouri River at or near Garrison, N. Dak.," approved February 10, 1932.

On July 3, 1943:

S. 832. An act relating to the sale of horse meat or food products thereof in the District of Columbia; and

S. 1026. An act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Megill, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive

Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 24, 25, and 32 to the bill, and concurred therein; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and concurred therein with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11 to the bill and concurred therein with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate, and that the House insisted upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 33 and 34 to the bill.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1991) to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 by providing for the postponement of the induction of high-school students who have completed more than half of their academic year.

The message further announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 2106) to provide for the acceptance on behalf of the United States of a statue of Sir William Blackstone, the work of the late Paul W. Bartlett, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (S. 1134) to provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods, and for other purposes, and it was subsequently signed by the Acting President pro tempore.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McFARLAND in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] that the Senate recede from its amendments Nos. 98 and 99, relating to Federal crop insurance, to the agricultural appropriation bill, H. R. 2481.

Under the order of the Senate of Saturday last, the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] is entitled to the floor.

The Chair also calls attention to the fact that a vote shall be taken on the motion of the Senator from Georgia at not later than 1 o'clock p. m. today.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I suggest—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Kansas yield to the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. REED. I presume the Senator from Alabama is about to suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. HILL. I am about to make the suggestion that no quorum is present.

Mr. REED. I yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, as a vote is to be taken at 1 o'clock, I doubt if there will be much time left after a quorum is secured.

Mr. REED. Let me say for the RECORD that the crop-insurance program is one of the relatively unimportant things I intend to discuss this morning. I propose to discuss the whole wheat situation and its relation to food and feed for next year, and I certainly desire more Senators in the Chamber than are now present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Kansas yield to the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. REED. I do.

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hawkes	Revercomb
Austin	Hayden	Reynolds
Barkley	Hill	Robertson
Bone	Holman	Russell
Briggs	Johnson, Colo.	Scrugham
Brooks	Kilgore	Shipstead
Burton	La Follette	Smith
Butler	Langer	Stewart
Byrd	McCarran	Taft
Capper	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Caraway	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Chavez	McKellar	Tunnell
Clark, Mo.	Maloney	Tydings
Connally	Maybank	Vandenberg
Danaher	Millikin	Van Nuys
Davis	Moore	Wagner
Downey	Murdock	Wallgren
Ellender	Nye	Walsh
Ferguson	O'Daniel	Wheeler
George	O'Mahoney	Wherry
Gerry	Overton	White
Guffey	Radcliffe	Wiley
Gurney	Reed	Willis

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] are detained on important public business.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], the Senator from

Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] are necessarily absent.

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR], the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] is absent on official business as a member of the Indian Affairs Committee.

The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] has been called away on official business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Sixty-nine Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I request that my colleagues not ask me to yield for any purpose, and I make the request solely because of the limitation on my time due to the agreement to vote at 1 o'clock.

I wish to say to the Senate also that while crop insurance is important, it is relatively unimportant in the light of the various phases of the wheat and feed and food situation which I shall develop. If in the course of my remarks it should seem that I do not know as much as I should know about the work of the conferees, nothing I say is to be taken as critical of their candor and good faith. If there is any lack of knowledge on my part, it is probably my own fault. But the situation which has developed has been startling to me.

Wheat will be harvested in 1943 from approximately 52,000,000 acres. It is part of the announced program of the War Foods Administration, first indicated by Chester C. Davis, to ask wheat farmers to harvest 70,000,000 acres in 1944, which is an addition of 18,000,000 acres. It is broadly indicated that of the increase in acreage, 10,000,000 are to be planted in the Hard Winter Wheat Belt, embracing the States of Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Colorado, Panhandle of Texas; 5,000,000 acres in the Hard Spring-wheat area, covering the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana; and the other 3,000,000 acres in the Soft Winter wheat area in Missouri and east of the Mississippi River, together with some increased acreage in Washington and Oregon.

In order to provide the wheat farmers with an incentive to plant the increased acreage, the following steps are being taken:

First. The latest figures available, June 15, 1943, show that the farm price of wheat is \$1.24. Parity price for wheat is \$1.45 a bushel. The wheat farmer is receiving 21 cents less than parity. While there is no ceiling price on wheat, the price of wheat is held down by ceilings on flour and bread prices. These ceilings have been fixed by the O. P. A. in

direct violation of the Price Control Act of October 2, 1942. It is the intention of the O. P. A. to continue to hold down the price of wheat. This is encouragement No. 1 to the wheat farmer to increase his acreage.

Second. Under the appropriation bill as written by the House and insisted upon by the House conferees, the wheat farmer is to be deprived of any participation in the crop benefits under the Soil Conservation Act. This is encouragement No. 2, and takes 9 cents a bushel from the wheat farmer for next year as compared with this year.

Third. Notwithstanding the fact that wheat is now 21 cents below parity, the House left out provision for parity payments. The Senate Committee on Appropriations inserted the provision and then receded. This is encouragement No. 3.

Fourth. The House insists upon outlawing the wheat-crop-insurance program.

This program was established by an act of Congress in 1938. Beginning in 1939 and continuing to 1942, wheat-insurance contracts were written on a 1-year basis. The results were not satisfactory and in 1942, 3-year term contracts were made. Four hundred and eighty-seven thousand 3-year term wheat contracts were written in 1942 by important wheat-producing States. They are:

	Insured farms
Nebraska.....	67,074
Kansas.....	42,165
Ohio.....	40,862
Michigan.....	32,253
Indiana.....	32,022
Missouri.....	30,016
Illinois.....	29,601
Oklahoma.....	22,975
Minnesota.....	20,747
North Dakota.....	13,800
Texas.....	9,785
South Dakota.....	9,553
Pennsylvania.....	7,086
Colorado.....	4,138
Maryland.....	2,448

It is now proposed that the Federal Government walk out on the 487,000 farmers who hold these contracts. The House is insisting upon liquidating the crop-insurance program as of July 31, 1943—this month.

If all these policies are followed, there is no chance to secure the increased acreage of wheat desired for both food and feed. From the additional 18,000,000 acres, if planted and harvested, it would be expected to obtain upward of 200,000,000 bushels, in addition to the crop from the normal acreage. This increase is the largest asked of any important class of farmers contributing to the war effort.

The agricultural appropriation bill, as passed by the House, was a lame affair. The Senate Appropriations Committee so amended it as to make a better bill. The House conferees are now insisting upon tearing it to pieces so far as the wheat farmer is concerned.

I have no intention of agreeing that the wheat farmer shall be forced to play the role of Czechoslovakia in a Munich appeasement conference in order to satisfy the prejudices of some of the House conferees. This is an attempt at legislative dictatorship, in violation of all the

rules of legislative fair play. Twice the Senate overwhelmingly insisted, by a yeand-nay vote, upon retaining the crop-insurance program.

I do not want to place too much stress upon the wheat-crop-insurance phase of the situation. It is important, but not the only important element. In fact, I doubt if it is immediately the most important item in the situation. The holding of the price of wheat below parity, which is being done, and which the O. P. A. intends to continue to do, is the most discouraging feature. The only point I make about the crop-insurance factor is that it can easily qualify as the last straw laid upon the wheat farmer, which broke his back.

The House threatens failure of the appropriation bill unless the Senate recedes. So far as the Senate is concerned, I shall ask that the bill be returned to the House with the Senate amendment, and let the House bear the entire responsibility of failure with respect to the bill if it should fail. That is where the responsibility belongs.

Mr. President, I shall now summarize the present wheat situation, and the action of the Congress. I have caused a brief statement to be prepared and distributed on the desks of my colleagues. I hope they may follow me, because the question under discussion is one of the most important to come before the Senate.

Let us review briefly what Congress had done to the wheat grower, in face of the fact that his Government is going to ask him to plant from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 more acres to wheat this fall and next spring.

Of all the major staple crops, wheat alone now is selling below parity.

Through ceilings on flour and bread, the administration has served notice on the wheat grower that the price of wheat is to be held around 85 percent of parity.

There has been written into the appropriation bill a prohibition against any parity payments on the wheat crop to be harvested in 1944. The bill now prohibits any crop payments being made on wheat harvested in 1944. These two payments this year would amount to 23 cents a bushel.

In other words, Congress has notified the wheat grower that he is to receive 23 cents a bushel less for his 1944 wheat than he would receive under the A. A. A. and appropriations made under it for the crop harvested in 1943. So Congress is penalizing the wheat grower 23 cents a bushel for growing wheat, while at the same time asking him to grow more wheat.

That already has been done.

Now it is proposed, by the motion offered by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] that Congress shall also take from 437,000 wheat growers the crop insurance for which they had signed up during the past year, under what they understood was a 3-year insurance contract.

Judging from past experience, and from statistics as to the amount of land that can be put into wheat, the bulk of the fifteen to twenty million increase in wheat acreage must be planted in the

Great Plains area, five or more million acres in my own State of Kansas.

This is the high risk wheat-growing area of the United States. Any farmer who plants wheat in this area knows that he faces the prospect of not getting a crop.

The wheat grower has been getting some measure of protection in past years. If he were in compliance, he knew he would get 9 cents a bushel on his average yield on his acreage allotment, in the form of a crop payment. That has been taken away from him.

He was entitled to about 14 cents a bushel in the form of parity payments, if wheat remained at 85 percent of parity or less. That has already been taken away from him.

He could take crop insurance, by paying premiums based on the record of his farm, up to 75 percent of his normal crop yields. It is proposed to take that away from him.

And through price ceilings on wheat products Congress threatens him that under no conditions shall he receive more than 85 percent of parity for what crop he does raise. Certainly he will receive no higher price if the present Government policies are carried out.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I desire to call to the attention of the consuming States that their supply of this most important of all foods for next year is threatened. Instead of from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 acres more under these conditions, the production is likely to be less. Wheat represents one of the most serious problems facing the people of the country, and I challenge the attention of the consuming States as well as the wheat-producing States to the possibilities contained in the situation.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I wish to second everything the distinguished Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] has said. If there is anything about which I know it is the production of wheat. That was my grandfather's business, it was my father's business, and it has been almost the major part of my business in the Northwest.

I call the Senate's attention to the fact that in the last World War the farmer received \$2.26 a bushel for his wheat at Minneapolis. Today, at Stanley, N. Dak., the farmers are receiving \$1.17 a bushel. One of the reasons why the farmers in North Dakota are raising wheat is because during the last 2 years they have had exceptionally large crops. If normal conditions return, instead of having bumper crops such as were had last year, when the farmers had practically 2 years' crops in one because of the large yield per acre, what will happen? As the Senator from Kansas has said, all the safeguards and inducements the farmers had to raise wheat have been taken away from them during the last few months. The result is that the farmers will try to raise something else. They will raise more corn. Corn can be raised in the Northwest at much less cost per acre than wheat. It does not cost as much to produce the corn. Of course, corn will be fed to the livestock. The farmers can get their land in better

shape if they raise corn, instead of wheat. Less labor is required to raise corn, rather than wheat.

However, that is not all. The farmers in the Northwest will raise more barley and oats. Now there is an incentive for them to raise flax; the farmers are offered a premium to raise it. The farmers will raise more soybeans and will put more land into the production of sugarbeets. The result will be that the country will suffer from lack of wheat.

The farmers in that section are equipped with the machinery with which to raise wheat. Yet, by taking away the incentives, by not giving the wheat farmers the kind of deal that is given to those who raise other crops, the result will simply be that millions of acres of land that formerly have been planted in wheat will not now be planted in wheat. There will be a decrease rather than an additional 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 acres planted in wheat, as the Department of Agriculture and other governmental departments are requesting at the present time.

I call attention to the further fact that, although some Senators may think the farmers can obtain loans on their wheat, from personal experience I know that frequently a farmer can borrow on only approximately half of his wheat, because of spoilage caused by the labor shortage. In the past year in my State much of the wheat that the farmers had in shocks in the fields was soaked with rain. A great many times as the combines have gone through the fields they have left the crop in windrows. The result was that when the rains came the grain that was on the field in windrows was beaten down into the ground, and when the pickups of the combines came along again they missed a part of it. A great deal of the wheat sprouted in the windrows and in the shocks themselves; and I know that in the eastern part of the State, for instance, in Ransom County, farmers lost about 25 cents a bushel.

In addition, such wheat contains an exceptionally large amount of moisture. If the moisture content is even one-eighth of 1 percent above the amount allowed under Government regulations, the result is that when the farmer stores his wheat he is unable to get a loan on it, and he has to have the wheat in storage on his farm moved in order to keep it from heating.

The result is that after the farmers have had several years' experience of that sort and have found that they are unable to obtain the loan value on their wheat, they will raise some crop that does not entail so much risk.

Another element enters into the picture. No one knows better than does the distinguished senior Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER], who now is in the Chamber, that when the drought occurred in 1933, the first year I was Governor of the State of North Dakota, for a distance of 726 miles along the Great Northern Railroad, through North Dakota and Montana, not one carload of wheat was shipped. There was a total drought. Much the same situation existed in 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1937. In

1938 we had a fair crop. However, the wheat farmers stuck it out on the farms, relying upon the Federal Government. They did not move away to cities or to vastly congested areas, but they stayed there, relying upon being able to secure all the various kinds of assistance that the distinguished Senator from Kansas has just told us is now being taken away from them. They relied upon having those aids kept in full force and effect.

That is not all. The average small farmer has been able to go to his bank and say to the banker, "I need a little money to get my crop through," and the banker would lend him the money. However, under present conditions, if we take away crop insurance, the banker will not have as much inducement to lend money to the farmer. Formerly the banker would ask the farmer, "Are you covered by insurance?" If the farmer said he was, the banker knew he could lend him money, because he knew if hail or rust occurred, the farmer would have some insurance, so that he would be able to repay at least a part, if not all, the loan.

If crop insurance is discontinued, if the motion of the Senator from Georgia prevails, if the conference report is not sent back to conference, the result will be that the small farmers will likely not be able to borrow money from the banks, as mortgaging on the crop itself is forbidden by law in some States. In North Dakota, because there we have a State hail insurance system operated by the State of North Dakota itself, the farmers will be able to obtain hail insurance without paying very large premiums to the private hail insurance companies.

I call attention to the fact that in my State, for example, the people have time and again overwhelmingly voted in favor of State-owned hail insurance operations because they knew that under such a system the premiums they would have to pay would be approximately one-third the amount of the premiums they would otherwise have to pay to private hail insurance companies.

A Senator came to me the other day and said that crop insurance was "socialistic." I called his attention to the fact that when the crop insurance law was adopted by Congress not a single company was engaged in that business. Years ago, in 1917, 1918, and 1919, there was a company in Pittsburgh, Pa., that wrote insurance covering the same causes of crop loss which are covered by the Federal Government. That company went broke; and in the States of North Dakota and Montana many claims were brought against that Pittsburgh company to make it pay for the losses. They quit business after the lawsuits were brought. All through the 1920's there was no place in the entire United States where the farmer could go and get insurance against drought, rust, grasshoppers, frost, or excessive heat. For the first time in the history of America the United States Government stepped in and helped the small farmers who had to have protection.

I can readily understand how some wealthy operator who plants thousands of acres of crops, and who is rich enough to take a loss 1 year can practically carry

his own insurance, would not be affected by the elimination of crop insurance. However, if Federal crop insurance on wheat is taken away, the net result will be that small farmers all over the great Northwest will not take the risk. They will find some other crop to seed. If they cannot do that, they will let part of their land lie idle. The result will be a tremendous shortage of food.

I am very sorry that the various measures which the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] has mentioned will apparently be in effect unless this conference report is rejected. I do not know of anything that can be done about this terribly outrageous situation, unless we now refuse to agree to the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] and again send this question back to conference.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. Not only has the House refused to permit crop insurance, but, as the Senator from Kansas has pointed out, it has eliminated the parity payments. In addition, the O. P. A. is holding down the price of wheat by a ceiling on the price of flour. So in 1944 the farmer cannot expect to receive more than about 85 cents a bushel for his wheat. The result will be either one of two things. Under the Price Control Act the Government will have to let the price of wheat go to parity, and if it lets it go to parity, the price of wheat will rise to about \$1.45. The only reason it has not been permitted to go to parity, and the subterfuge which has been used to keep it below that price is that it is said that we are allowing the farmers parity payments, and that parity payments ought to be taken into consideration. So the price of wheat has been kept down. If the parity payments are taken away, there is no excuse whatever for preventing the price of wheat going to parity. I do not know how, under the law, the Government can prevent it.

If the price of wheat were allowed to go to parity, I would not complain particularly about repealing the parity payments; but what I am afraid of is that the farmer will not receive the parity price, and that the price ceiling on flour will be maintained, which will keep the price of wheat down around 85 cents. If that is done, we can rest assured that there will not be the increased production of wheat which the administration says we must have, not only during the war, but as a backlog to feed the world after the war is over.

We hear much said about policing and feeding the world. We had better give our attention to what is likely to happen in the United States and to the problem of feeding and policing the people of the United States when we become short of food when the farmers are not paid a sufficiently high price for wheat and other products to justify raising them.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator that we cannot solve the problem by letting the price of wheat go to parity. As the Senator knows, there are thousands of small farmers in

the Northwest. Unless they can have crop insurance, where are they to obtain the funds?

Mr. WHEELER. I agree with what the Senator says about crop insurance. I am told that only about 3,000 farmers in Montana have received the benefit of it. I am speaking of something of far greater importance than crop insurance. I agree with the Senator that crop insurance should be provided. I do not object if some private company wishes to write it; but no private company will take the chance. The only agency which can do so is the Government.

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] called attention to the point which I particularly wish to emphasize. I think many Members of the Senate have overlooked it. On the one hand, there is a ceiling on the price of flour. On the other hand, the parity payments are being repealed. The Government will have to do one of two things. Either it must allow the price of wheat to go to parity, which is about \$1.45, or it must give subsidies to the farmers by some scheme of which we know nothing at the present time.

Mr. LANGER. The Senator will remember that about 2 months ago we were discussing the question of wheat. At that time we had before us the index price on farm machinery. I ask the Senator to recollect if it is not true that during the last World War the prices of farm machinery rose to their greatest height, and since that time, up to the present time, they have never gone down. The farmer who today buys farm machinery is paying more for it than he paid during the last war; and instead of receiving \$2.26 in Minneapolis for his wheat, he is receiving \$1.17 at Stanley, N. Dak.

Mr. WHEELER. I believe the Senator probably is correct. I have not the figures as to farm machinery; but I know that during the depression, when the farmer could not obtain an adequate price for wheat, the prices of farm machinery did not go down to a degree comparable with the reduction in the price of wheat. The prices of farm machinery have remained high, because of the fact that the manufacturers of farm machinery can keep the prices up by closing the factories during a depression, when there is little demand for farm machinery and the farmers cannot buy it. However, there is nothing to keep the price of wheat up.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I do not wish to cut the Senator short, but I promised to yield to the senior Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER], who also wishes to discuss the question of crop insurance.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, under the agreement the Senate must vote at 1 o'clock. So far the only time that has been used has been taken by Senators who oppose the motion of the Senator from Georgia. If the Senator from North Dakota has concluded, he cannot yield time to another Senator.

Mr. LANGER. I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, has the Senator concluded?

Mr. LANGER. Yes; I have taken my 15 minutes.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I shall take only 2 or 3 minutes. I voted against this motion the other day. If the situation were normal, I would do so again. However, the situation is now such that the House conferees, I am informed, will not even go back into conference on this question. I understand that the House will not even consider a continuing resolution making appropriations available for the Department of Agriculture. That is an arbitrary and unreasonable attitude to take, but there is nothing we can do about it. If this bill is not passed, the result will be an entirely new appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture, which might be, and probably would be, worse than this one. In view of that situation, I shall vote for the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL].

I have always been in favor of crop insurance. I helped to enact the original law, and I have been for it ever since. I am for it now. However, as Grover Cleveland once said, we are confronted with a condition, and not a theory. The condition does not exist solely in this Chamber.

For the reasons which I have explained, I shall vote to recede from the Senate position. It seems to me that that is the sensible thing to do.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from Kentucky that he is no stronger a believer in crop insurance than I am. As I have heretofore pointed out, the House voted on this question on five separate occasions, and the position of the Senate has lost ground on each vote. Finally, it was impossible for the supporters of crop insurance to rally one-fifth of the House membership so as to enable the small guard still supporting crop insurance to obtain a record vote in the House.

Mr. BARKLEY. I appreciate that. The Senator from Georgia has been a valiant soldier in behalf of crop insurance. He is just as strong a supporter of crop insurance as I am. However, in the face of the existing situation, for which we are not responsible, it seems to me that the only thing we can do, in order not to risk making the situation even worse, is to agree to the Senator's motion.

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, the Congress has gone far enough—in fact has already gone too far—in its attempts to punish the farmer for producing the food which is so badly needed in order to win this war and insure the peace.

Under directives, orders, and regulations from the O. P. A. the cattle raisers, the dairymen, and the poultry raisers are being steadily driven out of business, just at the time when more meat, more milk, more chickens, and more eggs are needed.

We are told, and in fact we know positively, that our people must shift from a meat diet to a cereal diet. That means that we shall need wheat and still more wheat. The War Food Administration knows this. Notice was served by Chester C. Davis, before he was forced to resign, that the wheat acreage must be increased this fall and next spring by some sixteen or eighteen million acres.

In the face of this need for more wheat acreage and more wheat, what has the Congress done to date to encourage wheat production? I list some of the actions taken to discourage wheat planting, while calling upon farmers as a patriotic duty to plant more wheat.

First. After Congress several times enacted into law the declaration that the wheat grower is entitled to parity price for wheat, it allowed the O. P. A. to fix price ceilings on flour, which means that the price of wheat is to be held at around 85 percent of parity.

Second. The Congress, in the appropriation act for the present fiscal year, has taken away from the wheat grower the agricultural crop payments which he has been allowed in past years, and to which he plainly is entitled under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

Third. The Congress, in the same appropriation bill, has taken away the parity payments to which the wheat grower plainly is entitled under the law.

The effect of refusing appropriations or authorizations for these payments is to penalize the wheat grower around 23 cents a bushel, in the face of the fact that O. P. A. will not allow him to obtain the 23 cents a bushel in the market place.

Fourth. Now this Congress is proposing, through the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] to cancel some 487,000 wheat crop-insurance contracts which still have 2 years to run, and to prevent the writing of any more insurance contracts on the additional sixteen or eighteen million acres of wheat desired to be planted. This in spite of the fact that the law providing for wheat crop insurance remains in effect.

Mr. President, much has been said on the floor of the Senate, as well as by Senators off the floor, to the effect that certain agencies of the Federal Government have not followed the law in their operations. What is it that the Senate is now asked to do by the Senator from Georgia, if not to ignore the wheat crop-insurance law? That law says that the wheat growers are entitled to crop insurance. The pending motion would take that insurance away from them, not through repealing the act, but by sneaking out the back door and taking away appropriations for administering the act.

The Congress has seen the executive branch of the Government manhandle the corn situation so badly that producers of chickens, cattle, and hogs are unable to obtain corn with which to feed their animals and fowls.

I ask, Does the Congress want to create a similar situation in regard to wheat? In my judgment, the Senate certainly is on the way toward creating just that kind of a situation in regard to wheat. I sincerely trust that the motion will be voted down, and by a strong enough vote to require the crop-insurance amendments to be taken to a yeand-nay vote in the House, where I hope by this time there is a better understanding of the situation.

CATTLE INDUSTRY THREATENED WITH BANKRUPTCY

While I have the floor, Mr. President, I desire to read a telegram I have just

received from W. K. Waugh and J. Y. Waugh, well-known cattlemen of Eskridge, Kans. It is very brief, and reads as follows:

Unless some sane solution adopted on beef situation at once, am afraid entire cattle industry will be bankrupt this fall.

This is a good time for the Senate to use calm judgment on all matters affecting food production, and put a stop to this punishment of farmers.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, as a member of the conference committee, I am supporting the motion of the Senator from Georgia to recede, because if we prolong this consideration and accomplish finally a complete disagreement and the inauguration of new legislation to sustain the Department of Agriculture, the Senate may well find itself losing some of the exceedingly important advantages which have been accomplished for the farmer in the pending agricultural appropriation bill.

I should not support the motion were it not for the fact that I stand thoroughly convinced that we cannot possibly again get the subject of crop insurance fairly before the House of Representatives. To do anything other than to recede would be to engage in the most hopeless kind of an enterprise. I say this, agreeing thoroughly, as I do, with what my colleague the Senator from Kansas has had to say about the dire problem which the wheat farmer faces at this time.

Mr. President, the House has again declined to permit the crop-insurance item to be dealt with fairly in that body. There is just one answer to the House of Representatives, as I see it, and I shall take advantage of the situation which will present itself later in the day when we shall have to deal with the final deficiency bill. When that bill is presented I shall offer an amendment to the deficiency bill repealing the action which I presume the Congress will have taken by that time on crop insurance, writing into the deficiency bill the appropriations necessary to continue the crop-insurance administration. I shall do this with the anticipation that there will be no way by which the House of Representatives can escape a clean-cut facing of the issue.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, there has been no firmer supporter of the effort to work out the problem of insuring crops of the farmers of this country than I. In my opinion, it holds great promise, and I feel that it is a tragedy that it should be stricken down at this time. However, because of the substantial and material gains in behalf of the farmers generally, which were made by the Senate in conference over the House bill, I feel that it would be a great mistake for us at this time to carry on a futile fight for this amendment. I believe it would be futile because the House has now reached the point where it declines even to grant our request for a conference.

I desired to make this brief statement in order that there could be no misunderstanding of my vote in favor of the motion offered by the able and distinguished Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, last Saturday afternoon I stated, for reasons which I assigned at that time, that in my opinion the Senate had a great deal to lose and nothing to gain by further insisting on the crop-insurance provision in the pending bill. I shall gladly support the amendment which the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE] proposes to offer.

I wish to point out to Senators who might have been disturbed by the statement of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] that there was a slight error in the Senator's statement. In the first place, the statement was made that the farmers still have the guaranty of 90 percent of parity on loans. I was under the impression that in legislation enacted last year we had raised the loan value to 90 percent of parity.

In addition, Mr. President, under the price Control Act, as I understand it, if the English language means anything, no price level may be put on any commodity processed in whole or in part from agricultural commodities which would defeat parity in the market place. The wheat farmer is in no different category from the cotton farmer, the corn farmer, the tobacco farmer, or the rice farmer with respect to next year's program. Under the program carried in the bill for next year, none of the acreage allotment payments will be made to any farmer. So there has been no discrimination against the wheat farmer in that respect. Mr. President, I believe it would be the part of wisdom for the Senate to recede on this item. I make that statement as one who believes that crop insurance has not had a fair trial and as one who would like to see the program continued. I hope it can be done in some other bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, further debate on the pending motion is precluded. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] that the Senate recede from its amendments Nos. 98 and 99 to the bill making appropriations for the Agricultural Department.

Mr. LANGER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hayden	Reynolds
Austin	Hill	Robertson
Barkley	Holman	Russell
Bone	Johnson, Colo.	Scrugham
Bridges	Kilgore	Shipstead
Brooks	La Follette	Smith
Burton	Langer	Stewart
Butler	Lucas	Taft
Byrd	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Caraway	McFarland	Tunnell
Chavez	McKellar	Tydings
Clark, Mo.	Maloney	Vandenberg
Connally	Maybank	Van Nuys
Danaher	Millikin	Wagner
Davis	Murdock	Wallgren
Downey	Nye	Wheeler
Ellender	O'Daniel	Wherry
Ferguson	O'Mahoney	White
George	Overton	Wiley
Gerry	Radcliffe	Willis
Guffey	Reed	Revercomb
Gurney		
Hawkes		

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] that the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 98 and 99.

Mr. LANGER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll, and Mr. AIKEN voted in the negative when his name was called.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. The question before the Senate is on receding from the Senate amendment making provision for crop insurance, is it not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is the motion of the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. And that is the question on which the Senate is now voting?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. In other words, if a Senator favors crop insurance, his vote should be "nay"—

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President—

Mr. RUSSELL. I understood the debate on this issue had closed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The roll call is in progress, and debate is not in order. The clerk will resume calling the roll.

The legislative clerk resumed and concluded the calling of the roll.

Mr. DAVIS. I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER]. I understand that if present he would vote as I am about to vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] are detained on important public business.

The Senators from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS and Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] are necessarily absent.

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR], the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] is absent on official business as a member of the Indian Affairs Committee.

The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] has been called away on official business.

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE] is unavoidably detained on official business.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], who would vote "nay," is paired on this question with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], who would vote "yea."

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] has a general pair with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD].

The result was announced—yeas 44, nays 23, as follows:

YEAS—44

Barkley	Hawkes	Revercomb
Bone	Hayden	Reynolds
Bridges	Hill	Russell
Burton	Holman	Scrugham
Byrd	La Follette	Smith
Caraway	McCarran	Stewart
Chavez	McClellan	Tunnell
Connally	McFarland	Tydings
Danaher	McKellar	Vandenberg
Davis	Maloney	Van Nuys
Downey	Maybank	Wagner
Ellender	Nye	Wallgren
George	O'Mahoney	Walsh
Gerry	Overton	White
Gurney	Radcliffe	

NAYS—23

Aiken	Kilgore	Taft
Brooks	Langer	Thomas, Okla.
Butler	Millikin	Thomas, Utah
Capper	Murdock	Wheeler
Clark, Mo.	O'Daniel	Wherry
Ferguson	Reed	Wiley
Guffey	Robertson	Willis
Johnson, Colo.	Shipstead	

NOT VOTING—29

Andrews	Chandler	McNary
Austin	Clark, Idaho	Mead
Bailey	Eastland	Moore
Ball	Gillette	Murray
Bankhead	Glass	Pepper
Barbour	Green	Thomas, Idaho
Bilbo	Hatch	Tobey
Brewster	Johnson, Calif.	Truman
Buck	Lodge	Wilson
Bushfield	Lucas	

So Mr. RUSSELL's motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McFARLAND in the chair) laid before the Senate the following communications and letters, which were referred as indicated:

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, TREASURY DEPARTMENT (S. Doc. No. 92)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Treasury Department, fiscal year 1944, amounting to \$800,000 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, BITUMINOUS COAL DIVISION AND OFFICE OF BITUMINOUS COAL CONSUMERS' COUNSEL (S. Doc. No. 93)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Bituminous Coal Division, Department of the Interior and Office of the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel, fiscal year 1944, amounting to \$1,100,000 and \$65,000, respectively (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

ments Nos. 33 and 34, disagreed to by the House, asks a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McKellar, Mr. Glass, Mr. Hayden, Mr. Tydings, Mr. Russell, Mr. Nye, Mr. Lodge, and Mr. Holman to be conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate recedes from its amendments Nos. 98 and 99 to the bill (H. R. 2481) entitled "An act making appropriations

for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes."

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, action on the agricultural appropriation bill has been completed in both the Senate and the House.

I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point a statement

showing the amounts carried in the bill as it passed the House, as it passed the Senate, and finally as agreed to in both bodies, direct appropriations, reappropriations, loan authorizations, and contract authorizations.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, 1944

Items	Appropriations for 1943	Budget for 1944	Bill reported to House	Bill as passed House	Bill as passed Senate	Bill as finally enacted
From Federal funds:						
Carried in the bill:						
Direct appropriations.....	\$686, 101, 585	¹ \$947, 134, 491	\$707, 040, 844	\$715, 099, 662	\$875, 680, 709	\$848, 295, 883
Reappropriations.....	69, 573, 935	28, 449, 655	4, 691, 210	4, 691, 210	4, 691, 210	4, 691, 210
Total direct appropriations and reappropriations.....	755, 639, 520	975, 584, 146	711, 732, 054	719, 790, 872	880, 371, 919	852, 987, 093
Corporate funds authorizations.....	12, 322, 000	12, 322, 000	12, 322, 000	12, 322, 000	12, 322, 000	12, 322, 000
Loan authorizations (Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds).....	140, 000, 000	157, 500, 000	90, 000, 000	-----	127, 500, 000	90, 000, 000
Contract authorizations.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Grand total, above items.....	907, 961, 520	1, 145, 406, 146	814, 054, 054	732, 112, 872	1, 020, 193, 919	955, 309, 093
Not carried in bill: Permanent appropriations.....	138, 557, 496	103, 132, 663	103, 132, 663	103, 132, 663	103, 132, 663	103, 132, 663
Grand total, all items above.....	1, 046, 519, 016	1, 248, 538, 809	917, 186, 717	835, 245, 535	1, 123, 326, 582	1, 058, 441, 756
Trust funds (not carried in bill) ³	179, 495, 310	11, 322, 860	11, 322, 860	11, 322, 860	11, 322, 860	11, 322, 860

¹ Net total of Budget estimates from the time bill was pending in Senate, \$949,239,199.

² Commitments up to full parity for the 1942 crop authorized in the 1943 appropriation act and proposed in the Budget for authorization for the 1943 and 1944 crops. The bill as reported to the House, as passed by the House, and as finally enacted makes no provision for parity payments in connection with the 1943 or 1944 crops. The bill as it passed the Senate authorized full commitments for parity for the 1943 and 1944 crops.

³ Funds held in trust by, but not belonging to, the United States.

USE OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED SILVER FOR WAR PURPOSES

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL].

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 35) to authorize the use for war purposes of silver held or owned by the United States.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not because I appreciate that this is necessary in order to release some silver to manufacturing concerns engaged in war industries, will the gentleman explain the bill?

Mr. DINGELL. That is correct, Mr. Speaker.

I may say in explanation for the benefit of the Members of the House that in considering the bill we were rather hard-pressed for time. This question of silver now before us affects very vitally not only the war industry at this time, but it affects very deeply and vitally the fundamental economy of a cluster of States in this Union, this product, silver, herein involved, might properly be referred to as the keystone in their economic structure. The committee was disposed, Mr. Speaker, to take sufficient time to analyze this entire problem, to go into it very exhaustively, but we were mindful of the fact that it could not be done at the present time. It was the disposition of the committee to try and limit the number of ounces and the time during which the bill should be effective, but we realized that we could not do so in the few short days remaining prior to the recess. The subcommittee had intended to offer an amendment to the so-called Green bill, but we thought that perhaps we might run into some difficulties with the

Senate; so, in the interest of speed and in fulfillment, I may say, of an understanding or an agreement between the distinguished minority leader and the majority leader, and I presume with the Speaker but to which neither I as chairman of the subcommittee nor my distinguished chairman of the full committee were parties, we felt obligated to proceed with due dispatch in order to get it out of the way. This entire silver question might, of course, be reviewable sometime during the next year, but it is not very likely. Had the amendment of advancing the expiration prevailed, and had we undertaken to fight it out with the Senate and further delay this matter, this question of silver, so vital to the Nation, might later have been reviewed, but now I do not think it will be; I think it is a settled matter.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DINGELL. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I understand several factories will have to close down within the next few days unless this bill passes without amendment.

Mr. DINGELL. The War Production Board informed the committee, Mr. Speaker, that the amount of silver available for critical wartime use and other domestic purposes would not last beyond the balance of this month, so it is pressing from that standpoint that we act and not get into difficulties in a conference with the Senate.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DINGELL. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. Is there anything in this legislation which amends or changes existing Silver Purchase Acts or silver legislation?

Mr. DINGELL. Not to my knowledge. This, as I understand it, is acceptable in

every respect to the silver bloc in the Senate and likewise acceptable to those Senators from the eastern seaboard where silver is used in the manufacturing business.

Mr. WHITE. What is the price?

Mr. DINGELL. The price will be in accordance with the Silver Purchase Act, 71.11 cents.

Mr. WHITE. It is to be sold at that figure?

Mr. DINGELL. That is the way I understand it. That is provided specifically in the bill.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DINGELL. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. O'CONNOR. This is the bill that was referred to by the minority leader of the House at the time what was called the Celler amendment was voted down. We who were opposed to the Celler amendment decided not to oppose it upon the ground that later on the Congress would pass the bill that the gentleman has now presented to the House.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I may say that on this side we have had several bills, one offered by the persistent gentleman from New York [Mr. Celler], for which he has pressed continuously throughout this entire session and for which he pressed even in the preceding session. We have had certain other bills introduced by the distinguished colleague from New York [Mr. REED] a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, also by the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. COMPTON], and there are other bills that have a direct bearing on the subject of silver which could not, of course, be considered at this time. It must be said in deference to the gentleman from New York [Mr. Celler] that he has been pressing for hearings in con-

nection with this bill for many months, to my knowledge.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. DINGELL. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. It is my understanding this bill will be read and will be subjected to amendment, providing there is no objection to its consideration under the unanimous-consent request.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is correct, it would be subject to amendment, but the Chair is going to be very frank with the gentleman. If there are going to be amendments offered to this bill the Chair will request the gentleman from Michigan to withdraw his request, and then the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Michigan to move to suspend the rules and pass the bill. The Chair thinks it vitally important that this bill pass immediately, and he thinks it should be passed without amendment. The Chair will accept the responsibility if it is put up to the Chair.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, another parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. In order to get this matter straightened out, and I do not want to impede the passage of this bill, would it be in order to read the bill and then offer a pro forma amendment and secure time for making a few remarks in that manner?

The SPEAKER. If the bill is before the House for consideration, amendments may be offered, of course. The Chair would suggest to the gentleman from Ohio if he would like some time he may reserve the right to object.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I have already reserved the right to object, and I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH]?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I intended to offer an amendment striking out 71.11 cents, the price fixed in S. 35 at which the Treasury shall sell the silver it holds, and substitute in lieu thereof a price not to exceed 50 cents per fine troy ounce.

I see this has now been made impossible. The Congress stands with a gun to its head and is ordered to pass immediately this bill with practically no debate or consideration.

To treat so important a bill as the one before us in this manner is to me an act of shame.

The price of 71 cents provided in the bill would curtail appreciably the uses of silver for the production of war materials. The price of 50 cents would in comparison increase materially its uses for this purpose.

The Treasury Department has stated this to be a fact and has recommended the price be set at 50 cents and not 71 cents.

It has stated further that no profit would accrue to the Treasury if the silver were sold to war industries at 71 cents an ounce instead of 50 cents, because the price at which it sold silver would come back as a war cost to the Government anyway.

Speaking for the Treasury Department in a letter, dated March 12, 1943, to Senator WAGNER, chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, Mr. D. W. Bell, Acting Secretary, said:

This Department has approved a minimum average price of 50 cents per fine troy ounce as provided in S. 35. This approval was based on the belief that silver now held in the general fund of the Treasury should be made available for war uses without loss to the Treasury, but at a price which will permit the users to continue producing war materials with little or no increase in the cost of producing them. It is the view of this Department that the establishment of a minimum price above an average of 50 cents per fine troy ounce will not result in any benefit to the Government, since the war materials produced with it will cost more, and that cost will ultimately be charged to the Government. It is suggested, therefore, that S. 192 be amended to provide a minimum average price of 50 cents per fine troy ounce. (Hearing before the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate, 78th Cong., Apr. 28 and 29, 1943, p. 22.)

Mr. Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, April 6, 1943, stated:

It is felt that the minimum price of 71.11 cents per ounce will be detrimental to the expansion of the substitution of silver in place of other scarce metals for war uses (ibid., p. 24).

Again on April 26, 1943, in a second letter to Senator WAGNER, Mr. Nelson reiterated what he had previously stated on this point and went further by, in effect, recommending the price be fixed at 50 cents per ounce. He said:

I would much prefer to have silver released at the lowest price possible, as this will mean that it will be available to a larger group of manufacturers. Therefore, I believe that the high price will restrict the substitution of silver in war equipment (ibid., p. 24).

Capt. R. S. McDowell, Deputy Director, Resources Division, Office of Procurement and Materials, Navy Department, testified for the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency April 29, 1943, in precisely the same vein when he said:

However, as to the use of silver for war production purposes, I would have the personal opinion that the lower price would permit a freer flow of the material (ibid., p. 35).

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, in a letter to Senator Wagner, March 16, 1943, expressed his opinion to S. 192 which contained a provision for a minimum price of 71.11 cents per ounce for silver sold for war uses. He said:

It is the opinion of the Navy Department that the numerous provisions of the bill S. 192 would hedge the sale or lease of silver with so many restrictions as to nullify completely the usefulness of the statute. The Navy Department, in view of the above, recommends that the bill S. 192 be reported out

unfavorably, and that the bill do not be enacted (ibid., pp. 22 and 23).

Here then is the Treasury recommending that the sale price of Treasury-owned silver for war uses be fixed at 50 cents and not at 71 cents and that the Treasury will not suffer any loss if this is done.

Mr. Donald M. Nelson, the man who is charged with the responsibility of knowing what is best in this case, what is in the greatest interest of the war effort, says to this Congress, "Do not make the price of silver 71 cents an ounce, because if you do you will hurt the war effort by withholding war supplies from our boys on the battle front that they ought to have. Make it 50 cents an ounce," he admonishes us, "then you will be helping the war effort by providing our brave soldiers with all the available weapons they need to defend their lives and the life of our country."

Captain McDowell, who also holds a highly responsible position in the prosecution of this war, tells us the same thing.

Who wants the price of 71 cents? Why, the domestic silver mining interests and nobody else. Apparently they are more interested in assuring the continuation of their subsidy program than they are in winning the war.

True enough, these selfish interests might not be hurt so much just now if the price of silver sold to war industries by the Treasury were reduced to 50 cents, because they have an outlet for this silver at a much higher price than this. It is the future they look to. They want hold on to their subsidy program so that when the war is over they can start right in milking the American people again.

What a silly thing this is we are asked to do here. The people in general have already bought and paid for in full the silver which the Treasury has acquired. This has cost them 50 cents an ounce. Why should they now go through the asinine performance of selling this same silver to war industries at a premium of 21 cents and then turn right around and pay back to those same war industries that premium of 21 cents?

Furthermore, this senseless procedure would be bound to create some inflation. How much we cannot tell, but it could be considerable.

The history of this proposed piece of legislation is a disgrace to the Nation, and, like so many other devious courses pursued in the last few years by selfish groups to secure through legislation means to milk the public, augurs all too ill for the Nation.

But it does not appear to me that the silver mining interests are alone responsible for the delay and cunning that has been practiced in railroadng this measure through, as is being done.

Rear Admiral T. J. Kelerher, Office of Procurement Materials, Navy Department, testified before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency—S. 2768—last October that at that time enough silver for war purposes was available but indicated by the first of 1943 military needs for silver would become pressing.



[PUBLIC LAW 129—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 215—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 2481]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the Secretary of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary, and other personal services in the Office of the Secretary in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, and other necessary expenses, including the purchase of one and the maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; travel expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and drayage charges; advertising, communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department, which are authorized by such officer as the Secretary may designate, \$1,498,184, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 for such services and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$75,476, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1944 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1944, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further,* That the Secretary is authorized to contract for stenographic reporting

services, and the appropriations made in this Act shall be available for such purposes, and to expend from appropriations available for the purchase of lands not to exceed \$1 for each option to purchase any particular tract or tracts of land: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of the appropriations available for salaries and expenses of officers and employees of the Department permanently stationed in foreign countries may be used for payment of allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a): *Provided further*, That with the approval of the Secretary, employees of the the Department stationed abroad may enter into leases for official quarters, for periods not exceeding one year, and may pay rent, telephone, subscriptions to publications, and other charges incident to the conduct of their offices and the discharge of their duties, in advance, in any foreign country where custom or practice requires payment in advance: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on behalf of the Department or any division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for laboratory investigations to determine the possibly harmful effects on human beings of spray insecticides on fruits and vegetables: *Provided further*, That, except to provide materials required in or incident to research or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced outside of the United States.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

For the establishment of a working capital fund, \$400,000, without fiscal year limitation, for the payment of salaries and other expenses necessary to the maintenance and operation of (1) central duplicating, photographic, and tabulating services, (2) a central motor-transport service for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-transport vehicles and other equipment, (3) a central supply service for the purchase, storage, handling, issuance, packing, or shipping of stationery, supplies, equipment, blank forms, and miscellaneous materials, for which stocks thereof, not to exceed \$200,000 in value (except for the value of blank forms) at the close of any fiscal year, may be maintained sufficient to meet, in whole or in part, requirements of the bureaus and offices of the Department in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and (4) such other services as the Secretary, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, determines may be performed more advantageously as central services; said fund to be reimbursed from applicable funds of bureaus, offices, and agencies for which services are performed on the basis of rates which shall include estimated or actual charges for personal services, materials, equipment (including maintenance, repairs, and depreciation) and other

expenses: *Provided*, That such central services shall, to the fullest extent practicable, be used to make unnecessary the maintenance of separate like services in the bureaus, offices, and agencies of the department: *Provided further*, That a separate schedule of expenditures and reimbursements, and a statement of the current assets and liabilities of the working capital fund as of the close of the last completed fiscal year, shall be included in the annual Budget.

Total, Office of the Secretary, \$1,898,184.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

For necessary expenses for the Office of Solicitor including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, and payment of fees or dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field service, \$1,679,105, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 for such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$123,250, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation; and there may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia not to exceed \$845,000: *Provided, however*, That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1944 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1944, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses in connection with the publication, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, documents, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and the coordination of informational work in the Department, \$439,257, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 for such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$11,179, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts not exceeding those specified may be used for the purposes enumerated as follows: For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$402,860; for preparation and display of exhibits, \$40,000 and the preparation, distribution, and display of motion and sound pictures \$50,000, including cooperation with Federal, State, County, Municipal, and other agencies: *Provided, however*, That if the total

amounts of the appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1944 from which transfers to this appropriation are herein authorized shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1944, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further*, That when and to the extent that in the judgment of the Secretary agricultural exhibits and motion and sound pictures relating to the authorized programs of the various agencies of the Department can be more advantageously prepared, displayed, or distributed by the Office of Information, as the central agency of the Department therefor, additional funds not exceeding \$300,000 for these purposes may be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be available for the objects specified herein, including personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Department, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for the temporary employment, by contract or otherwise, of specialists, technicians, and experts, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment or maintenance of regional or State field offices or for the compensation of employees in such offices except that not to exceed \$9,100 may be used to maintain the San Francisco radio office.

PRINTING AND BINDING

For all printing and binding for the Department, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, except as otherwise in this Act provided, \$1,200,000, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals; the Annual Report of the Secretary, as required by the Acts of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 111, 212-220, 222, 241, 244), March 4, 1915 (7 U. S. C. 418), and June 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 108), and in pursuance of the Act approved March 30, 1906 (44 U. S. C. 214, 224), also including not to exceed \$250,000 for farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct, but not including work done at the field printing plants of the Forest Service authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220): *Provided*, That the Secretary may transfer to this appropriation from the appropriation made for "Conservation and Use of Agricultural Land Resources" such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and from funds appropriated to carry into effect

the terms of section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c), as amended, such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with the activities under said section 32, and from funds appropriated for parity payments under section 303 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with such payments: *Provided further*, That the total amount that may be transferred under the authority granted in the preceding proviso shall not exceed \$550,000.

Reproduction of 1942 Yearbook of Agriculture: For printing and binding 231,250 copies of the remainder of the quotas for the Senate and House of Representatives of part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture, 1942, entitled "Keeping Livestock Healthy"), as authorized by section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241), \$178,000.

Total, Office of Information, \$1,817,257.

LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Salaries and expenses: For purchase and exchange of reference books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books, periodicals, and for expenses incurred in completing imperfect series; not to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; for dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; for salaries in the city of Washington and elsewhere; for official travel expenses, and for library fixtures, library cards, supplies, and for all other necessary expenses, \$468,932, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 for such salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$750, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, of which total appropriation not to exceed \$334,640, may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided, however*, That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1944 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1944, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary is authorized to make copies of bibliographies prepared by the Department library, microfilm and other photographic reproductions of books and other library materials in the Department and sell such bibliographies and reproductions at such prices (not less than estimated cost of furnishing same) as he may determine, the money received from such sales to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of this appropriation.

EXTENSION SERVICE

PAYMENTS TO STATES; HAWAII; ALASKA; AND PUERTO RICO

Capper-Ketcham extension work: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the further development of agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the Act entitled 'An Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts', approved July 2, 1862 (7 U. S. C. 301-308), and all Acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture", approved May 22, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000.

Additional cooperative extension work: For additional cooperative agricultural extension work in agriculture and home economics, to be allotted and paid by the Secretary to the several States and the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, in such amounts as he may deem necessary to accomplish such purposes, \$555,000.

Extension work, section 21, Bankhead-Jones Act: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of section 21, title II, of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000.

Alaska: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of the Hatch Act and the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska", approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), \$13,950; and the provisions of section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of the Adams Act, the Purnell Act, and the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes", approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), \$10,000; in all, for Alaska, \$23,950.

Puerto Rico: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico", approved August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g), \$140,000.

In all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico for agricultural extension work, \$14,198,950.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Administration and coordination of extension work: For the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary to administer the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and to coordinate the extension work of the Department and the several States, Territories, and insular possessions, including cooperation with other bureaus and offices of the Department, and Federal, State, county, and other agencies, in the development, preparation, and distribution of educational material designed to increase the effectiveness of

cooperative extension work as conducted by the Department in cooperation with land-grant colleges, \$658,843, of which amount not to exceed \$547,610 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Total, Extension Service, \$14,857,793.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Economic investigations: For acquiring and diffusing useful information among the people of the United States, for conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, and for aiding in formulating programs for authorized activities of the Department, relative to agricultural production, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their broadest aspects, including farm management and practice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production to probable demand for the different farm and food products; land ownership and values, costs, prices and income in their relation to agriculture, including causes for their variations and trends, \$2,127,236, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 for such salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$115,377 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however*, That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1944 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1944, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shall be used for State and county land-use planning.

Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling, abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and publishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and livestock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton, stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and value of livestock and livestock products on farms, in cooperation with the Extension Service and other Federal, State, and local agencies, and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$1,354,266: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for any expense incident to ascertaining, collating, or publishing a report stating the intention of farmers as to the acreage to be planted in cotton: *Provided further*, That estimates of apple production shall be confined to the commercial crop.

Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, \$3,481,502, including the employment of persons and means in the

District of Columbia and elsewhere, either independently or in cooperation with public agencies or organizations, of which amount not to exceed \$1,826,649 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, including the salary of the Chief of Bureau at \$10,000 per annum, and not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the functions of the Secretary under the Act of June 5, 1930, as amended (7 U. S. C. 541-545), independently and in cooperation with other branches of the Government, State agencies, purchasing and consuming organizations and persons engaged in the production, transportation, marketing, and distribution of farm and food products, and for enabling the Secretary to discharge his functions as a member of the joint Great Britain-United States board known as the Combined Food Board, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and the purchase of such books and periodicals and not to exceed \$500 for newspapers as may be necessary in connection with this work, \$420,670.

INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTION CONTROL COMMITTEES

During the fiscal year 1944 the Secretary may expend not to exceed \$12,500 from the funds available to the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration for the share of the United States as a member of the International Wheat Advisory Committee, the International Sugar Council, or like events or bodies concerned with the reduction of agricultural surpluses or with other objectives of said Administration, together with traveling and other necessary expenses relating thereto.

Grand total, Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, \$24,623,443: *Provided*, That the appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained in this Act shall be available from and including July 1, 1943, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority: *Provided further*, That all obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1943, and the date of the enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and expenses of the Office of Administrator, including the salary of the Administrator at \$9,200 per annum, and personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$60,965.

SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for research into basic laws and

principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c, 427f); for administration of the provisions of section 5 of the said Act, and for special research work, including the planning, programming, coordination, and printing the results of such research, to be conducted by such agencies of the Department as the Secretary may designate or establish, and to which he may make allotments from this fund, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and the purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of field work outside the District of Columbia, \$1,147,086, of which amount \$697,100 shall be available for the maintenance and operation of research laboratories and facilities in the major agricultural regions provided for by section 4 of said Act.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO FOR AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Hatch Act: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act approved March 2, 1887 (7 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), entitled "An Act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an Act approved July 2, 1862 (7 U. S. C. 301-305, 307-308), and of the Act supplementary thereto", the sums apportioned to the several States, to be paid quarterly in advance, \$720,000.

Adams Act: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369), entitled "An Act to provide for an increased annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations and regulating the expenditure thereof", and Acts supplementary thereto, the sums apportioned to the several States to be paid quarterly in advance, \$720,000.

Purnell Act: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the more complete endowment of agricultural experiment stations", approved February 24, 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382), \$2,880,000.

Hawaii: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii", approved May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-386b), \$90,000.

Alaska: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of the Hatch Act and the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska", approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), \$15,000; and the provisions of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of the Adams Act, the Purnell Act, and the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes", approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a), \$22,500; in all, for Alaska, \$37,500.

Puerto Rico: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to coordinate the agricultural experiment station work and to extend the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to the Territory of

Puerto Rico", approved March 4, 1931, as amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), \$90,000.

Title I, Bankhead-Jones Act: For payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, pursuant to authorizations contained in title I of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), \$2,463,708: *Provided*, That in order to prevent reduced allotments because of changes in relative rural population, \$63,708 of this appropriation shall be available for allotment during this fiscal year in the same amounts and to the same States and Territory which received allotments from this appropriation in the fiscal year 1942.

In all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico for agricultural experiment stations, \$7,001,208.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Administration of grants and coordination of research with States: For salaries and expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, necessary to enable the Secretary to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928, February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-386f), relative to their administration and for the administration of an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, \$156,010; and the Secretary shall prescribe the form of the annual financial statement required under the above Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the lines authorized in said Acts with research of the Department in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

Insular experiment stations: To enable the Secretary to establish and maintain an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, including the erection of buildings, the preparation, illustration, and distribution of reports and bulletins, \$100,000; and the Secretary is authorized to sell such products as are obtained on the land belonging to the agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, and the amount obtained from the sale thereof shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

In all, salaries and expenses, \$256,010.

Total, Office of Experiment Stations, \$7,257,218, of which amount not to exceed \$145,278 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere for carrying out the provisions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and related Acts; and the Secretary, upon application of any exporter, importer,

packer, or owner of, or the agent thereof, or dealer in, livestock, hides, skins, meat, or other animal products, may in his discretion, make inspections and examinations at places other than the headquarters of inspectors for the convenience of said applicants and charge the applicants for the expenses of travel and subsistence incurred for such inspections and examinations, the funds derived from such charges to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the appropriation from which the expenses are paid; collect and disseminate information concerning livestock and animal products; prepare and disseminate reports on animal industry; purchase in the open market samples of all tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, or analogous products, of foreign or domestic manufacture, which are sold in the United States, for the detection, prevention, treatment, or cure of diseases of domestic animals, test the same, and disseminate the results of said tests in such manner as he may deem best, and purchase and destroy diseased or exposed animals, including poultry, or quarantine the same whenever in his judgment essential to prevent the spread of pleuropneumonia, tuberculosis, contagious poultry diseases, or other diseases of animals from one State to another, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of Chief of Bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$165,575.

Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments in animal husbandry; for experiments in animal feeding and breeding, including cooperation with the State agricultural experiment stations and other agencies, including repairs and additions to and erection of buildings necessary to carry on the experiments, \$800,000: *Provided*, That of the sum thus appropriated \$240,935 may be used for experiments in poultry feeding and breeding, of which amount \$44,080 may be used in cooperation with State authorities in the administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries.

Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of diseases of animals, including the construction of necessary buildings at Beltsville, Maryland, and necessary expenses for investigations of tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, and analogous products, \$706,463: *Provided*, That fees shall be charged for all diagnoses in connection with rabies, except those performed for agencies of the United States Government, in such amounts as the Secretary shall prescribe, and such fees shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Eradication of tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's disease of cattle, \$5,983,800: *Provided*, That in carrying out the purpose of this appropriation, if in the opinion of the Secretary it shall be necessary to condemn and destroy tuberculous or paratuberculous cattle, or cattle reacting to the test for Bang's disease, and if such animals have been destroyed, condemned, or die after condemnation, he may, in his discretion, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, expend in the city of Washington or elsewhere such sums as he shall determine to be necessary for the payment of indemnities to owners of such animals but, except as hereinafter provided, no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating

owners of such cattle except in cooperation with and supplementary to payments to be made by State, Territory, county, or municipality where condemnation of such cattle shall take place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as compensation for or on account of any such animal if at the time of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold, shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered: *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby appropriated no payment as compensation for any cattle condemned for slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the salvage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed the amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county, and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any purebred animal.

Eradicating cattle ticks: For the eradication of southern cattle ticks, \$220,000: *Provided*, That, except upon the written order of the Secretary, no part of this appropriation shall be used for the purchase of animals or in the purchase of materials for or in the construction of dipping vats upon land not owned solely by the United States, except at fairs or expositions where the Department makes exhibits or demonstrations; nor shall any part of this appropriation be used in the purchase of materials or mixtures for use in dipping vats except in experimental or demonstration work carried on by the officials or agents of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Hog-cholera control: For the control and eradication of hog cholera and related swine diseases, by such means as may be necessary, including demonstrations, the formation of organizations, and other methods, either independently or in cooperation with farmers' associations, State or county authorities, \$100,580.

Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quarantine work, including the eradication of scabies in sheep and cattle and dourine in horses, the inspection of southern cattle, the supervision of the transportation of livestock, and the inspection of vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the inspection and quarantine of imported animals, including the establishment and maintenance of quarantine stations and repairs, alterations, improvements, or additions to buildings thereon; the inspection work relative to the existence of contagious diseases, and the mallein testing of animals, \$661,350.

Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat food products, including the purchase of printed tags, labels, stamps, and certificates without regard to existing laws applicable to public printing, \$7,134,079.

Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158), regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or shipment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manufactured in the United States and the importation of such products intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals, \$223,148.

Marketing agreements with respect to hog cholera virus and serum: The sum of \$30,689 of the appropriation made by section

12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, is hereby made available during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made to carry into effect sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855), entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

In all, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$15,994,995.

ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

In case of an emergency arising out of the existence of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals, which, in the opinion of the Secretary, threatens the livestock industry of the country, he may expend in the city of Washington or elsewhere any unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for this purpose, not to exceed \$305,000, in the arrest and eradication of any such disease, including the payment of claims growing out of past and future purchases and destruction, in cooperation with the States, of animals affected by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found and irrespective of ownership, under like or substantially similar circumstances, when such owner has complied with all lawful quarantine regulations: *Provided*, That the payment for animals hereafter purchased may be made on appraisement based on the meat, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraisement based on breeding value no appraisement of any animal shall exceed three times its meat or dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emergency, to be determined by the Secretary, the payment by the United States Government for any animals shall not exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided further*, That the sum of \$5,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$3,500,000 contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1924, approved December 5, 1924, for the eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease and other contagious or infectious diseases of animals, is hereby made available during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made to enable the Secretary to control and eradicate the European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry.

Total, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$15,994,995, of which amount not to exceed \$622,520 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$362,740 for personal services in the District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, cooperative investigations of the dairy industry in the various States, inspection of

renovated butter factories, repairs to buildings, and not to exceed \$5,000 for the construction of buildings, \$755,720.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the investigation of fruits, fruit trees, grain, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, grasses, forage, drug, medicinal, poisonous, fiber, and other plants and plant industries, and of soils and soil-plant relationships, in cooperation with other branches of the Department, the State experiment stations, and practical farmers; for the erection of necessary farm buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building erected, except head houses connecting greenhouses, shall not exceed \$2,500; and for the employment of persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere required for the investigations, experiments, and demonstrations herein authorized, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of Chief of Bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$183,430.

Cereal crops and diseases: For the investigation and improvement of cereals, including corn, and methods of cereal production and for the study and control of cereal diseases, for the investigation of the cultivation and breeding of flax for seed purposes, including a study of flax diseases, for the investigation and improvement of broomcorn and methods of broomcorn production, and for determining the distribution of weeds and means for their control, \$547,070.

Cotton and other fiber crops and diseases: For investigation of the production of cotton and other fiber crops, including the improvement by cultural methods, breeding, and selection, fiber yield and quality, cotton soil-fertility, and the control of diseases, \$422,940, of which sum not less than \$14,700 shall be used for experimenting in Sea Island cotton, including its hybridization with other varieties.

Drug and related plants: For the investigation, testing, and improvement of plants yielding drugs, spices, poisons, oils, and related products and byproducts, \$62,250.

Dry-land agriculture: For the investigation and improvement of methods of crop production under subhumid, semiarid, or dry-land conditions, \$230,563: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment of any new field station.

Forage crops and diseases: For the investigation and improvement of forage crops, including grasses, alfalfas, clovers, soybeans, lespedezas, vetches, cowpeas, field peas, and miscellaneous legumes; for the investigation of green-manure crops and cover crops; for investigations looking to the improvement of pastures; and for the investigation of forage-crop diseases and methods of control, \$292,000.

Forest pathology: For the investigation of diseases of forest and shade trees and forest products, including a study of the nature and habits of the parasitic fungi, bacteria, viruses, and other causes of such diseases, for the purpose of developing methods of control and eradication and determining their application, \$239,100.

Fruit and vegetable crops and diseases: For investigation and control of diseases, for improvement of methods of culture, propagation, breeding, selection, and related activities concerned with the

production of fruits, nuts, vegetables, ornamentals, and related plants, for investigation of methods of harvesting, packing, shipping, storing and utilizing these products, and for studies of the physiological and related changes of such products during processes of marketing and while in commercial storage, \$1,361,828.

Irrigation agriculture: For investigations of crop production on irrigable lands, the quality of irrigation water and its use by crops, and methods for improving and maintaining the productivity of irrigated soils, \$134,900.

National Arboretum: For the maintenance and development of the National Arboretum established under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a National Arboretum, and for other purposes", approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C. 191-194), erection of buildings, employment of persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and travel expenses of employees and advisory council, \$38,000, of which such amounts as may be necessary may be expended by contract or otherwise for the services of consulting landscape architects without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, or civil-service rules.

Plant exploration, introduction, and surveys: For investigations in seed and plant introduction, including the study, collection, purchase, testing, propagation, and distribution of rare and valuable seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants from foreign countries and from our possessions, and also wild native plants, for experiments with reference to their introduction and cultivation in this country, for plant-disease investigations, including nematology, and for plant and plant-disease collections and surveys, \$286,160.

Plant Industry Experiment Farm: For the maintenance of a general experiment farm and agricultural station in the vicinity of Beltsville, Maryland, \$48,550.

Soil and fertilizer investigations: For soil and fertilizer investigations, including soil minerals, soil organic matter, soil solution, soil physical and chemical investigations, soil microbiology, including the testing of cultures procured in the open market for inoculating legumes, other crops, or soil, and if any such samples are found to be impure, nonviable, or misbranded, the results of the tests may be published, together with the names of the manufacturers and of the persons by whom the cultures were offered for sale; for investigations of the causes of soil infertility and the maintenance of soil productivity; and for investigations within the United States of fertilizers, fertilizer ingredients, including phosphoric acid and potash, and other soil amendments, and their suitability for agricultural use, \$320,130.

Soil survey: For the investigation of soils and their origin, for survey of the extent of classes and types, and for indicating upon maps and plats, by coloring or otherwise, the results of such investigations and surveys, \$149,595.

Sugar-plant investigations: For sugar-plant investigations, including studies of diseases and the improvement of sugar beets and sugar-beet seed, sugarcane, and other sugar-producing plants, cultural and production methods, and the improvement and maintenance of soil fertility in relation to sugar plants, \$350,340.

Tobacco investigations: For the investigation and improvement of tobacco and the methods of tobacco production and handling, \$120,520.

Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry, \$4,787,376.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses connected with investigations, experiments, and demonstrations for the promotion of economic entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of destroying insects and related pests injurious to agriculture, for investigating and importing useful and beneficial insects and bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of destroying insects affecting man and animals, to enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 146, 147, 151-167, 281, 282), to conduct other activities hereinafter authorized, and for the eradication, control, and prevention of spread of injurious insects and plant pests, independently or in cooperation with other branches of the Federal Government, States, counties, municipalities, corporations, agencies, individuals, or with foreign governments; including the employment of necessary persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, rent, construction, or repair of necessary buildings outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That, unless otherwise specifically provided, the cost for the construction of any building shall not exceed \$1,500 and the total amount expended for such construction in any one year shall not exceed \$7,000, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For general administrative purposes, including the salary of Chief of Bureau and other personal services, \$138,420.

Fruit insects: For insects affecting fruits, grapes, and nuts, \$399,130.

Japanese beetle control: For the control and prevention of spread of the Japanese beetle, \$360,120: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or destroyed.

Sweetpotato weevil control: For the determination and application of such methods of control for sweetpotato weevils as, in the judgment of the Secretary, may be necessary, \$67,770: *Provided*, That in the discretion of the Secretary, no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the control of sweetpotato weevil in any State until such State has provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of farm animals, farm crops, or other property injured or destroyed.

Mexican fruitfly control: For the control and prevention of spread of the Mexican fruitfly, including necessary surveys and control operations in Mexico in cooperation with the Mexican Government or local Mexican authorities, \$155,320.

Citrus canker eradication: For determining and applying such methods of eradication or control of the disease of citrus trees known as "citrus canker" as in the judgment of the Secretary may be necessary, including cooperation with such authorities of the States con-

cerned, organizations of growers, or individuals, as he may deem necessary to accomplish such purposes, \$9,650: *Provided*, That no part of the money herein appropriated shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or destroyed.

Gypsy and brown-tail moth control: For the control and prevention of spread of the gypsy and brown-tail moths, \$350,000.

Dutch elm disease eradication: For determining and applying methods of eradication, control, and prevention of spread of the disease of elm trees known as "Dutch elm disease" and of a virus disease of elm trees prevalent in the Ohio Valley, \$333,330, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in any State subsequent to the final adjournment of any session of the legislature thereof which shall have begun subsequent to the enactment of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, unless the laws of such State contain provisions, deemed adequate by the Secretary, requiring the owners of elm trees suffering from the Dutch elm disease to remove and destroy the same without expense to the Federal Government: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the Secretary, no expenditures from this appropriation shall be made for these purposes until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local authorities, or by individuals, or organizations concerned: *Provided further*, That expenditures incurred by landowners for removal of trees from their own lands shall not be considered a part of such appropriations, subscriptions, or contributions: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or destroyed.

Phony peach and peach mosaic eradication: For determining and applying such methods of eradication, control, and prevention of spread of the diseases of peach trees known as "phony peach" and "peach mosaic" as in the judgment of the Secretary may be necessary, including cooperation with such authorities of the States concerned, organizations of growers, or individuals, as he may deem necessary to accomplish such purposes, including the certification of products out of the infested areas to meet the requirements of State quarantines, \$87,090: *Provided*, That no part of the money herein appropriated shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or destroyed.

Forest insects: For insects affecting forests and forest products, under section 4 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16 U. S. C. 581c), entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and other forest products for the people of the United States, to promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood lots and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricultural production, and to secure the correlation and the most economical conduct of forest research in the Department of Agriculture, through research in reforestation, timber growing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related subjects", and for insects affecting ornamental trees and shrubs, \$150,000.

Truck crop and garden insects: For insects affecting truck crops, ornamental and garden plants, including tobacco, sugar beets, and greenhouse and bulbous crops, \$282,340.

Cereal and forage insects: For insects affecting cereal and forage crops, including sugarcane and rice, and including research on the European corn borer, \$350,170.

Barberry eradication: For the eradication of the common barberry and for applying such other methods of eradication, control, and prevention of spread of cereal rusts as in the judgment of the Secretary may be necessary to accomplish such purposes, \$223,250: *Provided*, That, in the discretion of the Secretary, no expenditures from this appropriation shall be made for these purposes until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States, counties, or local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of such purposes: *Provided further*, That no part of the money herein appropriated shall be used to pay the cost or value of property injured or destroyed.

Cotton insects: For insects affecting cotton, \$140,730. •

Pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil control: For the control and prevention of spread of the *Thurberia* weevil and the pink bollworm, including the establishment of such cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any infestation, and for necessary surveys and control operations in Mexico in cooperation with the Mexican Government or local Mexican authorities, \$637,460.

Bee culture: For bee culture, apiary management, and the propagation and distribution by sale of bee-breeding stock, \$79,500: *Provided*, That the rates at which such sales are made shall be fixed by regulations of the Secretary and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Insects affecting man and animals: For insects affecting man, household possessions, and animals, \$165,940.

Insect-pest survey and identification: For the identification and classification of insects, including taxonomic, morphological, and related phases of insect-pest control and the maintenance of an insect-pest survey for the collection and dissemination of information to Federal, State, and other agencies concerned with insect-pest control, \$130,000.

Foreign parasites: For administrative expenses in connection with the introduction of natural enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects and other arthropods, \$19,740.

Control investigations: For developing equipment or apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines, eradication and control of plant pests, determining methods of disinfecting plants and plant products to eliminate injurious pests, determining the toxicity of insecticides, and related phases of insect-pest control, \$66,585, of which not less than \$10,000 shall be used for methyl bromide investigations.

Insecticide and fungicide investigations: For the investigation and development of methods of manufacturing insecticides and fungicides, and for investigating chemical problems relating to the composition, action, and application of insecticides and fungicides, \$113,820.

Transit inspection: For the inspection in transit or otherwise of articles quarantined under the Act of August 20, 1912 (7 U. S. C. 161, 164a), as amended, and for the interception and disposition of

materials found to have been transported interstate in violation of quarantines promulgated thereunder, \$38,940.

Foreign plant quarantines: For enforcement of foreign plant quarantines, at the port of entry and port of export, and to prevent the movement of cotton and cottonseed from Mexico into the United States, including the regulation of the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, and freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico, and the inspection, cleaning, and disinfection thereof, including construction and repair of necessary buildings, plants, and equipment, for the fumigation, disinfection, or cleaning of products, railway cars, or other vehicles entering the United States from Mexico, \$382,900: *Provided*, That any moneys received in payment of charges fixed by the Secretary on account of such cleaning and disinfection shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Certification of exports: For the inspection, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, of domestic plants and plant products when offered for export and to certify to shippers and interested parties as to the freedom of such products from injurious plant diseases and insect pests according to the sanitary requirements of the foreign countries affected and to make such reasonable charges and to use such means as may be necessary to accomplish this object, \$29,180: *Provided*, That moneys received on account of such inspection and certification shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, \$4,767,340, of which amount not to exceed \$620,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND ENGINEERING

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations hereinafter authorized, independently or in cooperation with other branches of the Department, other departments or agencies of the Federal Government, States, State agricultural experiment stations, universities, and other State agencies and institutions, counties, municipalities, business, farm, or other organizations and corporations, individuals, associations, and scientific societies, including the employment of necessary persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere; and for erection, alteration, and repair of buildings outside the District of Columbia at a total cost not to exceed \$15,000, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of Chief of Bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$102,044.

Agricultural chemical investigations: For conducting the investigations contemplated by the Act of May 15, 1862 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the application of chemistry to agriculture; for the biological, chemical, physical, microscopical, and technological investigation of foods, feeds, drugs, plant and animal products, and substances used in the manufacture thereof; for investigations of the physiological effects and for the pharmacological testing of such prod-

ucts and of insecticides; for the investigation and development of methods for the manufacture of sugars, sugar sirups, and starches and the utilization of new agricultural materials for such purposes; for the technological investigation of the utilization of fruits and vegetables and for frozen pack investigations; for the investigation of chemicals for the control of noxious weeds and plants; and to cooperate with associations and scientific societies in the development of methods of analysis, \$348,557.

Agricultural engineering investigations: For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations involving the application of engineering principles to agriculture; for investigating and reporting upon the different kinds of farm power and appliances; upon farm domestic water supply and sewage disposal, upon the design and construction of farm buildings and their appurtenances and of buildings for processing and storing farm products; upon farm power and mechanical farm equipment and rural electrification, upon the engineering problems relating to the processing, transportation, and storage of perishable and other agricultural products; and upon the engineering problems involved in adapting physical characteristics of farm land to the use of modern farm machinery; for investigations of cotton ginning under the Act approved April 19, 1930 (7 U. S. C. 424, 425); for giving expert advice and assistance in agricultural and chemical engineering; for collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of investigations and preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins, plans, and reports, \$257,128, together with the unobligated balance of the funds made available under this head for the fiscal year 1943 for the construction of a water tower fire protection system at the United States Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Mississippi, to be available for the same purpose in 1944.

Naval-stores investigations: For the investigation of naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components; the investigation and experimental demonstration of improved equipment, methods, or processes of preparing naval stores; the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and utilization of naval stores; and for the assembling and compilation of data on production, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin, pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b), \$115,100.

Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, \$822,829, of which amount not to exceed \$472,500 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

REGIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES

For all salaries and expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, necessary to enable the Secretary to continue the researches established under the provisions of section 202 (a) to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II, and subject to the provisions of section 393 of title III, of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292, 1393), including research on food products of farm commodities, \$3,959,385.

BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$169,657 for personal services in the District of Columbia, of

the Bureau of Home Economics for conducting either independently or in cooperation with other agencies, investigations of the relative utility and economy of agricultural products for food, clothing, and other uses in the home, with special suggestions of plans and methods for the more effective utilization of such products for these purposes, and such economic investigations, including housing and household buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of the rural home, and for disseminating useful information on this subject, \$416,131.

BELTSVILLE RESEARCH CENTER

For general administrative purposes, including maintenance, operation, construction of necessary buildings at a cost of not to exceed \$7,500 for any one building, repairs, and other expenses, \$100,560; which appropriation may be augmented, by transfer of funds or by reimbursement, from applicable appropriations, to cover the charges, including handling and other related services, for equipment rentals (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs); for services, supplies, equipment and materials furnished, stores of which may be maintained at the Center, and for building construction, alteration, and repair performed by the Center in carrying out the purposes of such applicable appropriations and the applicable appropriations may also be charged their proportionate share of the necessary general expenses of the Center not covered by this appropriation.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act for forest protection against the white pine blister rust", approved April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), and in accordance with the provisions thereof, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,900,000; of which amount \$170,747 shall be available to the Department of the Interior for control of white pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under the jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the United States; \$1,018,160 of said amount to the Forest Service for the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and \$711,093 of said amount to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of the entire program, method development, and for operations conducted under its direction for such control, including, but not confined to, cooperation with individual States, local authorities and private agencies in the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering State and privately owned lands.

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary to experiment and to make

and continue investigations and report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used for any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the same; to investigate and test American timber and timber trees and their uses, and methods for the preservative treatment of timber; to seek, through investigations and the planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary system and of connecting the same with any such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed \$7,500, with the exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$7,500 or more, may be improved out of the appropriations made under this Act for the Forest Service by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such building as certified by the Secretary; to protect, administer, and improve the national forests, including tree planting and other measures to prevent erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to conserve water and including the payment of rewards under regulations of the Secretary for information leading to the arrest and conviction for violation of the laws and regulations relating to fires in or near national forests, or for the unlawful taking of, or injury to, Government property; to ascertain the natural conditions upon and utilize the national forests, to transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock the national forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest, report, and illustrate the results of experiments and investigations made by the Forest Service; to purchase lawbooks, reference and technical books, and technical journals for officers of the Forest Service stationed outside of Washington, and for medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of artisans, laborers, and other employees engaged in any hazardous work under the Forest Service: *Provided further*, That the appropriations for the work of the Forest Service shall be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, equipment, and materials stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Forest Service and for sale and distribution to other Government activities and to State and private agencies who cooperate with the Forest Service in fire control under terms of written cooperative agreements, the cost of such supplies, equipment, and materials, including the cost of supervision, transportation, warehousing, and handling, to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional supplies and materials are procured for warehouse stocks: *Provided further*, That the appropriations for the work of the Forest Service available for the operation, repair, maintenance, and replacement of motor and other equipment may be reimbursed for use of such equipment on projects of the Forest Service chargeable to other appropriations, or on work of other Federal agencies, when requested by such agencies, reimbursement to be made from appropriations applicable to the work on which used at rental rates fixed by the Chief Forester based on the actual or estimated cost of operation, repair, maintenance, depreciation, and equipment management con-

trol, and credited to appropriations currently available at the time adjustment is effected: *Provided further*, That the Forest Service may rent equipment for fire-control purposes to State, county, private, or other non-Federal agencies cooperating with the Forest Service in fire control under the terms of written cooperative agreements, the amount collected for such rental to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time payment is received, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of the Chief Forester, for the necessary expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514), and for other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$563,670.

National forest protection and management: For the administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement, and development of the national forests, including the establishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase, production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the care of plantations and young growth; the maintenance and operation of aerial fire control by contract or otherwise, with authority to renew any contract for such purpose annually, not more than twice, without additional advertising; the maintenance of roads and trails and the construction and maintenance of all other improvements necessary for the proper and economical administration, protection, development, and use of the national forests, including experimental areas under Forest Service administration: *Provided*, That where, in the opinion of the Secretary, direct purchases will be more economical than construction, improvements may be purchased; the construction, equipment, and maintenance of sanitary, fire preventive, and recreational facilities; control of destructive forest tree diseases and insects; timber cultural operations; development and application of fish and game management plans; propagation and transplanting of plants suitable for planting on semiarid portions of the national forests; estimating and appraising of timber and other resources and development and application of plans for their effective management, sale, and use; acceptance of moneys from timber purchasers for deposit into the Treasury in the trust account, Forest Service Cooperative Fund, which moneys are hereby appropriated and made available until expended for scaling services requested by purchasers in addition to those required by the Forest Service, and for refunds of amounts deposited in excess of the cost of such work; examination, classification, surveying, and appraisal of land incident to effecting exchanges authorized by law and of lands within the boundaries of the national forests that may be opened to homestead settlement and entry under the Act of June 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided by the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); and all expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement, protection, and general administration of the national forests, including lands under contract for purchase or for the acquisition of which condemnation proceedings have been instituted under the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 521), and the Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 471, 499, 505, 564-570), lands transferred by authority of the Secretary from the Resettlement

Administration to the Forest Service, and lands transferred to the Forest Service under authority of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, \$14,978,537: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the expenses of properly caring for the graves of persons who have lost their lives as a result of fighting fires while employed by the Forest Service: *Provided further*, That in sales of logs, ties, poles, posts, cordwood, pulpwood, and other forest products the amounts made available for schools and roads by the Act of May 23, 1908 (16 U. S. C. 500), and the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 501), shall be based upon the stumpage value of the timber.

Water rights: For the investigation and establishment of water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the administration and public use of the national forests, \$9,410.

Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service administration, including lands under contract for purchase or in process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, and unappropriated public forest lands, \$100,000, which amount shall also be available for meeting obligations of the preceding fiscal year.

Forest research: For forest research in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and other forest products for the people of the United States, to promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood lots and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricultural production, and to secure the correlation and the most economical conduct of forest research in the Department of Agriculture through research in reforestation, timber growing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related subjects", approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C. 581, 581a, 581f-581i), as follows:

Forest management: Fire, silvicultural, and other forest investigations and experiments under said section 2, as amended, at forest experiment stations or elsewhere, \$400,000.

Range investigations: Investigations and experiments to develop improved methods of management of forest and other ranges under section 7, at forest or range experiment stations or elsewhere, \$250,000.

Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products Laboratory, or elsewhere, \$940,280.

Forest survey: A comprehensive forest survey under section 9, \$140,000.

Forest economics: Investigations in forest economics under section 10, \$75,000.

Forest influences: For investigations and experiments at forest experiment stations or elsewhere for determining and demonstrating the influence of natural vegetative cover characteristic of forest, range, or other wild land on water conservation, flood control, stream-flow regulation, erosion, climate, and maintenance of soil productivity, and for developing preventive and control measures therefor, \$75,000.

In all, salaries and expenses, \$17,531,897; and in addition thereto there are hereby appropriated all moneys received as contributions toward cooperative work under the provisions of section 1 of the Act approved March 3, 1925 (16 U. S. C. 572), which funds shall be covered into the Treasury and constitute a part of the special funds provided by the Act of June 30, 1914 (16 U. S. C. 498): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$887,074 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,500 may be expended for the contribution of the United States to the cost of the office of the secretariat of the International Union of Forest Research Stations and of the Department of Timber Utilization of the Comité International du Bois.

FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

For cooperation with the various States or other appropriate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564-570), including also the study of the effect of tax laws and the investigation of timber insurance as provided in section 3 of said Act, \$6 300,000, of which not to exceed \$87,418 and \$5,000 shall be available for personal services and for the purchase of supplies and equipment, respectively, in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize expenditures not to exceed \$2,300,000 from this appropriation for preventing and suppressing forest fires on critical areas of national importance without requiring an equal expenditure by the State and private owners.

FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

To enable the Secretary (1) to carry into effect, through such agencies of the Department as he may designate, the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed \$496,011) and the provisions of sections 4 (not to exceed \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed \$65,100), of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568), and Acts supplementary thereto; and (2) through the Forest Service to cooperate with and advise timberland owners and associations, wood-using industries or other appropriate agencies in the application of forest management principles to federally owned lands leased to States and to private forest lands, so as to attain sustained-yield management, the conservation of the timber resources, the productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of employment and economic continuance of forest industries, not to exceed \$101,357; in all, not to exceed \$746,168, of

which not to exceed \$44,110 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia; the purchase of reference books and technical journals; not to exceed \$30,000 for the construction or purchase of necessary buildings, and other improvements: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation which is available for carrying out the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act and sections 4 and 5 of the Act approved June 7, 1924, shall be expended in any State or Territory unless the State or Territory, or local subdivision thereof, or individuals, or associations contribute a sum equal to that to be allotted therefrom by the Government or make contributions other than money deemed by the Secretary to be the value equivalent thereof: *Provided further*, That any part of this appropriation allocated for the production or procurement of nursery stock by any Federal agency, or funds appropriated to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating States for the production or procurement of nursery stock, shall remain available for expenditure for not more than three fiscal years: *Provided further*, That in carrying into effect the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, no part of this appropriation shall be used to establish new nurseries or to acquire land for the establishment of such new nurseries.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

For the acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521), \$100,000, of which not to exceed \$18,675 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Total, Forest Service, \$24,678,065.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921 (23 U. S. C. 23), and for the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experimental areas under Forest Service administration, including not to exceed \$59,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$2,537,168 for forest development roads and trails, representing the balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated therefor for the fiscal year 1943 by the Act of September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867), together with \$1,241,555 from the unobligated balances of previous appropriations for forest highways which is hereby reappropriated for forest development roads and trails; in all, \$3,778,723, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase, or construction of buildings necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost of any such building purchased or constructed under this authorization shall not exceed \$7,500.

EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT

For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry into effect the Act of March 5, 1942, as amended (56 Stat. 126-128,

796-797), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); purchase of books of reference and periodicals; purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles; erection of necessary buildings; procurement of medical supplies or services for emergency use in the field; and the acceptance of donations of land and rubber-bearing plants, and furnishing to employees daily transportation between points of assembly and work projects, \$13,048,000: *Provided*, That any proceeds from the sales of guayule, rubber processed from guayule, or other rubber-bearing plants, or from other sales, rentals, and fees resulting from operations under such Act of March 5, 1942, as amended, shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the War Food Administration to perform its functions, including those prescribed by Executive Orders 9280, 9322, 9328, and 9334, independently or in cooperation (by transfer of funds or otherwise) with public and private agencies and individuals, including not to exceed \$10,000 per annum for an Administrator, other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in accordance with the provisions of law applicable to the appointment and compensation of persons employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, including not to exceed \$50,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; printing and binding; the purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; the purchase, operation, and maintenance (including two in the District of Columbia) of passenger-carrying vehicles; \$25,000,000: *Provided*, That transfers of funds to other offices or administrative units in the Department with respect to which transfers of funds are otherwise authorized in this Act shall be in addition to, and subject to the same restrictions as, the amounts provided therefor in the Budget schedules.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Salaries and administrative expenses: Not to exceed \$4,500,000 of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be available for administrative expenses of the Corporation in carrying out its activities as authorized by law, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed \$400 for periodicals, maps, and newspapers; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; rent in the District of Columbia; and all other necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the

Corporation or in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall be obligated or expended unless and until an appropriate appropriation account shall have been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended: *Provided further*, That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall be used for administrative expenses connected with the sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 or the comparable price as provided by section 4 (a) of the Act of July 1, 1941 (Public Law Numbered 147, Seventy-seventh Congress): *Provided further*, That the foregoing shall not apply to the sale or other disposition of any agricultural commodity substantially deteriorated in quality or sold for the purpose of feeding, or the extraction of peanut oil, or commodities sold to farmers for seed or for new or byproduct uses: *Provided further*, That no wheat or corn shall be sold for feed at a price less than the parity price of corn at the time such sale is made: *Provided further*, That in making regional adjustments in the sale price of corn or wheat the minimum price need not be higher in any area than the United States average parity price of corn.

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), and the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407) (except the making of payments pursuant to sections 303 and 381 and the provisions of titles IV and V), including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$50,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs within the United States; purchase of law-books, books of reference, periodicals, newspapers, \$400,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1945, for compliance with programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, pursuant to the provisions of the 1943 programs carried out during the period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1943, inclusive: *Provided*, That no part of said appropriation or any other appropriation in this Act shall be used for incentive or production adjustment payments, except for soil conservation and water conservation payments and payment of acreage allotment commitments on commodities as defined in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and as enumerated and set forth in the "1943 Agricultural Conservation Program" bulletin, dated December 3, 1942: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$30,000,000 of said amount shall be available for salaries and other

administrative expenses for carrying out such programs: *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order (No. 9069) of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or any State or county information employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of information to individual farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection with the formulation and administration of the 1944 programs of soil-building practices and soil and water-conservation practices, under the Act of February 29, 1936, and programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the total expenditures of which, including administration, shall not exceed \$300,000,000: *Provided further*, That no part of such amounts shall be available after June 30, 1944, for salaries and other administrative expenses except for payment of obligations therefor incurred prior to July 1, 1944: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may, in his discretion, from time to time transfer to the General Accounting Office such sums as may be necessary to pay administrative expenses of the General Accounting Office in auditing payments under this item: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary in the 1943, 1944, and 1945 programs under said Act of February 29, 1936, as amended; for the reimbursement of any Federal, State, or local government agency for fertilizers, seeds, lime, trees, or other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, furnished by such agency; and for the payment of all expenses necessary in making such grants, including all or part of the costs incident to the delivery thereof: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, persons who in 1943 carry out farming operations as tenants or sharecroppers on cropland owned by the United States Government and who comply with the terms and conditions of the 1943 agricultural conservation program, formulated pursuant to sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, shall be entitled to apply for and receive payments, or to retain payments heretofore made, for their participation in said program to the same extent as other producers: *And provided further*, that no part of such amount shall be available for carrying out the provisions of section 202 (a) to (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

PARITY PAYMENTS

To enable the Secretary to make full parity payments for the crop year 1942 pursuant to the authorization under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943, \$170,281,000, to remain available until June 30, 1945, and to be merged with and made a part of the appropriation under this head in said Act, and the unobligated balance of appropriation so merged shall remain available until June 30, 1946, for administrative expenses (including expenses of county and local committees), and not to exceed \$5,000,000

of said unobligated balance may be expended for administrative expenses in the District of Columbia (including personal services) and elsewhere (excluding expenses of county and local committees), including such part of the total expenses of making acreage allotments, establishing normal yields, checking performance, and related activities in connection with wheat, cotton, corn, rice, and tobacco under the authorized farm program as the Secretary finds necessary to supplement the amount provided in section 392 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

The second proviso contained under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943, is amended to read as follows: "*Provided further*, That such payments with respect to any such commodity shall be made upon the normal yield of the farm acreage allotment established for the commodity under the 1942 agricultural conservation program and shall be made with respect to a farm in full amount only in the event that the acreage planted to the commodity for harvest on the farm in 1942 was not in excess of the farm acreage allotment established for the commodity under said program, and, if such allotment has been exceeded, the parity payment with respect to the commodity shall be reduced by not more than 10 per centum for each 1 per centum, or fraction thereof, by which the acreage planted to the commodity is in excess of such allotment."

SUGAR ACT

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions, other than those specifically relating to the Philippine Islands, of the Sugar Act of 1937, approved September 1, 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1100-1183), including the employment of persons and means, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, as authorized by said Act, \$54,883,060, to remain available until June 30, 1945, and in addition, \$9,000,000 to be immediately available and to remain available to June 30, 1944, and to be merged with and made a part of the appropriation under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943; in all, \$63,883,060.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

Administrative and operating expenses: For operating and administrative expenses under the Federal Crop Insurance Act, approved February 16, 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1501-1518; 55 Stat. 255-256), \$3,500,000, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for or in connection with the insurance of wheat and cotton crops planted subsequent to July 31, 1943, or for any other purpose except in connection with the liquidation of insurance contracts on the wheat and cotton crops planted prior to July 31, 1943.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

To carry out the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of land resources against soil erosion, and for other

purposes", approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), which provides for a national program of erosion control and soil and moisture conservation to be carried out directly and in cooperation with other agencies, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of books and periodicals, maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying automobile in the District of Columbia, furnishing of subsistence to employees, training of employees, and the purchase and erection of permanent buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system and connecting the same with any such building, shall not exceed \$2,500 except where buildings are acquired in conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes and except for eight buildings to be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building: *Provided further*, That no money appropriated in this Act shall be available for the construction of any such building on land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made the appropriations for the work of the Soil Conservation Service shall be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Soil Conservation Service and for sale and distribution to other Government activities, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equipment are procured from the appropriations chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment.

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of the Chief of the Soil Conservation Service and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$401,315: *Provided*, That no part of the money appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for expenditure if any emergency appropriations are made available for administrative expenses in administering the funds provided in regular appropriations to the Soil Conservation Service.

Soil and moisture conservation and land-use investigations: For research and investigations into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects of erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil and moisture conservation (including the construction and hydrologic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage); and for construction, operation, and maintenance of experimental watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installations, \$1,071,573.

Soil and moisture conservation and land-use operations, demonstrations, and information: For carrying out preventive measures to conserve soil and moisture, including such special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and operation of erosion nurseries, the making of conservation plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information, \$19,130,000: *Provided*, That any part of this appropriation allocated for the production or procurement of nursery stock by any Federal

agency, or funds appropriated to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating States for the production or procurement of nursery stock, shall remain available for expenditure for not more than three fiscal years.

Emergency erosion control, Everglades region, Florida: For research and demonstration work in soil conservation control measures, including research and demonstration work in fire control and irrigation construction work to eliminate fire hazards, in the Everglades region of Florida, \$72,248: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for these purposes until a sum at least equal to such expenditures shall have been made available by the State of Florida, or a political subdivision thereof, for the same purposes.

Total, Soil Conservation Service, \$20,675,136, of which not to exceed \$1,069,391 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMIARID AREAS

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to promote conservation in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States by aiding in the development of facilities for water storage and utilization, and for other purposes", approved August 28, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), including the purchase, exchange, operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles, \$1,000,000, of which not to exceed \$11,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND

To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1013), including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,126,120.

EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to further carry out the provisions of section 32, as amended, of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", approved August 24, 1935, and subject to all provisions of law relating to the expenditure of funds appropriated by such section, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, funds appropriated by or for the purposes of section 32 of said Act shall be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for the maintenance and operation of a school milk and lunch program under clause (2) of said section 32 in a sum not exceeding \$50,000,000: *Provided*, That such funds shall be available for such purposes during the fiscal year 1944 without regard to the requirement therein relating to the encouragement of domestic consumption but no part of such funds shall be available to defray the expenses of any activity heretofore carried on by the Work Projects Administration.

MARKETING SERVICE

For the employment of such persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere as may be necessary in conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, either independently or in cooperation with public or private agencies, organizations, or individuals, as follows:

Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely information on the market supply and demand, commercial movement, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, peanuts and their products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds, and other agricultural products, independently and in cooperation with other branches of the Government, State agencies, purchasing and consuming organizations, and persons engaged in the production, transportation, marketing, and distribution of farm and food products, \$1,084,570.

Market inspection of farm products: For enabling the Secretary, independently and in cooperation with other branches of the Government, State agencies, purchasing and consuming organizations, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, or other associations of businessmen or trade organizations, and persons or corporations engaged in the production, transportation, marketing, and distribution of farm and food products, whether operating in one or more jurisdictions, to investigate and certify to shippers and other interested parties the class, quality, and condition of cotton, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables, whether raw, dried, or canned, poultry, butter, hay, and other perishable farm products when offered for interstate shipment or when received at such important central markets as the Secretary may from time to time designate, or at points which may be conveniently reached therefrom under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, including payment of such fees as will be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the cost for the service rendered: *Provided*, That officers and employees who, under proper authorization, use privately owned motor vehicles in the performance of official travel within the corporate limits of their official stations for the purpose of inspecting and grading farm and food products and the supervision thereof at points located within the said corporate limits may be reimbursed for such travel at a rate not to exceed 3 cents per mile: *Provided further*, That certificates issued by the authorized agents of the Department shall be received in all courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained, \$474,137.

Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful information relative to the standardization, classification, grading, preparation for market, handling, and marketing of farm and food products, including the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform standards of classification of American farm and food products throughout the world, and for making analyses of cotton fiber as provided by the Act of April 7, 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d), \$388,250: *Provided*, That samples, illustrations, practical forms, or sets of the grades recommended or promulgated by the Secretary for farm or food products may be sold under such

rules and regulations as he may prescribe, and the receipts therefrom deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

Tobacco Inspection and Tobacco Stocks and Standards Acts: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to establish and promote the use of standards of classification for tobacco, to provide and maintain an official tobacco-inspection service, and for other purposes", approved August 23, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 511-511q), and an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department of Agriculture", approved January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 501-508), as amended, \$812,530.

Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency, and Standard Container Acts: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, approved June 10, 1930, as amended (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r) and as further amended by the Act of April 6, 1942 (Public Law 516), and the Act to prevent the destruction or dumping of farm produce, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1927 (7 U. S. C. 491-497), the Standard Baskets Act, approved August 31, 1916, as amended (15 U. S. C. 251-256), and the Act to fix standards for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint baskets for fruits and vegetables, and for other purposes, approved May 21, 1928 (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), \$177,520.

Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures Acts: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act authorizing him to collect and publish statistics of the grade and staple length of cotton, approved March 3, 1927, as amended by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 471-476), and to perform the duties imposed upon him by chapter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards Act, approved March 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C. 51-65), including such means as may be necessary for effectuating agreements with cotton associations, cotton exchanges, and other cotton organizations in foreign countries, for (1) the adoption, use, and observance of universal standards of cotton classification, (2) the arbitration or settlement of disputes with respect thereto, and (3) the preparation, distribution, inspection, and protection of the practical forms or copies thereof under such agreements, \$1,042,428.

United States Grain Standards Act: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Grain Standards Act, \$742,330.

United States Warehouse Act: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Warehouse Act, \$464,115.

Federal Seed Act: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in seeds; to require labeling and to prevent misrepresentation of seeds in interstate commerce; to require certain standards with respect to certain imported seeds; and for other purposes", approved August 9, 1939 (7 U. S. C. 1561-1610), \$80,650: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$250 of this amount may be used for meeting the share of the United States in the expenses of the International Seed Testing Congress, in carrying out plans for correlating

the work of the various adhering governments on problems relating to seed analysis or other subjects which the Congress may determine to be necessary in the interest of international seed trade.

Packers and Stockyards Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, approved August 15, 1921, as amended by the Act of August 14, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 181-229), \$364,070: *Provided*, That hereafter the Secretary may require reasonable bonds from every market agency and dealer, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to secure the performance of their obligations, and whenever, after due notice and hearing, the Secretary finds any registrant is insolvent or has violated any provisions of said Act he may issue an order suspending such registrant for a reasonable specified period. Such order of suspension shall take effect within not less than five days, unless suspended or modified or set aside by the Secretary or a court of competent jurisdiction.

Naval Stores Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Naval Stores Act of March 3, 1923 (7 U. S. C. 91-99), \$30,120.

Enforcement of the Insecticide Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of April 26, 1910 (7 U. S. C. 121-134), entitled "An Act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded paris greens, lead arsenates, other insecticides, and also fungicides, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes", \$167,880.

Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), and as further amended by the Act of October 9, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 2), \$300,000.

Total, Marketing Service, \$6,128,600, of which amount not to exceed \$1,349,063 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, approved May 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses and expenses of studies, investigations, publications, and reports including the salary of the Administrator, Rural Electrification Administration, and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and exchange of books, lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodicals; not to exceed \$300 for newspapers; financial and credit reports, \$2,258,000.

Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and 5, and for the purchase of property and costs and expenses incurred in connection therewith in accordance with section 7 of the Rural Electrification Act of May 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), \$20,000,000.

Total, Rural Electrification Administration, \$22,258,000.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the Farm Credit Administration in the District of Columbia and the field, including printing and binding;

travel expenses, including not to exceed \$5,000 for travel incurred under proper authority attending meetings or conventions of members of organizations at which matters of importance to the work of the Farm Credit Administration are to be discussed or transacted; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$750 for periodicals and newspapers; contract stenographic reporting services; library membership fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to members only or to members at a lower price than to others, payment for which may be made in advance; purchase of manuscripts, data, and special reports by personal service without regard to the provisions of any other Act; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; garage rental in the District of Columbia; payment of actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Farm Credit Administration; employment of persons, firms, and others for the performance of special services, including legal services; necessary administrative expenses in connection with the making of loans under the provisions of the Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o), and the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans made under the provisions of said Act and similar Acts administered by the Farm Credit Administration relating to loans for crop production, feed, seed, and harvesting; examination of corporations, banks, associations, and institutions operated, supervised, or regulated by the Farm Credit Administration: *Provided*, That hereafter the requirement (12 U. S. C. 952) that Federal land banks and joint stock land banks shall be examined at least twice each year is hereby modified so that such examinations need be made only once each year: *Provided further*, That hereafter the expenses and salaries of employees engaged in such examinations shall be assessed against the said corporations, banks, or institutions in accordance with the provisions of existing laws except that the amounts collected from the Federal land banks, joint stock land banks, and Federal intermediate credit banks pursuant to the Act of July 17, 1916, as amended (12 U. S. C. 657), shall be covered into the Treasury and credited to a special fund, and the Administration shall estimate the cost to the Farm Credit Administration of the administrative supervision of the Federal land banks, the banks for cooperatives, the Federal intermediate credit banks, and the production credit corporations for the fiscal year 1944 and shall apportion the amount so determined among such banks and corporations on such equitable basis as said Administration shall determine, and shall assess and collect such amounts in advance from such banks and corporations and the amount so collected shall be covered into the Treasury and credited to said special fund, which fund is hereby made available to said Administration for expenditure for the purposes set forth in this appropriation: *Provided further*, That as soon as practicable after June 30, 1944, said Administration shall determine, on a fair and reasonable basis, (1) the cost of the examination services rendered during the fiscal year 1944 to each Federal land bank, joint stock land bank, and Federal intermediate credit bank and (2) the amount which fairly and equitably

should be allocated to each Federal land bank, bank for cooperatives, Federal intermediate credit bank, and production credit corporation as the cost during the fiscal year 1944 of their administrative supervision, and if the sum of these two items in any case is greater than the total amount collected from the bank or the corporation concerned, the difference shall be collected from such bank or corporation or, if less, shall be refunded from said special fund to the bank or the corporation entitled thereto; in all, \$689,259, together with not to exceed \$3,938,561 from the funds made available to the Farm Credit Administration pursuant to the Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).

Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans: For loans to farmers under the Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o), as amended by the Acts of February 4, 1938 (52 Stat. 26), June 30, 1939 (53 Stat. 939), June 25, 1940 (12 U. S. C. 1020n-1), and July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 444), and July 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 700-701), \$4,907,273, together with the unobligated balance (exclusive of the amount of such balance made available for "Salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration, 1944") of the appropriation "Crop production and harvesting loans" as made in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1937 (50 Stat. 8, 11), and as continued available by the Acts of February 4, 1938 (52 Stat. 26), June 30, 1939 (53 Stat. 939), June 25, 1940 (12 U. S. C. 1020n-1), July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 444), and July 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 700-701), together with all collections of principal and interest on loans heretofore or hereafter made under said Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Not to exceed \$7,822,000 of the funds of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, established by the Act of January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h), shall be available during the fiscal year 1944 for administrative expenses of the Corporation, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses of officers and employees of the Corporation, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding, lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$250 for periodicals and newspapers; contract stenographic reporting services; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only for official purposes; rent in the District of Columbia; payment of actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Corporation; employment on a contract or fee basis of persons, firms, and corporations for the performance of special services, including legal services; use of the services and facilities of Federal land banks, national farm loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and agencies of the Government as authorized by said Act of January 31, 1934; and all other necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That all expenditures which under the accounting system prescribed

for the Corporation by the General Accounting Office are to be treated as capital investments, increasing the book value of acquired fixed property (real estate and chattel), shall be considered as non-administrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That except for the limitation in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act of January 31, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1016-1020h).

Total, Farm Credit Administration, \$5,596,532.

LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

To enable the Secretary through the War Food Administration to continue to provide assistance through rural rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in the United States, its Territories, and possessions, including (1) farm debt adjustment service, and making and servicing of loans and grants under this and prior laws; (2) loans to needy individual farmers; (3) grants; and (4) liquidation as expeditiously as possible of Federal rural rehabilitation projects under the supervision of the War Food Administration, \$20,000,000, which sum shall be also available for necessary administrative expenses incident to the foregoing, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; compensation of experts without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; purchase, operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and printing and binding: *Provided*, That the War Food Administrator shall transmit to the Congress semiannually a progress report with respect to the liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects, under his supervision, showing by name and by States all dispositions of such projects, or parts thereof, together with the amounts of Federal funds expended in the process of liquidation, and any losses incurred in the use of such funds: *Provided further*, That during the first four months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, the Administrator of the War Food Administration may, in his discretion, authorize expenditures from this appropriation at a rate in excess of one-twelfth of the total appropriation during each of such months.

In making any grant payments under this Act, the Secretary is authorized to require with respect to such payments the performance of work on useful public projects, Federal and non-Federal, including work on private or public land in furtherance of the conservation of natural resources, and the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 796), as amended, relating to disability or death compensation, and benefits shall apply to those persons performing such work: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any case coming within the purview of the workmen's compensation law of any State, Territory, or possession, or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death.

For additional funds for the purpose of making rural rehabilitation loans to needy individual farmers, who are unable to obtain credit elsewhere at comparable rates for the area where such loan is proposed to be made, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make advances to the Secretary upon his

request in an aggregate amount of not to exceed \$60,000,000. Such advances shall be made (1) with interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum payable semiannually; (2) upon the security of obligations acceptable to the Corporation heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Secretary pursuant to law; (3) in amounts which shall not exceed 75 per centum of the then unpaid principal amount of the obligations securing such advances; and (4) upon such other terms and conditions, and with such maturities, as the Corporation may determine. The Secretary shall pay to the Corporation, currently as received by him, all moneys collected as payments of principal and interest on the loans made from the amounts so advanced or collected upon any obligations held by the Corporation as security for such advances, until such amounts are fully repaid. The amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which the Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under the provisions of law in force on the date this Act takes effect is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise authorized under this caption ("Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation") shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of land or for the carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing program; (2) the carrying on of any operations in collective farming, or cooperative farming, or the organization, promotion or management of homestead associations, land-leasing associations, land-purchasing associations, or cooperative land purchasing for colonies of rehabilitants or tenant purchasers, except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possible of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500; or (4) the making of loans to any cooperative association; or (5) the making of loans for the payment of dues to or the purchase of any share or stock interest in any cooperative association (except for medical, dental or hospital services) or for any expenditure other than that deemed necessary, in the discretion of the Administrator, for the production of agricultural commodities.

The Secretary of Agriculture may expend funds administered by him as trustee under the various transfer agreements with the several State rural rehabilitation corporations only for purposes for which funds made available under this caption may be expended, and the limitations applicable to such funds shall also be applicable to the expenditure of such trust funds by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The appropriation and authorizations herein made under the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation under this heading during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source.

No part of the appropriation herein made under the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation" shall be available to pay the compensation of any person appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws.

FARM TENANCY

To enable the Secretary through the War Food Administration to carry into effect the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones

Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in connection with the making of loans under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), and the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans heretofore made under the provisions of said Act, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding as authorized by said Act, \$1,326,070.

Loans: For loans to individual farmers in accordance with title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), \$30,000,000, which sum shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at an interest rate of 3 per centum per annum and which sum shall not be used for making loans under the terms of said Act for the purchase of farms of greater value than the average farm unit of thirty acres and more in the county, parish, or locality in which such purchase may be made, which value shall be determined solely according to statistics of the farm census of 1940: *Provided*, That the amount which is available to any State or Territory for making loans under such title I shall be distributed by the Secretary, in accordance with rules prescribed by him, among the several counties or parishes in such State or Territory, except that he shall not distribute to any such county or parish in excess of two times the amount which would be distributed to such county or parish were the entire amount available to the State or Territory distributed among the several counties or parishes in such State or Territory on the basis of farm population and the prevalence of tenancy, or an amount sufficient to make not more than five loans in any one State or Territory, whichever amount is the larger; and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to lend such sum to the Secretary upon the security of any obligations of borrowers from the Secretary under the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006): *Provided*, That the amount loaned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall not exceed 85 per centum of the principal amount outstanding of the obligations constituting the security therefor: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may utilize proceeds from payments of principal and interest on any loans made under such title I to repay the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the amount borrowed therefrom under the authority of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That the amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof.

LIQUIDATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS

To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of section 43 of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1014-1029), including the employment of persons

and means, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding, as authorized by said Act, \$421,039.

SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture, or any bureau, office, agency, or service of the Department, or any corporation, institution, or association supervised thereby, who makes or approves, or directs or authorizes any other officer or employee of the Department or of any such bureau, office, agency, service, corporation, institution, or association to make or approve, (1) any loan or advance under the provisions of food production financing bulletins F-1 or F-2, issued by the Farm Credit Administration operating under the Food Production Administration, Production Loans Branch, as heretofore or hereafter amended, unless (a) the applicant represents in writing and it is administratively determined that credit sufficient in amount to finance the production of the crops or livestock specified in the application is not available to him from sources other than the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation or is available from other sources only on such terms and conditions that he could not use the other credit available to the extent necessary to produce the entire quantity of such crops or livestock specified in his application and (b) the person authorized to approve the loan or advance on behalf of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation finds that a greater quantity of the crops or livestock specified in the application would be likely to be produced if the loan or advance is made than would be produced otherwise, or (2) any loan or advance under the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (12 U. S. C. 1148), as amended (other than loans or advances under bulletins F-1 and F-2 made or approved on the conditions specified in this section) except (a) in regions in which loans or advances had been made under said section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 within one year prior to December 1, 1942, or (b) in any region which the Secretary of Agriculture shall have designated as a region in which the making of such loans or advances is necessary in order to finance the production of crops or livestock that otherwise would not be produced in such region: *Provided*, That none of the limitations provided for by this section shall apply with respect to any loan or advance made or approved before the date this Act becomes effective, or to the disbursement either before or after such date of any part of the proceeds of any loan or advance theretofore made or to any loan or advance made or approved at any time for the purpose of financing the completion of production undertaken before such date or for the purpose of protecting or preserving the security for or assisting in the collection or liquidation of any loan or advance made or approved before such date.

SEC. 3. Not to exceed 7 per centum of the foregoing amounts for the miscellaneous expenses of the work of any bureau, division, or office herein provided for shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the objects included within the general expenses of such bureau, division, or office, but no more than 7 per centum shall be added to any one item of appropriation except in cases of extraordinary emergency.

SEC. 4. During the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government requiring inspections, analyses, and tests of food and other products, within the scope of the functions of the Department of Agriculture and which that Department is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary transfer to the Department for direct expenditure such sums as may be necessary for the performance of such work.

SEC. 5. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the lump-sum appropriations herein made for the Department shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of the field work of the Department outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That such vehicles shall be used only for official service outside the District of Columbia, but this shall not prevent the continued use for official service of motortrucks in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That appropriations contained in this Act shall be available for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided further*, That the funds available to the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration may be used for the maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying vehicle in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 6. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary employment of translators when competent citizen translators are not available; (2) employment in cases of emergency of persons in the field service of the Department for periods of not more than sixty days; (3) employment on the Emergency Rubber Project; (4) employment by the Rural Electrification Administration of not to exceed twenty junior engineer trainees who are citizens of other American republics; and (5) employment under the appropriation for the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative or supervisory employees of the Department as may be designated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from

any person employed for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of property, and payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by this section.

SEC. 8. That notwithstanding the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, or any other provision of law, any owner, lessee, tenant, or operator of any farm land on which a substantial part of any crop was destroyed or damaged by flood or by insect infestation in 1943 so that abandonment or replanting of such crop is necessary, may market without penalty the actual production of cotton from any acreage planted on such farm land and the planting in 1943 of any acreage in excess of the farm cotton acreage allotment on such farm land shall not cause the producer to suffer any deduction or loss of eligibility for payment, commodity loans, or price support: *Provided*, That the acreage in excess of the farm acreage allotment in 1943 shall not constitute past acreage or past production of cotton in determining the farm, county, or State acreage allotment for any subsequent year.

This Act may be cited as the "Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944".

Approved July 12, 1943.

